

IOWA COURT RULES

FIFTH EDITION

September 2012 Supplement



Published under the authority of Iowa Code section 2B.5(2).

STEPHANIE A. HOFF
ADMINISTRATIVE CODE EDITOR

PREFACE

The Fifth Edition of the Iowa Court Rules was published in July 2009 pursuant to Iowa Code section 2B.5(2). Subsequent updates to the Iowa Court Rules, as ordered by the Supreme Court, are published in electronic format only and include chapters that have been amended or adopted.

The Iowa Court Rules and related court documents are available on the Internet at <http://www.legis.state.ia.us/asp/CourtRules/pubDateListing.aspx>.

To receive e-mail notification of the publication of a Supplement to the Iowa Court Rules, subscribe at <http://www.legis.state.ia.us/maillist/PublicationLists.html>.

Inquiries: Inquiries regarding access to the Iowa Court Rules should be directed to the Legislative Services Agency's Computer Services Division Help Desk at (515)281-6506.

Citation: The rules shall be cited as follows:

Chapter 1	Iowa R. Civ. P.
Chapter 2	Iowa R. Crim. P.
Chapter 5	Iowa R. Evid.
Chapter 6	Iowa R. App. P.
Chapter 32	Iowa R. of Prof'l Conduct
Chapter 51	Iowa Code of Judicial Conduct

All other rules shall be cited as "Iowa Ct. R."

Supplements: Supplements to the Fifth Edition of the Iowa Court Rules have been issued as follows:

August 2009	December 2010
September 2009	February 2011
October 2009	January 2012
November 2009	May 2012
December 2009	June 2012
January 2010	August 2012
February 2010	
March 2010	
May 2010	
June 2010	
August 2010	
September 2010	

September 2012 Supplement

Changes in this supplement

Chapter 3, Form 27	Amended	Rule 13.35, Forms 1 to 29	Amended
Rule 6.1005	Amended	Rule 31.16.....	Amended
Rule 6.1201	Amended	Rule 32:1.18.....	Amended
Rules 13.1 to 13.3	Amended	Rule 32:3.1	Amended
Rule 13.14.....	Amended	Rule 32:5.5.....	Amended
Rule 13.22.....	Amended	Rules 32:7.1 to 32:7.8	Amended
Rule 13.24.....	Amended	Rule 35.1.....	Amended
Rule 13.28.....	Amended	Rule 35.17(1).....	Amended
Rule 13.30.....	Amended	Rule 42.1.....	Amended

INSTRUCTIONS FOR UPDATING THE IOWA COURT RULES

- Replace Table of Contents
- Replace Chapter 3
- Replace Chapter 6
- Replace Chapter 13
- Replace Chapters 31 and 32
- Replace Chapter 35
- Replace Chapter 42

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES OF CORRESPONDING RULE NUMBERS

I. RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

Chapter 1	Rules of Civil Procedure
Chapter 2	Rules of Criminal Procedure
Chapter 3	Standard Forms of Pleadings for Small Claims Actions
Chapter 4	No Contact and Protective Orders
Chapter 5	Rules of Evidence
Chapter 6	Rules of Appellate Procedure
Chapter 7	Rules of Probate Procedure
Chapter 8	Rules of Juvenile Procedure
Chapter 9	Child Support Guidelines
Chapter 10	Guidelines for the Forfeiture and Restoration of a Bond Posted Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 598.21(8A)
Chapter 11	Rules Governing Standards of Practice for Lawyer Mediators in Family Disputes
Chapter 12	Rules for Involuntary Hospitalization of Mentally Ill Persons
Chapter 13	Rules for Involuntary Commitment or Treatment of Persons With Substance-Related Disorders
Chapters 14 to 16	Reserved
Chapter 17	Forms for Self-Represented Litigants
Chapters 18 to 19	Reserved

II. JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Chapter 20	Court Records
Chapter 21	Organization and Procedures of Appellate Courts
Chapter 22	Judicial Administration
Chapter 23	Time Standards for Case Processing
Chapter 24	Reserved
Chapter 25	Rules for Expanded Media Coverage
Chapters 26 to 30	Reserved

III. PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

Chapter 31	Admission to the Bar
Chapter 32	Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct
Chapter 33	Standards for Professional Conduct
Chapter 34	Rules of Procedure of the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board
Chapter 35	Attorney Discipline, Disability, and Reinstatement
Chapter 36	Rules of the Grievance Commission
Chapter 37	Commission on the Unauthorized Practice of Law
Chapter 38	Rules of Procedure of the Commission on the Unauthorized Practice of Law
Chapter 39	Client Security Commission
Chapter 40	Regulations of the Client Security Commission
Chapter 41	Continuing Legal Education for Lawyers

Chapter 42	Regulations of the Commission on Continuing Legal Education
Chapter 43	Lawyer Trust Account Commission
Chapter 44	Lawyer Trust Account Commission Grant Criteria and Guidelines
Chapter 45	Client Trust Account Rules
Chapter 46	Rules of the Board of Examiners of Shorthand Reporters
Chapter 47	Rules on the Qualifications, Appointment and Compensation of Court Interpreters
Chapter 48	Code of Professional Conduct for Judicial Branch Interpreters
Chapter 49	Office of Professional Regulation
Chapter 50	Reserved

IV. JUDICIAL QUALIFICATIONS AND CONDUCT

Chapter 51	Iowa Code of Judicial Conduct
Chapter 52	Rules of Procedure of the State of Iowa Commission on Judicial Qualifications

CHAPTER 3
STANDARD FORMS OF PLEADINGS FOR SMALL CLAIMS ACTIONS

Form 3.1	Original Notice and Petition for a Money Judgment
Form 3.2	Original Notice and Petition for a Money Judgment for Taxes Owing
Form 3.3	Original Notice and Petition for a Money Judgment against a Nonresident Motor Vehicle Owner or Operator Defendant
Form 3.4	Original Notice and Petition for a Money Judgment against a Nonresident Defendant or a Foreign Corporation Defendant
Form 3.5	Original Notice and Petition for Replevin
Form 3.6	Original Notice and Petition for Forcible Entry and Detainer
Form 3.7	Original Notice and Petition against Third Party Defendant(s)
Form 3.8	Original Notice and Petition for Disposition of Abandoned Property
Form 3.9	Original Notice and Petition for Intervention
Form 3.10	Reserved
Form 3.11	Appearance and Answer of Defendant(s)
Form 3.12	Appearance and Answer of Third Party Defendant(s)
Form 3.13	Counterclaim against Plaintiff(s)
Form 3.14	Cross-Claim against a Co-Defendant
Form 3.15	Reserved
Form 3.16	Affidavit of Default
Form 3.17	Application to Condemn Funds
Form 3.18	Dismissal
Form 3.19	Notice of Garnishment
Form 3.20	Motion to Quash Garnishment and Request for Hearing
Form 3.21	Affidavit of Property Exempt from Execution
Form 3.22	Application for Release and Satisfaction of Judgment
Form 3.23	Release and Satisfaction of Judgment
Form 3.24	Reserved
Form 3.25	Request for General Execution (Praecipe)
Form 3.26	Notice of Appeal
Form 3.27	Verification of Account, Identification of Judgment Debtor, and Certificate Re Military Service

CHAPTER 3
STANDARD FORMS OF PLEADINGS FOR SMALL CLAIMS ACTIONS

[Pursuant to Iowa Code section 631.15]

Form 3.1: Original Notice and Petition for a Money Judgment.

In the Iowa District Court for _____	County _____
Plaintiff(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) <div style="text-align: center;">vs.</div> Defendant(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) _____ (Name) _____ (Address)	<p style="text-align: center;">Original Notice and Petition for a Money Judgment</p> <p>Small Claim No. _____</p> <p style="font-size: small;">If you need assistance to participate in court due to a disability, call the disability coordinator at _____. Persons who are hearing or speech impaired may call Relay Iowa TTY (1-800-735-2942). Disability coordinators cannot provide legal advice.</p>

To Defendant(s):

1. **You are notified** that Plaintiff(s) demand(s) from you the amount of \$ _____ plus court costs based on (state briefly the basis for the demand, not to exceed \$5000):

2. **Judgment may be entered against you unless** you file an Appearance and Answer within **20 days** of the service of the Original Notice upon you. Judgment may include the amount requested plus interest and court costs. You must file an Appearance and Answer with the clerk of the district court in the above county, located at: _____

3. If your Appearance and Answer is filed within **20 days** and you deny the claim, the clerk will notify you of the time and place for the hearing on this matter.

4. If you file an Appearance and Answer, you must mail a copy of the form to Plaintiff(s) or to the attorney for Plaintiff(s) whose name and address appear below.

5. You must also notify the clerk's office of any address change.

Plaintiff's signature

Printed name

Mailing address

Phone #

Email address

Plaintiff's signature

Printed name

Mailing address

Phone #

Email address

[Court Order December 11, 1975, received for publication February 28, 1984; June 29, 1984; Letter May 12, 1987 (obsolete reference to "town" stricken); November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; May 7, 2012]

Form 3.2: Original Notice and Petition for a Money Judgment for Taxes Owing.

In the Iowa District Court for	County
Plaintiff _____ (Name) _____ (Address) <p style="text-align: center;">vs.</p> Defendant(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) _____ (Name) _____ (Address)	<p style="text-align: center;">Original Notice and Petition for a Money Judgment for Taxes Owing (Iowa Code sections 631.1(7) and 445.3)</p> Small Claim No. _____ <small>If you need assistance to participate in court due to a disability, call the disability coordinator at _____. Persons who are hearing or speech impaired may call Relay Iowa TTY (1-800-735-2942). Disability coordinators cannot provide legal advice.</small>

To Defendant(s):

1. **You are notified** that Plaintiff, _____ County Treasurer, demands from you the amount of \$ _____ for taxes due and owing based on the following: _____

2. **Judgment may be entered against you unless** you file an Appearance and Answer within **20 days** of the service of the Original Notice upon you. Judgment may include the amount requested plus interest and court costs. You must file the Appearance and Answer with the clerk of the district court in the above county, located at _____

3. If your Appearance and Answer is filed within **20 days**, and you deny the claim, the clerk will notify you of the place and time of the hearing on this matter.

4. If you file an Appearance and Answer you must mail a copy of the form to Plaintiff.

5. You must also notify the clerk's office of any address change.

Signature of Plaintiff Treasurer/Designee

Printed name

Mailing address

Phone #

Email address

[Court Order May 7, 2012]

Form 3.3: Original Notice and Petition for Money Judgment against a Nonresident Motor Vehicle Owner or Operator Defendant.

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County

Plaintiff(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) _____ vs. Defendant(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) _____ (Name) _____ (Address)	<p>Original Notice and Petition for a Money Judgment against a Nonresident Motor Vehicle Owner or Operator Defendant</p> <p>Small Claim No. _____</p> <p>If you need assistance to participate in court due to a disability, call the disability coordinator at _____. Persons who are hearing or speech impaired may call Relay Iowa TTY (1-800-735-2942). Disability coordinators cannot provide legal advice.</p>
--	--

To Defendant(s):

1. **You are notified** that Plaintiff(s) demand(s) from you the amount of \$ _____ plus court costs based on (state briefly the basis for the demand, not to exceed \$5000):

2. **Judgment may be entered against you unless** you file an Appearance and Answer within **60 days** of the filing of this Original Notice with the Director of the Iowa Department of Transportation. Judgment may include the amount requested plus interest and court costs. You must file the Appearance and Answer with the clerk of the district court in the above county, located at _____

3. If your Appearance and Answer is filed within **60 days** and you deny the claim, the clerk will notify you of the time and place for the hearing on this matter.

4. If you file the Appearance and Answer form, you must mail a copy of the form to Plaintiff(s).

5. You must also notify the clerk's office of any address change.

Plaintiff's signature

Printed name

Mailing address

Phone #

Email address

Plaintiff's signature

Printed name

Mailing address

Phone #

Email address

[Report September 29, 1987, effective December 1, 1987; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; May 7, 2012]

Form 3.4: Original Notice and Petition for a Money Judgment against a Nonresident Defendant or a Foreign Corporation Defendant.

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County

Plaintiff(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) <p style="text-align: center;">vs.</p> Defendant(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) _____ (Name) _____ (Address)	<p>Original Notice and Petition for a Money Judgment against a Nonresident Defendant or a Foreign Corporation Defendant</p> Small Claim No. _____ If you need assistance to participate in court due to a disability, call the disability coordinator at _____. Persons who are hearing or speech impaired may call Relay Iowa TTY (1-800-735-2942). Disability coordinators cannot provide legal advice.
---	--

To Defendant(s):

1. **You are notified** that Plaintiff(s) demand(s) from you the amount of \$ _____ plus court costs based on (state briefly the basis for the demand, not to exceed \$5000):

2. **Judgment may be entered against you unless** you file an Appearance and Answer as follows:
 - If you received service of this Original Notice **by mail** along with service upon the Secretary of State, you must file your Appearance and Answer within **60 days of the filing** of the Original Notice with the Secretary of State.
 - If you received service of this Original Notice in a manner **other than by mail**, you must file your Appearance and Answer within **60 days after the date you received** the Original Notice.
 You must file the Appearance and Answer with the clerk of the district court in the above county, located at _____
3. If your Appearance and Answer is timely filed and you deny the claim, the clerk will notify you of the time and place for the hearing on this matter.
4. If you file the Appearance and Answer form, you must mail a copy of the form to Plaintiff(s).
5. You must also notify the clerk's office of any address change.

Plaintiff's signature

Printed name

Mailing address

Phone #

Email address

Plaintiff's signature

Printed name

Mailing address

Phone #

Email address

[Report September 29, 1987, effective December 1, 1987; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; May 7, 2012]

Form 3.5: Original Notice and Petition for Replevin.

In the Iowa District Court for _____	County _____
Plaintiff(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) vs. Defendant(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) _____ (Name) _____ (Address)	<p>Original Notice and Petition for Replevin (Iowa Code chapter 643)</p> <p>Small Claim No. _____</p> <p style="font-size: small;">If you need assistance to participate in court due to a disability, call the disability coordinator at _____. Persons who are hearing or speech impaired may call Relay Iowa TTY (1-800-735-2942). Disability coordinators cannot provide legal advice.</p>

To Defendant(s):

1. **You are notified** that Plaintiff(s) demand(s) relief (not to exceed \$5000 in total) from you in regard to the following described property:

2. The value of the property described is (value may not exceed \$5,000): \$ _____

3. The relief requested includes (check all that apply):

- Plaintiff(s) ask for possession of the property.
- Plaintiff(s) ask for damages for unlawful retention.
- Plaintiff(s) ask for damages for any damage to the property.
- Plaintiff(s) ask for damages for: _____

(If asking for money damages, total amount including value of property cannot exceed \$5,000.)

4. Plaintiff(s) claim immediate possession because (check only one):

- Plaintiff(s) own the property.
- Plaintiff(s) has(have) a security agreement for the property.
 - i. A copy of the security agreement is attached.
 - ii. The agreement shows that Plaintiff(s) is(are) entitled to seize possession on default.
 - iii. Defendant(s) is (are) in default because: _____

Other: _____

Original Notice and Petition for Replevin (*cont'd*)

5. The property (check only one):

- Is not in the possession of Defendant(s) pursuant to court order or judgment; or
- Was taken by Defendant(s) under court order or judgment, but the property is exempt from seizure because: _____.

6. **Judgment may be entered against you unless** you file an Appearance and Answer within **20 days** of the service of the Original Notice upon you. Judgment may include the amount requested plus interest and court costs. You must file the Appearance and Answer with the clerk of the district court in the above county, located at _____.

7. If your Appearance and Answer is filed within **20 days** and you deny the claim, the clerk will notify you of the time and place for the hearing on this matter.

8. If you file the Appearance and Answer, you must mail a copy of the form to Plaintiff(s).

9. You must also notify the clerk's office of any address change.

I (We) certify under penalty of perjury and pursuant to the laws of the State of Iowa that the preceding is true and correct.

Date: _____

Date: _____

Plaintiff's signature

Plaintiff's signature

Printed name

Printed name

Mailing address

Mailing address

Phone #

Phone #

Email address

Email address

[Report March 10, 1987, effective July 1, 1987; Court Order November 25, 1998; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 14, 2002, effective July 1, 2002; May 7, 2012]

Form 3.6: Original Notice and Petition for Forcible Entry and Detainer.

In the Iowa District Court for	County
Plaintiff(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) vs. Defendant(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) _____ (Name) _____ (Address)	<p style="text-align: center;">Original Notice and Petition for Forcible Entry and Detainer (Iowa Code chapter 648)</p> <p>Small Claim No. _____</p> <p style="font-size: small;">If you need assistance to participate in court due to a disability, call the disability coordinator at _____. Persons who are hearing or speech impaired may call Relay Iowa TTY (1-800-735-2942). Disability coordinators cannot provide legal advice.</p>

To Defendant(s):

1. **You are notified** that Plaintiff(s) demand(s) from you possession of (state exact address of real property): _____
 because (state basis of demand): _____

2. **Hearing is set for:** _____ o'clock _____ m. on the _____ day of _____, 20_____,
 at the _____ County Courthouse, in _____, Iowa, located at
 _____ (street address of courthouse). The court will electronically record the hearing. If either party desires that a certified court reporter report the hearing, that party must arrange and pay for the costs of reporting. **Failure to appear at the hearing may result in judgment entered against you for possession of the property and court costs.**

Plaintiff(s): The court shall set the date of hearing to occur within **8 days** from the filing date of the Original Notice unless you check the box below:

Plaintiff(s) request(s) or consent(s) to the court setting the date of hearing to occur no later than **15 days** from the filing of the Original Notice.

 Plaintiff's signature

 Printed name

 Mailing address

 Phone #

 Email address

 Plaintiff's signature

 Printed name

 Mailing address

 Phone #

 Email address

[Court Order December 11, 1975, received for publication February 28, 1984; Letter May 12, 1987 (obsolete reference to "town" stricken); November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; May 7, 2012]

Form 3.7: Original Notice and Petition against Third Party Defendant(s).

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County

Plaintiff(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) vs. Defendant(s)/Third Party Plaintiff(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) vs. Third Party Defendant(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Address)	<p style="text-align: center;">Original Notice and Petition against Third Party Defendant(s)</p> Small Claim No. _____ If you need assistance to participate in court due to a disability, call the disability coordinator at _____. Persons who are hearing or speech impaired may call Relay Iowa TTY (1-800-735-2942). Disability coordinators cannot provide legal advice.
	_____ (Name) _____ (Address)

To Third Party Defendant(s), _____:
(Name(s) of Third Party Defendant(s))

1. **You are notified that**, _____, as Third Party Plaintiff(s), demand(s) from you the amount of \$ _____ because (state briefly the basis for demand, not to exceed \$5000): _____

2. **Judgment may be entered against you unless** you file an Appearance and Answer within **20 days** of the service of the Original Notice upon you. Judgment may include the amount requested plus interest and court costs. You must file the Appearance and Answer with the clerk of the district court in the above county, located at _____.

3. If your Appearance and Answer is filed within **20 days** and you deny this Third Party Petition, the clerk will notify you of the time and place for the hearing on this matter.

4. If you file the Appearance and Answer form, you must mail a copy of the form to all parties.

5. You must also notify the clerk's office of any address change.

Third Party Plaintiff's signature

Printed name

Mailing address

Phone #

Email address

Third Party Plaintiff's signature

Printed name

Mailing address

Phone #

Email address

[Court Order December 11, 1975, received for publication February 28, 1984; June 29, 1984; Letter May 12, 1987 (obsolete reference to "town" stricken); November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; May 7, 2012]

Form 3.8: Original Notice and Petition for Disposition of Abandoned Property.

In the Iowa District Court for	County
Plaintiff(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) _____ (Name) _____ (Address)	Original Notice and Petition for Disposition of Abandoned Property (Iowa Code chapter 555B) (Mobile Home and Personal Property in the Vicinity) Small Claim No. _____
vs.	
Defendant(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) _____ (Name) _____ (Address)	If you need assistance to participate in court due to a disability, call the disability coordinator at _____. Persons who are hearing or speech impaired may call Relay Iowa TTY (1-800-735-2942). Disability coordinators cannot provide legal advice.

To Defendant(s):

1. Plaintiff(s) demand(s) a judgment of abandonment for (state the exact nature of abandoned property):

because (state basis of demand): _____

2. In support of this demand Plaintiff(s) state(s):

- Plaintiff(s) has (have) not requested notice by the sheriff as provided for in Iowa Code section 555B.2;
- The property is located in the above county; and
- There is no lien against the property other than a tax lien pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 435.

3. **Hearing is set for:** _____ o'clock ____m. on the ____ day of _____, 20____, at the _____ County Courthouse, in _____, Iowa, located at _____ (street address of courthouse). The court will electronically record the hearing. Any party desiring that a certified court reporter report the hearing must arrange and pay for the costs of reporting. **Failure to appear at the hearing may result in judgment entered against you for statutory damages, interest, and court costs, and the property will be disposed of as abandoned property.**

Note: Service must be made on the owner of the property at least **10 days** before the hearing and the hearing must be set within **14 days** of filing the Petition.

Plaintiff's signature

Plaintiff's signature

Printed name

Printed name

Mailing address

Mailing address

Phone #

Phone #

Email address

Email address

Form 3.10 Reserved.

Form 3.11: Appearance and Answer of Defendant(s).

In the Iowa District Court for	County
Plaintiff(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Name) <div style="text-align: center;">vs.</div> Defendant(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Name)	<div style="text-align: center;">Appearance and Answer of Defendant(s)</div> Small Claim No. _____ <small>If you need assistance to participate in court due to a disability, call the disability coordinator at _____. Persons who are hearing or speech impaired may call Relay Iowa TTY (1-800-735-2942). Disability coordinators cannot provide legal advice.</small>

Check **only one** of the following:

- The **claim is denied**. The clerk of court will notify the parties of the hearing time and place.
- The **claim is admitted**. Judgment may be entered.
- The **claim is admitted in part in the amount of \$ _____**. The clerk of court will notify the parties of the hearing time and place.

Note: You must file this original Appearance and Answer with the clerk of court and mail a copy to Plaintiff(s) or the attorney for Plaintiff(s) whose name and address appear on the Original Notice and Petition.

Defendant's signature

Printed name

Mailing address

Phone #

Email address

Defendant's signature

Printed name

Mailing address

Phone #

Email address

[Court Order December 11, 1975, received for publication February 28, 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; May 7, 2012]

Form 3.12: Appearance and Answer of Third Party Defendant(s).

In the Iowa District Court for	County
Plaintiff(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Name) <p style="text-align: center;">vs.</p> Defendant(s)/Third Party Plaintiff(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Name) <p style="text-align: center;">vs.</p> Third Party Defendant(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) _____ (Name) _____ (Address)	<p style="text-align: center;">Appearance and Answer of Third Party Defendant(s)</p> Small Claim No. _____ <small>If you need assistance to participate in court due to a disability, call the disability coordinator at _____. Persons who are hearing or speech impaired may call Relay Iowa TTY (1-800-735-2942). Disability coordinators cannot provide legal advice.</small>

Check **only one** of the following:

- The **claim is denied**. The clerk of court will notify the parties of the hearing time and place.
- The **claim is admitted**. Judgment may be entered.
- The **claim is admitted in part in the amount** of \$ _____. The clerk of court will notify the parties of the hearing time and place.

Note: You must file this original Appearance and Answer with the clerk of court and mail a copy to all parties or their attorneys.

Third Party Defendant's signature

Printed name

Mailing address

Phone #

Email address

Third Party Defendant's signature

Printed name

Mailing address

Phone #

Email address

[Court Order December 11, 1975, received for publication February 28, 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; May 7, 2012]

Form 3.13: Counterclaim against Plaintiff(s).

In the Iowa District Court for	County
Plaintiff(s) <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (Name) <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (Name) <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;">vs.</div> Defendant(s) <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (Name) <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (Name)	<p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">Counterclaim against Plaintiff(s)</p> Small Claim No. _____ <p style="font-size: small; margin: 0;">If you need assistance to participate in court due to a disability, call the disability coordinator at _____. Persons who are hearing or speech impaired may call Relay Iowa TTY (1-800-735-2942). Disability coordinators cannot provide legal advice.</p>

To Plaintiff(s), _____ :
 (List name(s) of Plaintiff(s) against whom you are counterclaiming.)

1. You are notified that Defendant(s) identified below demand(s) from you the amount of \$ _____, because (state briefly the basis for the demand, not to exceed \$5000):

2. Defendant(s) must file this original Counterclaim with the clerk of court, and the clerk will provide a copy to the other party(ies) or the attorney(s) of the other party(ies), if any.

 Defendant's signature

 Printed name

 Mailing address

 Phone #

 Email address

 Defendant's signature

 Printed name

 Mailing address

 Phone #

 Email address

[Court Order December 11, 1975, received for publication February 28, 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; May 7, 2012]

Form 3.14: Cross-Claim against a Co-Defendant.

In the Iowa District Court for	County
Plaintiff(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Name) vs. Defendant(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Name)	<p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">Cross-Claim against a Co-Defendant</p> <p>Small Claim No. _____</p> <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 20px;">If you need assistance to participate in court due to a disability, call the disability coordinator at _____. Persons who are hearing or speech impaired may call Relay Iowa TTY (1-800-735-2942). Disability coordinators cannot provide legal advice.</p>

You are notified that the party(ies) identified below demand(s) from _____

(List name(s) of party(ies) against whom the demand is made.)

the amount of \$ _____ because (state briefly the basis for the demand, not to exceed \$5000):

Note: Cross-Claimant(s) must file this original Cross-Claim with the clerk of court, and the clerk will provide a copy to the other party(ies) or the attorney(s) of the other party(ies), if any.

Cross-Claimant's signature

Cross-Claimant's signature

Printed name

Printed name

Mailing address

Mailing address

Phone #

Phone #

Email address

Email address

[Court Order December 11, 1975, received for publication February 28, 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; May 7, 2012]

Form 3.15 Reserved.

Form 3.16: *Affidavit of Default.*

In the Iowa District Court for	County
Plaintiff(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) _____ (Name) _____ (Address)	Affidavit of Default (Failure to Comply with Payment Plan) Small Claim No. _____
vs.	
Defendant(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) _____ (Name) _____ (Address)	

1. The court entered judgment on the _____ day of _____, 20____, in the amount of \$ _____ plus court costs in the amount of \$ _____.

2. The court further ordered that the judgment debtor(s) could satisfy the judgment by an installment payment plan of \$ _____ per _____ beginning on the _____ day of _____, 20____.

3. The judgment debtor(s) has (have) failed to make installment payments as ordered.

I certify under penalty of perjury and pursuant to the laws of the State of Iowa that the preceding is true and correct.

Date: _____

Judgment creditor's signature

Printed name

Mailing address

Phone #

Email address

[Court Order May 7, 2012]

Form 3.19: Notice of Garnishment.

In the Iowa District Court for	County
Plaintiff(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Name) vs. Defendant(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Name)	<p style="text-align:center;">Notice of Garnishment</p> Small Claim No. _____ If you need assistance to participate in court due to a disability, call the disability coordinator at _____. Persons who are hearing or speech impaired may call Relay Iowa TTY (1-800-735-2942). Disability coordinators cannot provide legal advice.

1. **You are notified** that a Garnishment was issued based on a judgment against you and the Garnishment was served on _____, who has admitted to be in possession of your property or is indebted to you.

2. **You are further notified** that to contest the Garnishment you must file a Motion to Quash, Answer, Affidavit of Exemption, or other appropriate pleading within **10 days** from the date this Notice was served on you. Your motion, Answer, or pleading must explain why you think these funds are exempt from execution under state or federal law. Some examples of exempt funds may include social security benefits, public assistance, county assistance, veteran's benefits, and unemployment compensation. These are examples only and not intended as a complete list. If you do not contest the Garnishment, a court order will be entered condemning the funds and the funds will be applied against the judgment.

3. Any Motion to Quash, Answer, Affidavit of Exemption, or other pleading that you file to contest the Garnishment must be filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court located at _____. If you file to contest the Garnishment, the court may set a prompt hearing, in which case you will be notified of the hearing. If the court sets a hearing, you should be ready to explain to the judge why you believe your property is exempt from the Garnishment.

4. Iowa Code section 642.14 requires that you be told the exact language of Iowa Code section 630.3A. That section reads:

At any time after the rendition of judgment the court, upon application of the judgment creditor or the judgment debtor and upon notice to the adverse party as the court shall direct, shall conduct a hearing to determine the reasonably expected annual earnings of the judgment debtor for the current calendar year and the applicable limitation upon garnishment as provide in Section 642.21. The court shall also consider in the interest of justice whether a greater amount than provided in Section 642.21 shall be exempt from garnishment. In making the determination, the court shall consider the age, number and circumstances of the dependents of the debtor, existing federal poverty level guidelines, the debtor's maintenance and support needs, the debtor's other financial obligations, and any other relevant information. An order reducing the garnishment may be modified or vacated upon the application of a party to the court, notice to the adverse party, and a showing at a hearing of changed circumstances. An additional filing fee shall not be assessed for proceedings under this section.

You may wish to consult a lawyer for advice as to the meaning of this notice.

Judgment Creditor's signature	Judgment Creditor's signature
Printed name	Printed name
Mailing address	Mailing address
Phone #	Phone #
Email address	Email address

[Court Order May 7, 2012]

Form 3.20: Motion to Quash Garnishment and Request for Hearing.

In the Iowa District Court for _____	County _____
Plaintiff(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Name) vs. Defendant(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Name)	Motion to Quash Garnishment and Request for Hearing Small Claims No. _____

1. This Garnishment represents a hardship because: _____

2. The funds are exempt because: _____

3. I (we) request a hearing on this Motion to Quash Garnishment.
Note: Defendant(s) must file this original Motion to Quash with the clerk of court, and the clerk will provide a copy to the other party(ies) or the attorney(s) of the other party(ies), if any.

 Defendant's signature

 Printed name

 Mailing address

 Phone #

 Email address

 Defendant's signature

 Printed name

 Mailing address

 Phone #

 Email address

Form 3.21: Affidavit of Property Exempt from Execution.

In the Iowa District Court for	County
Plaintiff(s) <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (Name) <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (Name) vs. Defendant(s) <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (Name) <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 2px 0;"/> (Name)	<p>Affidavit of Property Exempt from Execution (Iowa Code sections 626.50 and 642.15)</p> Small Claim No. _____

1. This is an Affidavit pursuant to Iowa Code sections 626.50 and 642.15 to inform the sheriff and creditors of income and property exempt from execution under Iowa law. **This filing is not an Answer or motion in this proceeding.**

2. The following are my(our) only sources of monthly income and are exempt from execution (check all that apply):

- Social Security \$ _____
- Supplementary Security Income (SSI) \$ _____
- Veterans benefits \$ _____
- Alimony, support, or separate maintenance \$ _____
- Other (any other source of income) \$ _____
- Employment* \$ _____

*Under Iowa law, disposable earnings are exempt if less than \$290/week, \$580/every 2 weeks, or \$1,257/month.

3. I (We) have \$ _____ in cash, checking, and savings. This money is deposits from the sources listed above. If there are deposits from others sources, they total \$1000 or less:

4. I (We) own the following property, which is exempt from execution (check all that apply):

- Homestead;
- Clothing, suitcases, musical instruments, and household goods and furnishings with a total value of \$7,000 or less;
- Books, family Bibles, pictures, portraits, and paintings with a total value of \$1000 or less;
- Burial plots;
- One shotgun and either one rifle or one musket;
- Prescribed health aids;
- A motor vehicle (list year and make), _____, with equity of \$7,000 or less;
- Tools of trade or farm equipment, livestock, and feed with a total value of \$10,000 or less;
- Wedding or engagement rings with a total value of \$5,000 or less, or wedding or engagement rings received at least two years before the date of this Affidavit;
- Other jewelry with a total value of \$2,000 or less;

Affidavit of Property Exempt from Execution (*cont'd*)

- Cash value of life insurance of \$10,000 or less if spouse, child, or dependent is beneficiary;
- Rental deposits, utility deposits, or rent paid in advance of \$500 or less;
- Qualified retirement funds;
- Cash on hand, bank deposits, other deposits, and other personal property up to \$1,000.

5. I (We) will file this original document with the clerk of court and provide copies to:

- The Sheriff of _____ County.
- The other party(ies) or the attorney(s) of the other party(ies).

I (We) certify, under the penalty of perjury, that I (we) own all of the property listed on this Affidavit and, to the best of my (our) knowledge, it is an accurate listing of my (our) exempt property.

Date: _____

Date: _____

Defendant's signature

Defendant's signature

Printed name

Printed name

Mailing address

Mailing address

Phone #

Phone #

Email address

Email address

[Court Order May 7, 2012]

Form 3.24 Reserved.

Form 3.25: Request for General Execution (Praecipe).

In the Iowa District Court for	County
Plaintiff(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) <p style="text-align: center;">vs.</p> Defendant(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Address) _____ (Name) _____ (Address)	<p style="text-align: center;">Request for General Execution (Praecipe) (Iowa Code section 626.12)</p> Small Claim No. _____

To the Clerk of Court for _____ County: Please issue a writ of General Execution to the Sheriff of _____ County, Iowa, against (list name(s) of judgment debtor(s)) _____ for the balance owing on the judgment in this matter.

Date of Judgment _____
 Original amount of judgment \$ _____
 Original amount of court costs \$ _____
 Original amount of attorney fees \$ _____
 Interest accrued to (date) _____
 Interest rate per annum: _____ %
 Effective from (date) _____

Balance due on judgment \$ _____
 Balance due on court costs \$ _____
 Balance due on attorney fees \$ _____
 Amount of interest accrued \$ _____

Total amount due \$ _____
 Interest amount per diem \$ _____

I certify under penalty of perjury and pursuant to the laws of the State of Iowa that the preceding is true and correct.

Date: _____

 Judgment creditor's signature

 Printed name

 Mailing address

 Phone #

 Email address

[Court Order May 7, 2012]

Form 3.26: Notice of Appeal.

In the Iowa District Court for _____	County _____
Plaintiff(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Name) vs. Defendant(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Name)	Notice of Appeal Small Claim No. _____

1. I (We) appeal to the district court from the judgment entered on the _____ day of _____, 20_____.
2. I (We) am (are) appealing this decision because: _____

By checking this box, I (We) request an oral hearing. If my (our) request is granted, I (we) will receive a notice of hearing time and date.

Note: The appealing party(ies) must file this original form with the clerk of court, and the clerk will provide a copy to the other party(ies) or the attorney(s) of the other party(ies), if any.

 Appealing party's signature

 Printed name

 Mailing address

 Phone #

 Email address

 Appealing party's signature

 Printed name

 Mailing address

 Phone #

 Email address

Form 3.27: Verification of Account, Identification of Judgment Debtor, and Certificate Re Military Service.

In the Iowa District Court for _____	County _____
Plaintiff(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Name) vs. Defendant(s) _____ (Name) _____ (Name)	Verification of Account, Identification of Judgment Debtor, and Certificate Re Military Service Small Claim No. _____ For Defendant: _____ (This form required for each Defendant.)

1. I, _____, am a party or an employee of Plaintiff(s) whose claim(s) is (are) shown in the attached statement(s). I have personal knowledge that the attached statement(s) is (are) a true copy of the original creditor's records showing the balance due is true and correct. I further state that the sum of \$ _____ is the balance due and owing as of _____ from Defendant(s) to Plaintiff(s) and any interest amount owing is accurately stated in the Petition or Original Notice.

2. I further state that Defendant resides at _____, is employed at _____, and Defendant's occupation is _____.

3. Check A, B, or C for Defendant:

A. ___ Defendant **is not** in the military service of the United States government, I have verified this fact by (check one):

- Checking the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) (requires name and SSN or name and date of birth) at <https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/appj/scra/scraHome.do>.
- Contacting Defendant who informed me.
- Regularly seeing Defendant and believing Defendant is not active in the U.S. military.

OR B. ___ I have investigated, and I am unable to determine whether or not Defendant is in the military service of the United States government.

OR C. ___ Defendant **is** in the military service of the United States government.

4. I also state to the best of my knowledge (check one):

Defendant ___ **is** ___ **is not** under a disability or confined in a reformatory, jail, or penitentiary.

I certify under penalty of perjury and pursuant to the laws of the State of Iowa that these facts are true and correct.

Date: _____

Signature of Affiant

Phone

Printed name

Email address

Mailing address

CHAPTER 6 RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE

DIVISION I

CASE INITIATION: CIVIL AND CRIMINAL; PARTIES AND ATTORNEYS; PROTECTED INFORMATION; AND CONFIDENTIAL MATERIALS

Rules 6.1 to 6.100	Reserved
Rule 6.101	Time for appealing final orders and judgments appealable as a matter of right
Rule 6.102	Initiation of appeal from a final judgment
Rule 6.103	Review of final orders and judgments
Rule 6.104	Review of interlocutory rulings or orders
Rule 6.105	Review of small claims actions
Rule 6.106	Discretionary review
Rule 6.107	Original certiorari proceedings
Rule 6.108	Form of review
Rule 6.109	Parties and attorneys on appeal; caption; substitution of parties; withdrawal of counsel
Rule 6.110	Protected information; confidential materials; briefs not confidential
Rules 6.111 to 6.200	Reserved

DIVISION II

TERMINATION-OF-PARENTAL-RIGHTS AND CHILD-IN-NEED-OF-ASSISTANCE APPEALS UNDER IOWA CODE CHAPTER 232

Rule 6.201	Petition on appeal in termination-of-parental-rights and child-in-need-of-assistance cases under Iowa Code chapter 232
Rule 6.202	Response to petition on appeal in termination-of-parental-rights and child-in-need-of-assistance cases under Iowa Code chapter 232
Rule 6.203	Reply to issues raised in cross-appeal
Rule 6.204	Filing fee and transmission of record
Rule 6.205	Disposition
Rules 6.206 to 6.300	Reserved

DIVISION III

CERTIFIED QUESTIONS OF LAW

Rule 6.301	Procedure for certification of questions of law
Rule 6.302	Initiation of certification proceedings
Rule 6.303	Briefing
Rule 6.304	Disposition
Rule 6.305	State as amicus curiae
Rules 6.306 to 6.400	Reserved

DIVISION IV

ABORTION NOTIFICATION APPEALS

Rule 6.401	Procedure in abortion notification appeals
Rules 6.402 to 6.500	Reserved

DIVISION V

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

Rule 6.501	Procedure in other proceedings
Rules 6.502 to 6.600	Reserved

DIVISION VI

STAYING DISTRICT COURT JUDGMENTS AND PROCEEDINGS

Rule 6.601	Supersedeas bond
------------	------------------

Rule 6.602	Sufficiency of bond
Rule 6.603	Judgment on bond
Rule 6.604	Stays involving child custody
Rules 6.605 to 6.700	Reserved

**DIVISION VII
FILING, SERVICE, AND FEES**

Rule 6.701	Filing and service
Rule 6.702	Filing fees and copies
Rules 6.703 to 6.800	Reserved

**DIVISION VIII
RECORD ON APPEAL**

Rule 6.801	Composition of record on appeal
Rule 6.802	Transmission of record
Rule 6.803	Transcript
Rule 6.804	Combined certificate
Rule 6.805	Appellee's designation of additional parts of transcript
Rule 6.806	Proceedings when transcript unavailable
Rule 6.807	Correction or modification of the record
Rules 6.808 to 6.900	Reserved

**DIVISION IX
BRIEFS AND APPENDIX**

Rule 6.901	Filing and service of briefs and amendments
Rule 6.902	Cases involving expedited times for filing briefs and appendix
Rule 6.903	Briefs
Rule 6.904	References in briefs
Rule 6.905	Appendix
Rule 6.906	Brief of amicus curiae
Rule 6.907	Scope of review
Rule 6.908	Oral and nonoral submission; notice of additional authorities
Rules 6.909 to 6.1000	Reserved

**DIVISION X
WRITS, MOTIONS, AND OTHER PAPERS**

Rule 6.1001	Writs and process
Rule 6.1002	Motions
Rule 6.1003	Motions to shorten or extend deadlines
Rule 6.1004	Limited remands
Rule 6.1005	Frivolous appeals; withdrawal of counsel
Rule 6.1006	Motions to dismiss, affirm, or reverse
Rule 6.1007	Form of motions and other papers
Rules 6.1008 to 6.1100	Reserved

**DIVISION XI
TRANSFER, SUBMISSION, AND FURTHER REVIEW**

Rule 6.1101	Transfer of cases to court of appeals
Rule 6.1102	Order of submission and transfer
Rule 6.1103	Application to the supreme court for further review
Rules 6.1104 to 6.1200	Reserved

**DIVISION XII
DISPOSITION OF APPEALS**

Rule 6.1201	Voluntary dismissals
Rule 6.1202	Failure to comply with appellate deadlines; consequences and penalties
Rule 6.1203	Affirmed or enforced without opinion

Rule 6.1204	Petition for rehearing in court of appeals
Rule 6.1205	Petition for rehearing in supreme court
Rule 6.1206	Remands
Rule 6.1207	Costs
Rule 6.1208	Procedendo
Rule 6.1209	Quarterly publication
Rules 6.1210 to 6.1300	Reserved

**DIVISION XIII
AMENDMENT TO RULES**

Rule 6.1301	Amendments
Rules 6.1302 to 6.1400	Reserved

**DIVISION XIV
FORMS**

Rule 6.1401	Forms
	Form 1: Notice of Appeal
	Form 2: Combined Certificate
	Form 3: Supplemental Certificate
	Form 4: Notice of Appeal (Cross-Appeal) (Child-in-Need-of-Assistance and Termination Cases)
	Form 5: Petition on Appeal (Cross-Appeal) (Child-in-Need-of-Assistance and Termination Cases)
	Form 6: Response to Petition on Appeal (Cross-Appeal)
	Form 7: Certificate of Compliance with Type-Volume Limitation, Typeface Requirements, and Type-Style Requirements
	Form 8: Reporter's Certificate of Filing a Transcript
	Form 9: Reporter's Application for an Extension of Time to File a Transcript
Rules 6.1402 to 6.1500	Reserved

**DIVISION XV
APPELLATE PROCEDURE TIMETABLES**

Rule 6.1501	Appellate Procedure Timetables
	Timetable 1: Pre-Briefing Procedure
	Timetable 2: Briefing Procedure
	Timetable 3: Chapter 232 Child-in-Need-of-Assistance and Termination Appeals
Rules 6.1502 to 6.1600	Reserved

**DIVISION XVI
TABLES**

Rule 6.1601	Tables
	Table A: Technical Requirements of a Brief
	Table B: Technical Requirements of a Brief When Expedited Times for Filing Apply
	Table C: Contents of a Brief

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING NUMBERS

(For appellate rules taking effect January 1, 2009)

(Showing equivalent or comparable provisions.)

Former No.	New No.	Former No.	New No.	Former No.	New No.
6.1(1)-(3)	6.103	6.10(2)(c)	6.803(1) 6.804(3)	6.13	6.901
6.1(4)	6.108	6.10(2)(d)	6.803(5) 6.805(1)-(2)	6.14	6.109(1) 6.903 6.904
6.2	6.103(3) 6.104	6.10(2)(e)	6.805(3)	6.15	6.905
6.3	6.105	6.10(2)(f)	6.803(4)	6.16(1)	6.903(1)(a)-(f) 6.905(3)
6.4	6.907	6.10(2)(g)	6.803(2)	6.16(2)	6.1007
6.5	6.101 6.104(1)(b)(2)	6.10(2)(h)	6.803(3),(5)	6.16(3)	6.903(1)(h) 6.905(13)
6.6(1)	6.102(2)	6.10(3)	6.806	6.17	6.902
6.6(2)	6.104(3)	6.10(4)	6.807	6.18	6.906
6.6(3)	6.102(1)	6.11	6.802	6.19	6.1006(1) 6.1202
6.6(4)	6.102(1)(b) 6.201	6.12(1)	6.109(2) 6.702	6.20(1)	6.1003(2)
6.7	6.601	6.12(2)	6.702 6.803(3)	6.20(2)	6.101(5) 6.104(1)(b)(3) 6.106(1)(b) 6.107(1)(b) 6.1003(1)
6.8	6.602	6.12(3)	6.1202(1)(a)	6.21(1)-(5)	6.908
6.9	6.603	6.12(4)	6.1202(1)(a)	6.21(6)-(7)	6.1102(1)-(2)
6.10(1)	6.801	6.12(5)	----	6.22(1)-(2)	6.1001
6.10(2)(a)	6.803(1) 6.804(1)-(2)	6.12(6)	6.1201	6.22(3)-(10)	6.1002
6.10(2)(b)	6.804(2)	6.12(7)	6.1004	6.22(11)	6.604

Former No.	New No.	Former No.	New No.	Former No.	New No.
6.23	6.1006	6.151	6.201	6.457	----
6.24	6.1203	6.152	6.202	6.458	6.304(1)-(2)
6.25	6.1209	6.153	6.204	6.459	6.304(3)
6.26	6.1206	6.154	6.205	6.460	6.305
6.27	6.1205	6.201	6.106 6.702	6.461	----
6.28	6.1204	6.202	6.106(2)	6.501	6.501
6.29	6.1207	6.203	6.106(3) 6.702(1)(c) 6.702(2)	6.502	6.401
6.30	6.1208	6.301	6.107(1)	6.601	6.1301
6.31	6.701	6.302	6.107(2)	6.701 Table 1	6.1501 Table 1
6.32	6.109(4),(5)	6.303	6.107(1)(d) 6.107(4)-(5) 6.702(1)(d)	6.701 Table 2	6.1501 Table 2
6.33	6.1005	6.304	6.108	6.701 Table 3	6.1501 Table 3
6.34	6.110	6.401	6.1101	6.751 Form 1	6.1401 Form 2
6.35	6.702(1)	6.402	6.1103	6.751 Form 2	6.1401 Form 3
6.101	6.101(1)(b) 6.102(2)(b)	6.451	6.301	6.751 Form 3	6.1401 Form 4
6.102	6.701(3) 6.802(1)-(2) 6.804	6.452	6.302	6.751 Form 4	6.1401 Form 5
6.103	6.702	6.453	6.302(4)	6.751 Form 5	6.1401 Form 6
6.104	6.1005	6.454	6.302(3) 6.303(1)-(2)	6.751 Form 6	----
6.105	6.803(3)(a) 6.902(1)(e)	6.455	6.302(3) 6.303(3)		
6.106	6.101(1)(b) 6.701(3)	6.456	6.302(2)		

CHAPTER 6 RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE

DIVISION I

CASE INITIATION; CIVIL AND CRIMINAL; PARTIES AND ATTORNEYS; PROTECTED
INFORMATION; AND CONFIDENTIAL MATERIALS

Rules 6.1 to 6.100 Reserved.

Rule 6.101 Time for appealing final orders and judgments appealable as a matter of right.

6.101(1) *Time for filing a notice of appeal from final orders and judgments.*

a. Termination-of-parental-rights and child-in-need-of-assistance cases under Iowa Code chapter 232. A notice of appeal from a final order or judgment entered in Iowa Code chapter 232 termination-of-parental-rights or child-in-need-of-assistance proceedings must be filed within 15 days after the filing of the order or judgment. However, if a motion is timely filed under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2) or Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007, the notice of appeal must be filed within 15 days after the filing of the ruling on such motion.

b. All other cases. A notice of appeal must be filed within 30 days after the filing of the final order or judgment. However, if a motion is timely filed under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2) or Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007, the notice of appeal must be filed within 30 days after the filing of the ruling on such motion.

c. Exception for final orders on partial dispositions. A final order dismissing some, but not all, of the parties or disposing of some, but not all, of the issues in an action may be appealed within the time for appealing from the judgment that finally disposes of all remaining parties and issues to an action, even if the parties' interests or the issues are severable.

6.101(2) *Time for filing a notice of cross-appeal.*

a. Termination-of-parental-rights and child-in-need-of-assistance cases under Iowa Code chapter 232. In Iowa Code chapter 232 termination-of-parental-rights and child-in-need-of-assistance cases, any notice of cross-appeal must be filed within the 15-day limit for filing a notice of appeal, or within 10 days after the filing of a notice of appeal, whichever is later.

b. All other cases. In all other appeals, any notice of cross-appeal must be filed within the 30-day limit for filing a notice of appeal, or within 10 days after the filing of a notice of appeal, whichever is later.

6.101(3) *Appeal taken before order or judgment filed.* An appeal taken from an order or judgment of the district court shall be considered timely even though taken before the order or judgment has been filed by the clerk of the district court, if the order or judgment is filed within 30 days after the date on which the notice of appeal is filed.

6.101(4) *Tolling of filing deadline by timely service.* The time for filing a notice of appeal is tolled when the notice is served, provided the notice is filed with the district court clerk within a reasonable time. See Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.442(4).

6.101(5) *Extension where clerk fails to notify.* The supreme court may extend the time for filing a notice of appeal if it determines the clerk of the district court failed to notify the prospective appellant of the filing of the appealable final order or judgment. A motion for an extension of time must be filed with the clerk of the supreme court and served on all parties and the clerk of the district court no later than 60 days after the expiration of the original appeal deadline as prescribed in rule 6.101(1)(a) or (b). The motion and any resistance shall be supported by copies of relevant portions of the record and by affidavits. Any extension granted shall not exceed 30 days after the date of the order granting the motion.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.102 Initiation of appeal from a final judgment.

6.102(1) *From final orders in termination-of-parental-rights and child-in-need-of-assistance cases under Iowa Code chapter 232.*

a. Notice of appeal. An appeal from a final order or judgment in a termination-of-parental-rights or a child-in-need-of-assistance case under Iowa Code chapter 232 is initiated by filing the notice of appeal with the clerk of the district court where the order or judgment was entered within the time provided in rule 6.101(1)(a). The notice of appeal cannot be filed unless signed by both the appellant's counsel and the appellant.

(1) Contents of notice of appeal. The notice of appeal shall specify the parties taking the appeal and the decree, judgment, order, or part thereof appealed from. The notice shall substantially comply with form 4 in rule 6.1401.

(2) Service of the notice of appeal. A copy of the notice of appeal shall be served upon all counsel of record, all parties not represented by counsel, any court reporter who reported a proceeding that is the subject of the appeal, the attorney general, and the clerk of the supreme court in the manner stated in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.442(2). The notice of appeal shall include a certificate of service in the form provided in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.442(7).

b. Petition on appeal. An appeal in a termination-of-parental-rights or a child-in-need-of-assistance case will be dismissed unless a petition on appeal is timely filed as set forth in rule 6.201(1)(b).

6.102(2) *From final orders appealable as a matter of right in all other cases.* An appeal from a final order appealable as a matter of right in all cases other than termination-of-parental-rights and child-in-need-of-assistance cases under Iowa Code chapter 232 is taken by filing a notice of appeal with the clerk of the district court where the order or judgment was entered within the time provided in rule 6.101(1)(b). The notice of appeal shall be signed by either the appellant's counsel or the appellant.

a. Contents of the notice of appeal. The notice of appeal shall specify the parties taking the appeal and the decree, judgment, order, or part thereof appealed from. The notice shall substantially comply with form 1 in rule 6.1401.

b. Service of the notice of appeal. A copy of the notice of appeal shall be served upon all counsel of record, all parties not represented by counsel, any court reporter who reported a proceeding that is the subject of the appeal, and the clerk of the supreme court in the manner stated in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.442(2). If the State is a party to the case, a copy of the notice of appeal shall also be served upon the attorney general in the manner stated in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.442(2). The notice of appeal shall include a certificate of service in the form provided in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.442(7).

6.102(3) *Filing fee.* Within seven days of filing the notice of appeal, the appellant shall pay to the clerk of the supreme court a filing fee or file a motion to waive or defer the fee as provided in rule 6.702.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.103 Review of final orders and judgments.

6.103(1) *Final order and judgment defined.* All final orders and judgments of the district court involving the merits or materially affecting the final decision may be appealed to the supreme court, except as provided in this rule, rule 6.105, and Iowa Code sections 814.5 and 814.6. An order granting or denying a new trial is a final order. An order setting aside a default judgment in an action for dissolution of marriage or annulment is a final order. An order setting aside a default judgment in any other action is not a final order.

6.103(2) *Attorney fee order entered after final judgment.* A final order or judgment on an application for attorney fees entered after the final order or judgment in the underlying action is separately appealable. The district court retains jurisdiction to consider an application for attorney fees notwithstanding the appeal of a final order or judgment in the action. If the final order or judgment in the underlying case is also appealed, the party appealing the attorney fee order or judgment shall file a motion to consolidate the two appeals.

6.103(3) *Interlocutory order included in appeal of final order or judgment.* No interlocutory order may be appealed until after the final judgment or order is entered except as provided in rule 6.104. Error in an interlocutory order is not waived by pleading over or proceeding to trial. If no appeal was taken from an interlocutory order or a final adjudication in the district court under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.444 that substantially affected the rights of the complaining party, the appellant may challenge such order or final adjudication on appeal of the final order or judgment.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.104 Review of interlocutory rulings or orders.

6.104(1) *Application for interlocutory appeal.*

a. Applicability. Any party aggrieved by an interlocutory ruling or order of the district court may apply to the supreme court for permission to appeal in advance of final judgment.

b. Time for filing.

(1) Termination-of-parental-rights and child-in-need-of-assistance cases under Iowa Code chapter 232. An application for interlocutory appeal in an Iowa Code chapter 232 termination-of-parental-rights or a child-in-need-of-assistance case must be filed within 15 days after entry of the challenged ruling or order. However, if a motion is timely filed under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2), the application must be filed within 15 days after the filing of the ruling on such motion. The application for interlocutory appeal cannot be filed unless signed by both the applicant's counsel and the applicant. If the application is granted, the appellant must file a petition on appeal as set forth in rule 6.201(1)(b). The failure to file a timely petition on appeal will result in the dismissal of the appeal.

(2) All other cases. An application for interlocutory appeal must be filed within 30 days after entry of the challenged ruling or order. However, if a motion is timely filed under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2), the application must be filed within 30 days after the filing of the ruling on such motion.

(3) Extensions of time. No extension of the filing deadlines in this rule will be allowed except upon a showing that the failure to file the application within the time provided was due to a failure of the clerk of the district court to notify the applicant of the ruling or order. A motion for an extension of time must be filed with the clerk of the supreme court and served on all parties and the clerk of the district court no later than 60 days after the expiration of the time for filing an application for interlocutory appeal. The motion and any resistance shall be supported by copies of relevant portions of the record and by affidavits. An extension granted under this rule shall not exceed 30 days after the date of the order granting the motion.

c. Filing and serving application. The original application and three copies shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court. The application shall be served as provided in rule 6.701 upon all counsel of record, all parties not represented by counsel, and the attorney general if the State is a party.

d. Content and form of application. The application shall follow the content and form requirements of rules 6.1002(1) and 6.1007. In addition, the applicant shall state with particularity the substantial rights affected by the ruling or order, why the ruling or order will materially affect the final decision, and why a determination of its correctness before trial on the merits will better serve the interests of justice. The date of any impending hearing, trial, or matter needing immediate attention of the court shall be prominently displayed beneath the title of the application.

e. Filing fee. The applicant shall pay to the clerk of the supreme court a filing fee or file a motion to waive or defer the fee as provided in rules 6.702(1)(b) and 6.702(2).

f. Filing of the application does not stay district court proceedings. The filing of an application for interlocutory appeal does not stay district court proceedings. The applicant may apply to the district court for a continuance or a stay of proceedings or to the supreme court for a stay of proceedings. Any application for a stay order by the supreme court must state the dates of any proceedings to be stayed and why a stay is necessary.

6.104(2) Resistance, consideration, and ruling. The application may be resisted and will be considered in the same manner provided for motions in rule 6.1002. The supreme court may grant permission to appeal on finding that such ruling or order involves substantial rights and will materially affect the final decision and that a determination of its correctness before trial on the merits will better serve the interests of justice. An order granting an appeal under this rule shall stay further proceedings below, may require bond, and may expedite the time for briefing and submission.

6.104(3) Procedure after order granting application. The clerk of the supreme court shall promptly transmit a copy of the order granting the interlocutory appeal to all counsel of record, all parties not represented by counsel, the clerk of the district court, and the attorney general if the State is a party. The appellant shall file and serve the combined certificate required by rule 6.804(1) within 14 days after the filing date of the order granting the interlocutory appeal. Further proceedings shall be had pursuant to the rules of appellate procedure.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.105 Review of small claims actions. Except where the action involves an interest in real estate, no appeal shall be taken in any case originally tried as a small claim. An action originally tried as a small claim may be reviewed by the supreme court only as provided in Iowa Code section 631.16 and rule 6.106.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.106 Discretionary review.

6.106(1) Application for discretionary review.

a. Applicability. An application for discretionary review may be filed to review certain orders specified by statute which are not subject to appeal as a matter of right.

b. Time for filing. An application for discretionary review must be filed within 30 days after entry of the challenged ruling, order, or judgment of the district court. However, if a motion is timely filed under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2), the application must be filed within 30 days after the filing of the ruling on such motion. No extension of such time will be allowed except upon a showing that the failure to file the application within the time provided was due to a failure of the district court clerk to notify the applicant of the ruling, order, or judgment. A motion for an extension of time must be filed with the clerk of the supreme court and served on all parties and the clerk of the district court no later than 60 days after the expiration of the time for filing an application for discretionary review. The motion and any resistance shall be supported by copies of relevant portions of the record and by affidavits. An extension granted under this rule shall not exceed 30 days after the date of the order granting the motion.

c. Filing and serving application. The original application and three copies shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court. The application shall be served as provided in rule 6.701 upon all counsel of record, all parties not represented by counsel, and the attorney general if the State is a party.

d. Content and form of application. The application shall follow the content and form requirements of rules 6.1002(1) and 6.1007. In addition, the applicant shall state with particularity the grounds upon which discretionary review should be granted. The date of any impending hearing, trial, or matter needing immediate attention of the court shall be prominently displayed beneath the title of the application.

e. Filing fee. The applicant shall pay to the clerk of the supreme court a filing fee or file a motion to waive or defer the fee as provided in rule 6.702(1)(c) and 6.702(2).

f. Filing of the application does not stay district court proceedings. The filing of an application for discretionary review does not stay district court proceedings. The applicant may apply to the district court for a continuance or a stay of proceedings or to the supreme court for a stay of proceedings. Any application to the supreme court for a stay order must set forth the dates of any proceedings to be stayed and why a stay is necessary.

6.106(2) Resistance, consideration, and ruling. The application may be resisted and will be considered in the same manner provided for motions in rule 6.1002. The supreme court may grant discretionary review upon a determination that (1) substantial justice has not been accorded the applicant, (2) the grounds set forth in rule 6.104(1)(d) for an interlocutory appeal exist, or (3) the grounds set forth in any statute allowing discretionary review exist. An order allowing discretionary review under this rule may stay further proceedings below, may require bond, and may expedite the time for briefing and submission.

6.106(3) Procedure after order granting application. The clerk of the supreme court shall promptly transmit a copy of the order granting discretionary review to the attorneys of record, any parties not represented by counsel, the clerk of the district court, and the attorney general if the State is a party. The appellant shall file and serve the combined certificate required by rule 6.804(1) within 14 days after the filing date of the order granting discretionary review. Further proceedings shall be had pursuant to the rules of appellate procedure.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.107 Original certiorari proceedings.

6.107(1) Petition for writ of certiorari.

a. Applicability. Any party claiming a district court judge, an associate district court judge, an associate juvenile judge, or an associate probate judge exceeded the judge's jurisdiction or otherwise acted illegally may commence an original certiorari action in the supreme court by filing a petition for writ of certiorari as provided in these rules.

b. Time for filing. A petition for writ of certiorari must be filed within 30 days after the challenged decision. However, if a motion is timely filed under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2) or Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007, the petition must be filed within 30 days after the filing of the ruling on such motion. No extension of such time may be allowed except upon a showing that the failure to file the petition within the time provided was due to a failure of the district court clerk to notify the plaintiff of the challenged decision. A motion for an extension of time must be filed with the clerk of the supreme court and served on all parties and the clerk of the district court no later than 60 days after the expiration of the time for filing a petition for writ of certiorari. The motion and any resistance shall be supported by

copies of relevant portions of the record and by affidavits. An extension granted under this rule shall not exceed 30 days after the date of the order granting the motion.

c. Filing and serving petition. The original petition and three copies shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court. The petition shall be served as provided in rule 6.701 upon all counsel of record, all parties not represented by counsel, the clerk of the district court, and the attorney general if the State is a party.

d. Content and form of petition. The caption of the petition shall name the challenging party as the plaintiff and the district court, not the judge, as the defendant. The date of any impending hearing, trial, or matter needing immediate attention of the court shall be prominently displayed beneath the title of the petition. The petition shall follow the content and form requirements of rules 6.1002(1) and 6.1007. In addition, the petition shall state whether the plaintiff raised the issue in the district court, identify the interest of the plaintiff in the challenged decision, and state the grounds that justify issuance of the writ.

e. Filing fee. The applicant shall pay to the clerk of the supreme court a filing fee or file a motion to waive or defer the fee as provided in rule 6.702(1)(d) and 6.702(2).

f. Filing of petition does not stay district court proceedings. The filing of a petition for writ of certiorari does not stay the district court proceedings. The plaintiff may apply to the district court for a continuance or a stay of proceedings or to the supreme court for a stay of proceedings. Any application to the supreme court for a stay order must state the dates of any proceedings to be stayed and why a stay is necessary.

6.107(2) Resistance, consideration, and ruling. A petition for writ of certiorari may be resisted and will be considered in the same manner provided for motions in rule 6.1002. An order granting the petition may stay further proceedings below, may require bond, and may expedite the time for briefing and submission. The clerk of the supreme court shall promptly transmit a copy of the ruling on the petition to the attorneys of record, any parties not represented by counsel, the clerk of the district court, and the attorney general if the State is a party.

6.107(3) Issuance of writ. If the petition for writ of certiorari is granted, the clerk of the supreme court shall issue a writ under its seal. The original writ shall be transmitted to the clerk of the district court and shall constitute service on the district court.

6.107(4) Procedure after order granting petition. The plaintiff shall file and serve the combined certificate required by rule 6.804(1) within 14 days after the filing date of the order granting the petition. Further proceedings shall be had pursuant to the rules of appellate procedure. The appellate rules applicable to appellants shall apply to plaintiffs and those applicable to appellees shall apply to defendants.

6.107(5) Representation of district court. Parties before the district court other than the certiorari plaintiff shall be required to defend the district court and make all filings required of the defendant under these rules unless permitted to withdraw by the supreme court. A party required to defend the district court under this rule may file an application to withdraw stating (1) whether the applicant raised the issue addressed in the challenged decision in the district court, (2) the interest or lack of interest of the applicant in the challenged decision, and (3) the grounds justifying withdrawal. The application to withdraw shall be served on all parties, the district court, and the attorney general.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.108 Form of review. If any case is initiated by a notice of appeal, an application for interlocutory appeal, an application for discretionary review, or a petition for writ of certiorari and the appellate court determines another form of review was the proper one, the case shall not be dismissed, but shall proceed as though the proper form of review had been requested. The court may treat the papers upon which the action was initiated as seeking the proper form of review and, in appropriate cases, may order the parties to file jurisdictional statements. Nothing in this rule shall operate to extend the time for initiating a case.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.109 Parties and attorneys on appeal; caption; substitution of parties; withdrawal of counsel.

6.109(1) Parties on appeal. The party who files a notice of appeal is the appellant and the opposing party is the appellee. If opposing parties seek to appeal, the party who first files a notice of appeal shall be the appellant/cross-appellee and the other party shall be the appellee/cross-appellant, unless the parties otherwise agree or the supreme court otherwise orders upon motion of any party.

6.109(2) *Caption on appeal.* The appeal shall be captioned under the title given to the action in the district court, with the parties identified as appellant and appellee. Parties not involved in the appeal may be omitted from the caption. If the title does not contain the name of the appellant, the appellant's name shall be added to the caption.

6.109(3) *Substitution of party.* If substitution of a party is sought for any reason, including those stated in Iowa Rs. Civ. P. 1.221, 1.222, 1.223, 1.224, and 1.226, the person seeking the substitution must file a motion for substitution of party with the clerk of the supreme court.

6.109(4) *Attorneys and guardians ad litem.* The attorneys and guardians ad litem of record in the district court shall be deemed the attorneys and guardians ad litem in the appellate court unless others are retained or appointed and notice is given to the parties and the clerk of the supreme court. However, the representation of an attorney appointed for a minor child or children pursuant to Iowa Code section 598.12 ends when an appeal is taken unless the district court appoints the attorney, or a successor, for the appeal.

6.109(5) *Withdrawal of counsel.* An attorney may not withdraw from representation of a party before an appellate court without permission of that court unless another attorney has appeared or simultaneously appears for the party. A motion for permission to withdraw as counsel for a party must show service of the motion on the party, and must include the party's address, phone number, and e-mail address. Before court-appointed trial counsel for a criminal defendant may withdraw, the court file must contain proof counsel has completed counsel's duties under Iowa R. Crim. P. 2.29(6). [Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.110 Protected information; confidential materials; briefs not confidential.

6.110(1) *Protected information.*

a. When a party files any document that contains protected information as defined in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.422(1) or a reproduction, quotation, or extensive paraphrase of material that contains protected information, the party shall omit or redact that information from the document in the manner provided by rule 1.422(1).

b. When a party files any document that contains information that may be omitted or redacted under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.422(2) or a reproduction, quotation, or extensive paraphrase of material that contains such information, the party may omit or redact that information from the document in the manner provided by rule 1.422(2).

c. The omission or redaction of protected information is not required if the document is certified as confidential under rule 6.110(2).

6.110(2) *Certification by party of material or cases made confidential by statute or rule.* When a party files any document, except a brief, that contains material or a reproduction, quotation, or extensive paraphrase of material declared confidential by any statute or rule of the supreme court or in a case declared confidential by any statute or rule of the supreme court, the party shall certify its confidential nature. The certificate shall cite the applicable statute or rule, be signed by the party or counsel, and be affixed on top of the cover page of each copy of the notice, motion, appendix, record, or other document that is filed or served. In appeals in cases that are not confidential by statute or rule, but include confidential material, a party may file separate appendices, one containing confidential materials and one containing documents having no confidential material.

6.110(3) *Clerk to maintain confidentiality.* Upon receipt by the clerk of the supreme court of a notice, motion, appendix, district court record, portion of district court record, or other document that has been certified by a party or the clerk of the district court as confidential, the clerk shall maintain its confidentiality. If the confidential designation is not warranted, the court shall direct the clerk to file the document as a public record. Confidential documents may be inspected only by persons authorized by statute, rule, or court order to inspect such documents.

6.110(4) *Briefs not confidential.*

a. Briefs filed with the clerk of the supreme court shall not be confidential. A brief shall not contain a reproduction, quotation, or extensive paraphrase of material that is declared by any statute or rule of the supreme court to be confidential. Instead, a brief may include general statements of fact supported by references pursuant to rule 6.904(4) to pages of the appendix or parts of the record that are confidential.

b. The briefs in a case declared confidential by any statute or rule of the supreme court shall not be confidential and shall refer to the parties in the caption and text by first name or initials only. When a

victim's name is deemed confidential by law, a brief shall refer to the victim by first name or initials only.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.111 to 6.200 Reserved.

DIVISION II

TERMINATION-OF-PARENTAL-RIGHTS AND CHILD-IN-NEED-OF-ASSISTANCE APPEALS UNDER IOWA CODE CHAPTER 232

Rule 6.201 Petition on appeal in termination-of-parental-rights and child-in-need-of-assistance cases under Iowa Code chapter 232.

6.201(1) Petition on appeal.

a. Trial counsel's obligation to prepare petition. The appellant's trial counsel shall prepare the petition on appeal. Trial counsel may be relieved of this obligation by the district court only upon a showing of extraordinary circumstances.

b. Filing and service of petition on appeal. An original petition on appeal and 17 copies must be filed with the clerk of the supreme court within 15 days after the filing of the notice of appeal with the clerk of the district court or within 15 days after the filing of an order granting an interlocutory appeal. The time for filing a petition on appeal shall not be extended. A copy of the petition on appeal shall be served on all counsel of record, all parties unrepresented by counsel, and the attorney general in the manner stated in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.442(2). The petition on appeal shall include a certificate of service in the form stated in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.442(7).

c. Length; form; cover. The petition on appeal shall not exceed 15 pages, excluding the attachments required by rule 6.201(1)(e), and shall be in the form prescribed by rule 6.1007, except that it may be printed or duplicated on one side of the page. The cover shall be blue and shall contain:

- (1) The caption of the case.
- (2) The title of the document (Petition on Appeal).
- (3) The name of the court and judge whose decision is under review.
- (4) The name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and fax number of counsel representing the appellant.
- (5) A certificate of confidentiality in accordance with rule 6.110(2).

d. Contents of petition. The petition on appeal shall substantially comply with form 5 in rule 6.1401.

e. Attachments to petition.

(1) In an appeal from an order or judgment in a child-in-need-of-assistance proceeding, the appellant shall attach to the petition on appeal a copy of:

1. The order or judgment from which the appeal is taken.
2. Any ruling on a motion for new trial under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007 or a motion under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2).

(2) In an appeal from an order terminating parental rights or dismissing the termination petition, the appellant shall attach to the petition on appeal a copy of:

1. The petition for termination of parental rights and any amendments to the petition.
2. The order or judgment terminating parental rights or dismissing the termination petition.
3. Any ruling on a motion for new trial under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007 or a motion under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2).

(3) In an appeal from a post-termination order, the appellant shall attach to the petition on appeal a copy of:

1. The order or judgment terminating parental rights.
2. Any ruling on a motion for new trial under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007 or a motion under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2).
3. Any motion requesting post-termination relief.
4. Any resistance to the request for post-termination relief.
5. The post-termination order from which the appeal is taken.

6.201(2) Consequence of failure to file a timely petition on appeal. If the petition on appeal is not filed with the clerk of the supreme court within 15 days after the filing of a notice of appeal or within

15 days after the filing of an order granting an interlocutory appeal, the supreme court shall dismiss the appeal, and the clerk shall immediately issue procedendo.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.202 Response to petition on appeal in termination-of-parental-rights and child-in-need-of-assistance cases under Iowa Code chapter 232.

6.202(1) *When required.* A response to the petition on appeal is optional unless the appellee has filed a notice of cross-appeal, in which case a response shall be required. An optional response shall substantially comply with form 6 in rule 6.1401. If the appellee has filed a notice of cross-appeal, the response by appellee shall address the claims of error alleged in the petition on appeal, separately state the grounds for the cross-appeal, and substantially comply with form 6 in rule 6.1401.

6.202(2) *Filing and service.* An original and 17 copies of a response shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court within 15 days after the service of the appellant's petition on appeal. A copy of the response shall be served on all counsel of record, all parties unrepresented by counsel, and the attorney general in the manner prescribed in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.442(2).

6.202(3) *Length; form; cover.* An optional response to the petition on appeal shall not exceed 15 pages; a required response shall not exceed 18 pages. A response shall be in the form prescribed by rule 6.1007, except that it may be printed or duplicated on one side of the page. The cover shall be red and shall contain:

- a. The caption of the case.
- b. The title of the document (Response to Petition on Appeal).
- c. The name of the court and judge whose decision is under review.
- d. The name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and fax number of counsel representing the appellee.
- e. A certificate of confidentiality in accordance with rule 6.110(2).

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.203 Reply to issues raised in cross-appeal. If a notice of cross-appeal is filed, the appellant may file a reply to the cross-appeal issues within seven days after service of the appellee's response. An appellant may not file a reply if the appellee has not filed a notice of cross-appeal.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.204 Filing fee and transmission of record. Within seven days after filing the notice of appeal, the appellant shall pay the filing fee as provided in rule 6.702(1) or request waiver or deferral of the fee pursuant to rule 6.702(2). Within 30 days after the filing of the notice of appeal, the appellant shall request the clerk of the district court to transmit the record to the clerk of the supreme court. The clerk of the district court shall certify the record and its confidential nature.

6.204(1) *Record on appeal in child-in-need-of-assistance appeals.* In appeals from child-in-need-of-assistance proceedings, the record on appeal shall include the following:

- a. The child-in-need-of-assistance court file, including all exhibits.
- b. Any transcript of a hearing or hearings resulting in the order from which an appeal has been taken.

6.204(2) *Record on appeal in termination-of-parental-rights appeals.* In appeals from termination-of-parental-rights proceedings, the record on appeal shall include the following:

- a. The termination court file, including all exhibits.
- b. Those portions of the child-in-need-of-assistance court file either received as exhibits or judicially noticed in the termination proceedings.
- c. The transcript of the termination hearing.

6.204(3) *Record on appeal of post-termination rulings in termination-of-parental-rights cases.* In appeals from post-termination proceedings, the record on appeal shall include all of the following:

- a. The order or judgment terminating parental rights.
- b. Any ruling on a motion for new trial under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007 or a motion under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2).
- c. The post-termination order from which the appeal is taken.
- d. Any motion, resistance, or transcript relevant to the post-termination order from which the appeal is taken.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.205 Disposition.

6.205(1) *Ruling.* After reviewing the petition on appeal, any response, any reply, and the record, the appellate court may affirm or reverse the district court's order or judgment, remand the case, or set the case for briefing as directed by the appellate court.

6.205(2) *Further review.* If the court of appeals affirms or reverses the court's order or judgment or remands the case, further review pursuant to rule 6.1103 may be sought. The refusal of the court of appeals to grant full briefing shall not be a ground for further review.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.206 to 6.300 Reserved.

DIVISION III
CERTIFIED QUESTIONS OF LAW

Rule 6.301 Procedure for certification of questions of law. The procedure for answering and certifying questions of law shall be as provided in the Uniform Certification of Questions of Law Act, Iowa Code chapter 684A, and the rules of appellate procedure.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.302 Initiation of certification proceedings.**6.302(1) *Certification order.***

a. Filing. The certification order prepared by the certifying court shall be forwarded by the clerk of the certifying court under its official seal to the clerk of the supreme court, who shall file the order and assign a number to the matter. The clerk of the supreme court shall notify the certifying court that the certification order has been received.

b. Contents. The certification order shall contain all of the following:

(1) The information required by Iowa Code section 684A.3.

(2) The names and addresses of the interested parties or their counsel, if they are represented by counsel.

(3) The party requesting submission of a certified question.

(4) A designation of the party to file the first brief, if the question is certified on the court's own motion.

c. Service on attorney general. When the constitutionality of an act of the Iowa legislature is drawn into question in a certification proceeding to which the State of Iowa or an officer, agency, or employee thereof is not a party, the certifying court shall serve the certification order on the attorney general.

6.302(2) *Record.* The certifying court shall attach to its certification order a copy of the portions of its record deemed necessary for a full understanding of the question. If the entire record is not included, the supreme court may order that a copy of any portion of the remaining record be filed with the clerk of the supreme court.

6.302(3) *Parties.* The party requesting certification or, if none, the party who is to file the first brief shall be considered the appellant and shall make all filings required of the appellant under these rules.

6.302(4) *Filing fee.* The appellant shall pay to the clerk of the supreme court a filing fee or file a motion to waive or defer the fee as provided in rule 6.702(1)(f) and 6.702(2).

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.303 Briefing.

6.303(1) *Form of briefs.* Briefs shall be prepared in the manner and form specified in rules 6.903 and 6.904.

6.303(2) *Filing of briefs.* The parties shall file and serve all briefs within the expedited times for filings prescribed by rule 6.902(2).

6.303(3) *Appendix.* The appendix shall be prepared in the manner and form specified in rule 6.905 to the extent possible. It shall contain the certification order and such portions of the record relevant to the question as the parties by agreement or the certifying court by order may determine.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.304 Disposition.

6.304(1) *Opinion.* Upon the filing of an opinion on a certified question, the clerk of the supreme court shall comply with Iowa Code section 684A.7.

6.304(2) *Rehearing.* A petition for rehearing shall not be allowed.

6.304(3) *Costs and fees.* Printing costs shall be certified by the parties as provided in rule 6.903(1)(h). Upon the filing of the supreme court's opinion, the clerk of the supreme court shall prepare and transmit to the clerk of the certifying court a bill of costs listing the filing fee and reasonable printing costs and the parties who paid them. The clerk of the certifying court shall be responsible for collecting and apportioning the fee and costs pursuant to Iowa Code section 684A.5. [Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.305 State as amicus curiae. When the constitutionality of an act of the Iowa legislature is drawn into question in a certification proceeding to which the State of Iowa or an officer, agency, or employee thereof is not a party, the attorney general shall be permitted to file an amicus curiae brief on behalf of the State, as provided in rule 6.906 on the constitutionality of the act.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.306 to 6.400 Reserved.

DIVISION IV
ABORTION NOTIFICATION APPEALS

Rule 6.401 Procedure in abortion notification appeals.

6.401(1) *Notice of appeal.* A pregnant minor may appeal from a district court order denying a petition for waiver of notification regarding abortion. The notice of appeal shall be filed within 24 hours of issuance of the district court order. The notice of appeal shall be filed with the clerk of the district court where the order was entered in person or by facsimile transmission. A list of the clerk of the district court's facsimile numbers can be found at www.iowacourts.gov. The notice shall also be filed with the clerk of the supreme court in person or by facsimile transmission at (515)242-6164. The notice of appeal shall contain the date the petition was filed. A notice of appeal is filed for purposes of this rule when it is date and time stamped if filed in person or when it is received if transmitted by facsimile.

6.401(2) *Procedure on appeal.* Within 48 hours after the filing of a notice of appeal, the court reporter shall file the original of the completed transcript with the clerk of the supreme court. The reporter shall also file a certificate with the clerk of the district court stating the date the transcript was filed in the supreme court. Within 48 hours after the filing of a notice of appeal, the clerk shall transmit to the supreme court any relevant district court papers, including the district court decision. The minor shall file a written argument supporting her appeal with the clerk of the supreme court within 48 hours of filing the notice of appeal. The written argument shall include a statement designating the method by which the minor chooses to receive notice of the supreme court's final decision.

6.401(3) *Decision on appeal.* The appeal shall be considered by a three-justice panel of the supreme court. It shall be considered without oral argument unless the supreme court or a justice thereof orders otherwise. A single justice may conduct a hearing, but a majority of the three-justice panel must render any decision on the appeal. The court shall consider the appeal de novo and render its decision as soon as is reasonably possible. In no event shall the court's decision be made later than 10 calendar days from the day after filing of the petition for waiver in the district court, or the 10 calendar days plus the period of time granted by the district court for any extension under Iowa Ct. R. 8.27. The court's decision may be rendered by order or opinion, and may simply state that the district court's order is affirmed or reversed. Any decision affirming the denial of waiver of notification shall inform the minor of her right to request appointment of a therapist by the district court on remand. Notwithstanding any other rule, the panel's decision shall not be subject to review or rehearing. The clerk of the supreme court shall promptly issue procedendo once an order or opinion is filed. The minor shall be notified of the final decision in the manner designated in the written argument submitted to the court.

6.401(4) *Confidentiality.* Notwithstanding any other rule or statute, all documents filed in the appeal and the supreme court's docket shall be confidential. Any hearing held on an appeal under this rule shall be confidential. The minor may use the same pseudonym that she used in the juvenile court proceedings. Identifying information, including address, parents' names, or social security number,

shall not appear on any court papers. All papers shall contain the juvenile court docket number for identification purposes. The only persons who may have access to the court papers and admission to any hearing are the justice(s), court staff who must have access to the records for administrative purposes, the minor, her attorney, her guardian ad litem, and the person(s) designated in writing by the minor, her attorney, or her guardian ad litem to have such access or admission. In no case may the minor's parent(s) have access to her papers or admission to any hearing.

6.401(5) *Computation of time.* For the purpose of this rule, any duty of filing or issuance of a decision or order that falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday is extended to 9 a.m. on the next business day.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.402 to 6.500 Reserved.

DIVISION V OTHER PROCEEDINGS

Rule 6.501 Procedure in other proceedings. Procedure in all other proceedings in the appellate courts, such as an action to invoke the supreme court's original jurisdiction shall, unless otherwise ordered, be the procedure prescribed in the rules of appellate procedure to the full extent not inconsistent with rules specifically prescribing the procedure or with a statute. An appendix under the rules of appellate procedure shall be deemed an abstract of record.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.502 to 6.600 Reserved.

DIVISION VI STAYING DISTRICT COURT JUDGMENTS AND PROCEEDINGS

Rule 6.601 Supersedeas bond.

6.601(1) *Requirement of bond.* Except upon order entered by the supreme court, pursuant to a procedural, appellate, or court rule, or upon order entered by the district court pursuant to rule 6.601(3), no appeal shall stay proceedings under a judgment or order unless the appellant executes a bond with sureties, to be filed with and approved by the clerk of the court where the judgment or order was entered. The condition of such bond shall be that the appellant will satisfy and perform the judgment if affirmed, or any judgment or order, not exceeding in amount or value the obligation of the judgment or order appealed from, which an appellate court may render or order to be rendered by the district court; and also all costs and damages adjudged against the appellant on the appeal, and all rents from or damage to property during the pendency of the appeal of which the appellee is deprived by reason of the appeal.

6.601(2) *Amount of bond.* If the judgment or order appealed from is for money, such bond shall be 110 percent of the amount of the money judgment, unless the district court otherwise sets the bond at a higher amount pursuant to the provisions of Iowa Code section 625A.9(2)(a). In no event shall the bond exceed the maximum amount set forth in Iowa Code section 625A.9(2)(b). In all other cases, the bond shall be an amount sufficient to save the appellee harmless from the consequences of the appeal, but in no event less than \$1000.

6.601(3) *Bond by State or political subdivision.* Upon motion and for good cause shown, the district court may stay all proceedings under the order or judgment being appealed and permit the State or any of its political subdivisions to appeal a judgment or order to the supreme court without the filing of a supersedeas bond.

6.601(4) *Effect on judgment.* No appeal shall vacate or affect the judgment or order appealed from; but the clerk shall issue a written order requiring the appellee and all others to stay proceedings under it or such part of it as has been appealed from, when the appeal bond is filed and approved.

6.601(5) *Form of bond.* An appeal bond secured by cash, a certificate of deposit, or government security in a form and in an amount approved by the clerk may be filed in lieu of other bond. If a cash bond is filed, the cash shall be deposited at interest with interest earnings being paid into the general fund of the State in accordance with Iowa Code section 602.8103(5). The cash bond shall be disbursed pursuant to court order upon the district court's receipt of the procedendo.

6.601(6) *Child custody.* A supersedeas bond filed pursuant to this rule shall not stay an order, judgment, decree, or portion thereof affecting the custody of a child. Requests for stays involving child custody are governed by rule 6.604.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.602 Sufficiency of bond. If any party to an appeal is aggrieved by the clerk's approval of, or refusal to approve, a supersedeas bond tendered by the appellant, the party may apply to the district court, on at least three days' notice to the adverse party, to review the clerk's action. Pending such hearing, the court may recall or stay all proceedings under the order or judgment appealed from. On such hearing, the district court shall determine the sufficiency of the bond, and if the clerk has not approved the bond, the court shall, by written order, fix its conditions and determine the sufficiency of the security; or if the court determines that a bond approved by the clerk is insufficient in security or defective in form, it shall discharge such bond and fix a time for filing a new one, all as appears by the circumstances shown at the hearing.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.603 Judgment on bond. If an appellate court affirms the judgment appealed from, it may, on motion of the appellee, render judgment against the appellant and the sureties on the appeal bond for the amount of the judgment, with damages and costs; or it may remand the cause to the district court for the determination of such damages and costs and entry of judgment on the bond.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.604 Stays involving child custody.

6.604(1) *Application.* A supersedeas bond filed pursuant to rule 6.601 shall not stay an order, judgment, decree, or portion thereof affecting the custody of a child. Upon application in a pending appeal, the appellate court may, in its discretion, stay any district court order, judgment, decree, or portion thereof affecting the custody of a child and provide for the custody of the child during the pendency of the appeal. The application for such a stay order and any supporting briefs or other papers shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court and served in the manner provided in rule 6.701.

6.604(2) *Resistance.* An application for a stay pending appeal of any order, judgment, or decree affecting the custody of a child may be resisted and will be ruled upon as provided in rule 6.1002, unless otherwise ordered. Pending consideration of the application for a stay pending appeal, the appellate court may immediately order a temporary stay pursuant to rule 6.1002(4).

6.604(3) *Considerations in granting stay.* The best interests of the child shall be the primary consideration in deciding whether to grant the application for a stay order. The best interests of the child likewise shall be paramount in determining where to place custody of the child during the pendency of the appeal. Additional considerations include, but are not limited to, the following factors when they appear:

- a. The circumstances giving rise to the adjudication being appealed.
- b. The safety and protection of the child.
- c. The safety and protection of the community and the likelihood of serious violence.
- d. The need to quickly begin treatment or rehabilitation of the child.
- e. The likelihood of the child fleeing or being removed from the jurisdiction during the pendency of the appeal or not appearing at further court proceedings.
- f. The availability of custody placement alternatives.
- g. The child's family ties, employment, school attendance, character, length of residence in the community, and juvenile court record.
- h. The likelihood of a reversal of the district court order, judgment, or decree on appeal.

6.604(4) *Burden.* The applicant seeking the stay order shall have the burden of showing that such a stay or alternative custody placement of the child pending appeal is in the child's best interests.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.605 to 6.700 Reserved.

DIVISION VII
FILING, SERVICE, AND FEES

Rule 6.701 Filing and service.

6.701(1) Applicability. This rule shall govern the filing and service of papers required or permitted to be filed with the clerk of the supreme court under the rules of appellate procedure.

6.701(2) Filing.

a. Where and when filed. Papers required or permitted to be filed in the supreme court or in the court of appeals shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court. All papers required to be served upon a party shall be filed with the court before or at the time of service or within a reasonable time thereafter. Whenever these rules require a filing with the supreme court or its clerk within a certain time, the time requirement shall be tolled when service is made, provided the actual filing is done within a reasonable time thereafter. Papers received by the clerk of the supreme court without a certificate of service shall be deemed filed when received by the clerk.

b. Facsimile filing. The filing of some papers may also be accomplished by fax transmission. A paper shall not be filed by fax transmission when these rules or an order of an appellate court requires 18 copies of the paper to be filed. A paper longer than five pages shall not be filed by fax transmission without prior leave of the clerk. Each fax transmission shall be accompanied by a fax cover page which states the date of the transmission, the name and fax telephone number of the person to whom the paper is being transmitted, the name, telephone number, and e-mail address of the person transmitting the paper, the docket number and title of the case in which the paper is to be filed, the name of the paper, and the number of pages, excluding the cover page, being transmitted. A fax fee of \$3 per page, excluding the cover page, shall be required for filing a paper by fax transmission. The person transmitting the paper shall certify that the fax fee and any required filing fee have been mailed to the clerk contemporaneously with the fax transmission. Only one copy of the paper shall be transmitted; the clerk will provide any additional copies required by these rules or an order of an appellate court. Papers filed by fax transmission shall be deemed filed when the transmission is received by the clerk. Failure to comply with the fax requirements of this rule may result in the imposition of sanctions: the paper transmitted may be stricken or deemed not filed, the appeal or review may be dismissed, or other appropriate action may be taken.

6.701(3) Service of all papers required. Copies of all papers filed by any party and not expressly required by these rules to be served by the clerk shall, at or before the time of filing, be served by a party or person acting for that party on all other parties to the appeal or review. Service on a party represented by counsel shall be made on counsel. Papers required to be served on the State shall be served on the attorney general.

6.701(4) Manner of service. Service may be personal, by mail, by fax transmission, or by e-mail. Personal service includes delivery of the copy to a clerk or other responsible person at the office of counsel. Service by mail is complete on mailing. Service may also be made upon a party or attorney by fax transmission or e-mail if the person consents in writing in that case to be served in that manner. The written consent shall specify the fax telephone number or e-mail address for such service and shall be served on all other parties or attorneys. The written consent may be withdrawn by written notice and shall be served on all other parties or attorneys. Service of a paper by fax transmission is complete when the person transmitting the paper receives confirmation of receipt of the transmission by the fax machine of the person served. Service by e-mail is complete upon transmission, unless the party making service learns that the attempted service did not reach the person to be served.

6.701(5) Certificate of service. All papers required or permitted to be filed shall include a certificate of service. The certificate shall identify the document served and include the date and manner of service and the names and addresses of the persons served. The certificate shall be signed by the person who made service. The certificate of service may appear on or be affixed to the papers filed. The clerk of the supreme court may permit papers to be filed without acknowledgment or certificate of service but shall require such proof to be filed promptly thereafter. The certificate of service for a paper served by fax transmission shall state the fax telephone number of the person to whom the paper was transmitted. The certificate of service for a paper served by electronic mail shall state the e-mail address of the person to whom the information was transmitted.

6.701(6) Additional time after service by mail. Whenever a party is required or permitted to do an act within a prescribed period after service of a paper upon that party and the paper is served by mail, e-mail, or fax transmission three days shall be added to the prescribed period. Such additional

time shall not be applicable where the deadline runs from entry or filing of a judgment, order, decree, or opinion.

6.701(7) *Service of orders, notices or opinions by e-mail.* Each document filed with the supreme court shall bear the e-mail address of the attorney or party filing it. The clerk is authorized to deliver any orders, notices, opinions or documents requiring service by the clerk to the e-mail address provided by the attorney or party.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009; June 29, 2009]

Rule 6.702 Filing fees and copies.

6.702(1) *Filing fees.*

a. Appeal from final order or judgment. The fee for filing an appeal from a final order or judgment is \$150. The appellant shall pay the fee to the clerk of the supreme court within seven days after filing the notice of appeal.

b. Application for interlocutory appeal. The fee for filing an application for interlocutory appeal is \$100. The appellant shall pay the fee to the clerk of the supreme court at the time the application is filed. If the application is granted, the appellant shall pay an additional \$50 fee within seven days after the order granting the application is filed.

c. Application for discretionary review. The fee for filing an application for discretionary review is \$100. The appellant shall pay the fee to the clerk of the supreme court at the time the application is filed. If the application is granted, the appellant shall pay an additional \$50 fee within seven days after the order granting the application is filed.

d. Petition for writ of certiorari. The fee for filing a petition for writ of certiorari is \$100. The certiorari plaintiff shall pay the fee to the clerk of the supreme court at the time the petition is filed. If the petition is granted, the plaintiff shall pay an additional \$50 fee within seven days after the order granting the petition is filed.

e. Original proceeding other than certiorari. The fee for filing an original proceeding other than certiorari is \$150. The initiating party shall pay the fee to the clerk of the supreme court at the time the proceeding is filed.

f. Certified questions of law. The fee for filing a certification order is \$150. The appellant shall pay the fee to the clerk of the supreme court within seven days after the certification order is filed.

g. Application for further review. The fee for filing an application to the supreme court for further review of a decision of the court of appeals is \$75. The applicant shall pay the fee to the clerk of the supreme court at the time of filing the application for further review.

6.702(2) *Waiver or deferral of filing fees.*

a. Waiver of filing fees.

(1) State as filing party. If the State of Iowa is the filing party, the clerk shall waive any filing fees.

(2) Criminal defendant as filing party. If a criminal defendant is the filing party and there has been a district court finding of indigency, the clerk shall waive any filing fees upon the defendant's motion. The defendant's motion to waive the filing fee shall be accompanied by a copy of the district court's order finding the defendant indigent. If a criminal defendant is the filing party and the appellate defender's office has been appointed to represent the defendant, the clerk shall waive any filing fees.

(3) Postconviction applicant as filing party. If an applicant under Iowa Code section 822.9 of the Uniform Postconviction Procedure Act is the filing party and there has been a district court finding of indigency, the clerk shall waive any filing fees upon the applicant's motion. The applicant's motion to waive the filing fee shall be accompanied by a copy of the district court's order finding the applicant indigent.

(4) Waiver of filing fee authorized by other rule or statute. If waiver of the filing fee is otherwise authorized by a rule or statute, the clerk shall waive the filing fee upon motion. The motion shall state the applicable rule or statute which authorizes waiver of the filing fee.

b. Deferral of filing fee. If a rule, statute, or court order authorizes a party to defer payment of a filing fee, the clerk shall enter an order deferring the fee upon motion. The motion shall state the applicable rule or statute, or have attached the court order which authorizes deferral of the filing fee.

6.702(3) *Copies.* The fee for providing copies of papers shall be 50 cents for each page. An additional fee of \$10 shall be charged for a certified copy of a document.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009; December 18, 2009]

Rules 6.703 to 6.800 Reserved.

DIVISION VIII
RECORD ON APPEAL

Rule 6.801 Composition of record on appeal. The original papers and exhibits filed in the district court, the transcript of proceedings, if any, and a certified copy of the docket and court calendar entries prepared by the clerk of the district court shall constitute the record on appeal in all cases.
[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.802 Transmission of record.

6.802(1) *Transmission of notice of appeal and docket entries.* The clerk of the district court shall transmit certified copies of the notice of appeal, the notice of cross-appeal, if any, and the docket entries in the district court proceeding to the clerk of the supreme court, all parties or their attorneys, any court reporter who reported a proceeding that is the subject of the appeal, and the attorney general in juvenile cases and other cases in which the State of Iowa is an interested party whether or not the attorney general has appeared in the district court. Transmission shall be completed within four days after the filing of the notice of appeal or the notice of cross-appeal, if any. Upon receipt of the certified copies, the clerk of the supreme court shall assign a number to the case and create a docket.

6.802(2) *Transmission of remaining record.* No later than seven days after all briefs in final form have been served or the times for serving them have expired, the appellant shall request the clerk of the district court to transmit to the clerk of the supreme court any remaining record. The record shall include the original papers and exhibits filed in the district court. Exhibits of unusual bulk or weight shall not be transmitted by the clerk unless a party or the clerk of the supreme court requests transmission. A party shall make advance arrangements with the clerk of the district court for the transmission and the clerk of the supreme court for the receipt of exhibits of unusual bulk or weight.

6.802(3) *Certification of confidential record.* Whenever the clerk of the district court transmits to the clerk of the supreme court or to a party a district court record or any portion of a district court record that is declared by any statute or rule of the supreme court to be confidential, the clerk of the district court shall certify its confidential nature. The certificate shall cite the applicable statute or rule, be signed by the clerk of the district court, and be affixed on top of the cover page of the record or portion of the record.

6.802(4) *Retention of trial record in district court.* If the record or any part of it is required in the district court for use pending the appeal, the district court may order its retention. In such cases, the clerk of the district court shall retain the record or parts of it in compliance with the district court's order and shall transmit to the clerk of the supreme court a copy of the order, a certified copy of the records retained pursuant to the order, and the remaining records that are not retained under the district court's order. The appellate court may require transmission of an original record retained pursuant to the order. The parts of the record not transmitted to the clerk of the supreme court shall be part of the record on appeal for all purposes.

6.802(5) *Portions of record not transmitted.* Any parts of the record not transmitted to the clerk of the supreme court shall, on request of an appellate court or any party, be transmitted by the clerk of the district court to the clerk of the supreme court.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.803 Transcript.

6.803(1) *Ordering transcript.* Within seven days after filing the notice of appeal, the appellant shall use the combined certificate to order in writing from the court reporter a transcript of such parts of the proceedings not already on file as the appellant deems necessary for inclusion in the record. If the appellant intends to urge on appeal that a finding or conclusion is unsupported by the evidence or is contrary to the evidence, the appellant shall include in the record a transcript of all evidence relevant to such finding or conclusion.

6.803(2) *Form of transcript.* The following transcript format requirements shall be followed whether the transcript is produced in printed or electronic format.

a. Page layout. A page of transcript shall consist of no fewer than 25 lines per page of type on paper 8 1/2 by 11 inches in size, prepared for binding on the left side. Margins shall be 1 1/8 inches on each side and 1 inch on the top and bottom. Pages shall be numbered consecutively in the upper right-hand corner. When the transcript for a proceeding consists of multiple volumes, pagination shall be consecutive throughout.

b. Font. A monospaced typeface may not contain more than 10 characters per inch. Font size shall be 12 point.

c. Question-and-answer form. Questions and answers shall each begin a new line of transcript. Indentations for speakers or paragraphs shall not be more than 10 spaces from the left-hand margin. Testimony of a new witness may be started on a new page where the prior witness's testimony ends below the center of the preceding page.

d. Index. Transcripts shall include an index of witnesses and exhibits.

e. Reporter's certificate of filing the transcript. In addition to the transcript, the reporter shall prepare a reporter's certificate of filing the transcript containing the case caption, the date the transcript was ordered, the name of the attorney or other person ordering the transcript, and the date it was filed with the supreme court.

f. Condensed transcript. A transcript may be produced in a condensed format which includes four pages of transcript on a single page of 8 1/2 by 11 inch paper. Margins shall be 1 1/4 inches on each side and 1 inch on the top and bottom. A condensed transcript shall be legible, shall be in portrait format, and the font size shall be not less than 10 points. The pages of the condensed transcript shall be formatted with page one in the top left, page two in the bottom left, page three in the top right, and page four in the bottom right.

6.803(3) Filing transcript. The reporter shall file the original of the transcript with the clerk of the supreme court and shall serve a copy of the reporter's certificate of filing the transcript on the parties and the clerk of the district court. The transcript and the reporter's certificate of filing the transcript shall be filed within the following number of days from service of the combined certificate:

a. 20 days — guilty pleas and sentencing.

b. 30 days — child-in-need-of-assistance and termination-of-parental-rights proceedings under chapter 232.

c. 40 days — all other cases.

If a reporter cannot file the transcript and certificate of filing the transcript in the time allowed under this rule, the reporter shall file with the clerk of the supreme court an application for extension of time and shall serve a copy on all counsel of record, any unrepresented parties, and the chief judge of the judicial district. The application shall include the estimated date of completion, the approximate page length of the transcript, and the grounds for requesting the extension.

6.803(4) Charges for transcription. Pursuant to Iowa Code section 602.3202, the maximum compensation of reporters for transcribing their official notes shall be as provided in Iowa Ct. R. 22.28.

6.803(5) Payment for transcript. The ordering party must make satisfactory arrangements with the reporter for payment of the transcript costs. The cost of the transcript shall be taxed in the district court.

6.803(6) Notice of filing transcript. The clerk of the supreme court shall give notice, in a notice of the briefing deadline, to all parties or their attorneys of the date on which the last transcript ordered for the appeal was filed.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009; March 9, 2009]

Rule 6.804 Combined certificate.

6.804(1) Duty of the appellant to file combined certificate. In all cases, the appellant shall complete the combined certificate form found in form 2 in rule 6.1401. The combined certificate shall be filed within seven days after filing the notice of appeal or appointment of new appellate counsel, whichever is later. The appellant shall serve the combined certificate on all parties to the appeal and on each court reporter from whom a transcript was ordered. If the State is a party to the case, a copy of the combined certificate shall also be served upon the attorney general. The combined certificate shall be filed with the clerks of both the district and the supreme court.

6.804(2) Certification of ordering transcript. If a report of the evidence or proceedings at a hearing or trial was made and is available and the appellant deems some or all of that report necessary for inclusion in the record on appeal, the appellant shall certify in the combined certificate that the transcript has been ordered. This certification shall be deemed a professional statement by the attorney signing it that the transcript has been ordered in good faith, that no arrangements have been made or suggested to delay the preparation of the transcript, and that payment for the transcript will be made in accordance with these rules.

6.804(3) *Appellant's designation of parts of transcript ordered.* Unless all of the proceedings are to be transcribed, the appellant shall describe in the combined certificate the parts of the proceedings ordered transcribed and state the issues appellant intends to present on appeal.

6.804(4) *Statement that expedited deadlines apply.* The appellant shall indicate in the combined certificate whether the expedited deadlines of rule 6.902 apply.
[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.805 Appellee's designation of additional parts of transcript.

6.805(1) *Appellee's designation.* If the appellee deems a transcript of other parts of the proceedings to be necessary, the appellee shall serve a designation of additional parts to be transcribed on all parties and the court reporter. The designation of additional parts shall be served within 10 days after service of the combined certificate, and shall be filed with the clerks of both the district and the supreme court.

6.805(2) *Disputes regarding transcription.* The parties are encouraged to agree on which parts of the proceedings are to be transcribed. Any disputes concerning which parts of the proceedings are to be transcribed and which party is to advance payment to the reporter for transcription are to be submitted to the district court. If the appellant shall within four days fail or refuse to order such parts, the appellee shall either order the parts or apply to the district court to compel the appellant to do so.

6.805(3) *Supplemental certificate.* Within seven days after the appellee has served a designation of additional parts of the proceedings requested to be transcribed, the party ordering additional proceedings shall use the supplemental certificate found in form 3 in rule 6.1401 to order the additional proceedings transcribed, serve it on all parties to the appeal and on the court reporter, and file it with the clerks of both the district court and the supreme court.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.806 Proceedings when transcript unavailable.

6.806(1) *Statement of the evidence or proceedings.* If no report of the evidence or proceedings at a hearing or trial was made or if a transcript is unavailable, the appellant may prepare a statement of the evidence or proceedings from the best available means, including the appellant's recollection. The statement shall be filed with the clerk of the district court and served on the appellee within 20 days after the filing of the notice of appeal if the evidence or proceeding was not reported, or within 10 days after the appellant discovers a transcript of reported evidence or a proceeding is unavailable.

6.806(2) *Objections to statement.* The appellee may file with the clerk of the district court and serve on the appellant objections or proposed amendments to the statement within 10 days after service of the appellant's statement.

6.806(3) *Approval of statement by district court.* The statement and any objections or proposed amendments shall be submitted to the district court for settlement and approval. The statement as settled and approved shall be filed with the clerk of the district court and the clerk of the supreme court.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.807 Correction or modification of the record. If any difference arises as to whether the record truly discloses what occurred in the district court, commission, agency, or other tribunal, the difference shall be submitted to and settled by that court, commission, agency or other tribunal and the record made to conform to the truth. If anything material to either party is omitted from the record by error or accident or is misstated therein, the parties by stipulation or the district court, commission, agency, or other tribunal, either before or after the record is transmitted to the supreme court, or the appropriate appellate court on proper suggestion or on its own initiative, may direct that the omission or misstatement be corrected and if necessary that a supplemental record be certified and transmitted. A copy of any request to correct or modify the record shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court. All other questions as to the form and content of the record shall be presented to the supreme court, unless the questions arise after the case has been transferred to the court of appeals, in which event, they shall be presented to that court.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009; March 9, 2009]

Rules 6.808 to 6.900 Reserved.

DIVISION IX
BRIEFS AND APPENDIX

Rule 6.901 Filing and service of briefs and amendments.

6.901(1) Time for filing proof briefs. Except for cases expedited under rule 6.902, the following filing deadlines shall apply:

a. Appellant's proof brief. The appellant shall file a proof copy of the appellant's brief within 50 days after the date the clerk gives the notice of the briefing deadline required under rule 6.803(6) that the last transcript ordered for the appeal has been filed. If no transcript is ordered or if the transcript is unavailable, the appellant shall file a proof copy of the appellant's brief within 50 days after the clerk gives notice of the briefing deadline.

b. Appellee's proof brief. Within 30 days after service of the appellant's proof brief, the appellee shall file either a proof copy of the appellee's brief, a written statement under rule 6.903(3) waiving the brief, or a combined appellee's/cross-appellant's brief pursuant to rule 6.903(5).

c. Reply briefs. If a cross-appeal has not been filed, the appellant may file a proof copy of a reply brief within 21 days after service of the appellee's proof brief. If a cross-appeal has been filed, the appellant/cross-appellee shall respond within 21 days after service of the appellee/cross-appellant's proof brief by filing either a proof copy of a reply brief or a statement waiving any further proof brief. If the appellant/cross-appellee files a reply brief, the appellee/cross-appellant may file a reply brief in final form under rule 6.903(5) within 14 days after service of the appellant's/cross-appellee's reply brief.

d. Counsel's duty to serve brief on defendant, applicant, or respondent. In addition to the service requirements of rule 6.701(3), appellate counsel for a criminal defendant, a postconviction applicant, or a respondent committed under Iowa Code chapter 229A shall serve a copy of counsel's proof brief and designation of parts upon the defendant, applicant, or respondent. Counsel shall indicate such service in the certificate of service on the proof brief and on the designation of parts. The certificate of service shall include the address at which the defendant, applicant, or respondent was served.

6.901(2) Pro se supplemental proof briefs.

a. Filing and service of supplemental brief. Any criminal defendant, applicant for postconviction relief, or respondent committed under Iowa Code chapter 229A may file a pro se supplemental brief or designate additional parts of the district court record for inclusion in the appendix within 15 days after service of the proof brief filed by their counsel. Any pro se supplemental brief or designation filed beyond this period by a properly served defendant, applicant, or respondent will not be considered by the court and no response by the State will be allowed. The pro se supplemental brief cannot exceed more than one-half of the length limitations for a required brief specified in rule 6.903(1)(g) unless otherwise ordered by the court for good cause shown. The defendant, applicant, or respondent must serve counsel and the State with copies of the supplemental brief or designation.

b. Pro se as appellant. If the defendant, applicant, or respondent is the appellant, the State's proof brief must be served and filed within 30 days after service of the pro se supplemental brief, and the State must serve a copy of its proof brief upon the appellant and the appellant's counsel. Within the time provided for the appellant's counsel to file a reply brief, the appellant may also file a pro se supplemental reply brief. The pro se supplemental reply brief cannot exceed more than one-half of the length limitations for a reply brief specified in rule 6.903(1)(g) unless otherwise ordered by the court for good cause shown. The appellant must serve counsel and the State with copies of the pro se supplemental reply brief. Counsel for the appellant shall be responsible for including any additional designated parts of the record in the appendix.

c. State as appellant. If the State is the appellant, the State shall serve and file the appendix and a reply brief, if any, within 21 days after service of the pro se supplemental brief, and the State shall be responsible for including any additional designated parts in the appendix.

d. Counsel's duty to file final supplemental briefs. Counsel for the defendant, applicant, or respondent shall serve and file the final copies of the pro se supplemental briefs.

6.901(3) Time for serving and filing briefs in final form. Within 14 days after service of the appendix pursuant to rule 6.905(11), each party shall serve and file the party's brief or briefs in the final form prescribed by rule 6.903 and 6.904(4)(b).

6.901(4) Other supplemental briefs. If the appellate court concludes supplemental briefs from the parties will assist the court in deciding any issue in the case, it shall file an order prescribing the issue or issues to be addressed, the length of such brief, and the schedule for filing them.

6.901(5) *Multiple adverse parties.* If the time for doing any act prescribed by these rules is measured from the date of service of a paper by an adverse party, then in the case of multiple adverse parties the time for doing such act shall be measured from the date of service of the last timely served paper by an adverse party or the date of expiration of time for such service.

6.901(6) *Amendments.* An appellant may amend a required brief once within 15 days after serving the brief, provided no brief has been served in response to it. The time for serving and filing of the appellee's brief shall be measured from the date of service of the amendment to the appellant's brief. An appellee's brief may be amended once within 10 days after service, provided no brief has been served in reply to it. The time for serving and filing the appellant's reply brief shall be measured from the date of service of the amendment to the appellee's brief. A reply brief may be amended once within seven days after it is served. Any other amendments to the briefs may be made only with leave of the appropriate appellate court. An amendment may be conditionally filed with a motion for leave.

6.901(7) *Deadlines shortened by order.* The supreme court may shorten the periods for serving and filing proof and final briefs.

6.901(8) *Number of copies to be filed and served.* Two copies of proof briefs and 18 copies of each brief in final form or amendment thereto shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court, and one copy of the proof brief and the briefs in final form shall be served on counsel for each party separately represented.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009; March 9, 2009]

Rule 6.902 Cases involving expedited times for filing briefs and appendix.

6.902(1) *Expedited cases.* The following cases shall be expedited on appeal:

- a. Child custody.
- b. Adoption.
- c. Termination-of-parental-rights cases under Iowa Code chapter 600A.
- d. Child-in-need-of-assistance or termination-of-parental-rights cases under Iowa Code chapter 232 (when full briefing has been granted).
- e. Criminal proceedings in which an appeal is taken from a judgment and sentence entered upon a guilty plea or from the sentence only.
- f. Juvenile proceedings affecting child placement.
- g. Lawyer disciplinary matters.
- h. Involuntary mental health commitments under Iowa Code chapter 229.
- i. Involuntary substance abuse commitments under Iowa Code chapter 125.
- j. Certified questions under Iowa Code chapter 684A.

6.902(2) *Filing deadlines.* The time for serving and filing proof briefs, other than reply briefs, and the time for designating the contents of the appendix shall be reduced by one-half of the time provided in rules 6.901(1) and 6.905(1)(b). The appendix and reply briefs, except an appellee/cross-appellant's reply brief, shall be served and filed not more than 15 days after service or expiration of the time for service of the appellee's proof brief, and printed or duplicated copies of all the briefs in final form shall be served and filed within seven days after service of the appendix. An appellee/cross-appellant's reply brief may be served and filed not more than seven days after service of the appellant's/cross-appellee's reply brief. The litigants will not be given extensions of time in which to comply with the expedited deadlines except upon a showing of the most unusual and compelling circumstances.

6.902(3) *Priority.* Each case subject to this rule shall be given the highest priority at all stages of the appellate process. These appeals shall be accorded submission precedence over other civil cases.

6.902(4) *Transcripts.* Court reporters shall give priority to transcription of proceedings in these cases over other civil transcripts.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.903 Briefs.

6.903(1) *Form of briefs.*

a. *Reproduction.* A brief may be reproduced by any process that yields a clear black image on white paper. The paper must be opaque and unglazed. Briefs shall be reproduced on both sides of the sheet.

b. *Form of front covers.* The front covers of the briefs shall contain:

- (1) The name of the court and the appellate number of the case.
- (2) The caption on appeal. *See* rule 6.109(2).

(3) The nature of the proceeding (e.g., Appeal, Certiorari) and the name of the court and judge, agency, or board whose decision is under review.

(4) The title of the document (e.g., Brief for Appellant).

(5) The name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and fax number of counsel or the self-represented party filing the brief.

c. Color of front covers. The front cover of a brief shall be:

(1) Appellant's brief—blue.

(2) Appellee's brief—red.

(3) Reply brief—gray.

(4) Amicus curiae brief—green.

The cover of any amended brief shall be the same color as the original brief.

d. Paper size, line spacing, and margins. The brief must be on 8½ by 11 inch paper. The text must be double-spaced, but quotations more than 40 words long may be indented and single-spaced. Headings and footnotes may be single-spaced. Margins shall be 1¼ inches on each side and 1 inch on the top and bottom. Page numbers shall be located at the bottom center of each page.

e. Typeface. Either a proportionally spaced or a monospaced typeface may be used.

(1) A proportionally spaced typeface must include serifs, but sans-serif type may be used in headings and captions. A proportionally spaced typeface must be 14 point or larger. Examples of proportionally spaced typeface with serifs that can be used in the body of a brief are Bookman Old Style, Century Schoolbook, Times New Roman, Baskerville Old Face, Garamond, or Georgia.

(2) A monospaced typeface may not contain more than 10 1/2 characters per inch. Examples of monospaced typeface that can be used in the body of a brief are Courier 12 point and Consolas 12 point.

f. Type styles. A brief must be set in a plain style. Italics or boldface may be used for emphasis. Case names must be italicized or underlined.

g. Length. The maximum length of a brief is determined by whether it is printed or handwritten.

(1) Proportionally spaced typeface. If a required brief uses a proportionally spaced typeface it shall contain no more than 14,000 words. A reply brief shall contain no more than half of the type volume specified for a required brief. The headings, footnotes, and quotations count toward the word limitation. The table of contents, table of authorities, statement of the issues, and certificates do not count toward the word limitation.

(2) Monospaced typeface. If a required brief uses a monospaced typeface it shall contain no more than 1,300 lines of text. A reply brief shall contain no more than half of the type volume specified for a required brief. The headings, footnotes, and quotations count toward the line limitation. The table of contents, table of authorities, statement of the issues, and certificates do not count toward the line limitation.

(3) Handwritten briefs. A required brief that is handwritten may not exceed 50 pages or a reply brief 25 pages. The headings, footnotes, and quotations count toward the page limitation. The table of contents, table of authorities, statement of the issues, and certificates do not count toward the page limitation.

(4) Certificate of compliance. A brief submitted under rule 6.903(1)(g)(1) or (2) must include a certificate of compliance using form 7 of rule 6.1401.

h. Printing or duplicating taxed as costs. To the extent reasonable, the costs of printing or duplicating a brief shall be taxed in the appellate court as costs. Reasonable printing or duplicating costs shall not exceed \$4 per page unless otherwise ordered by the appropriate appellate court.

6.903(2) Appellant's brief. The appellant shall file a brief containing all of the following under appropriate headings and in the following order:

a. A table of contents. The table of contents shall contain page references.

b. A table of authorities. The table of authorities shall contain a list of cases (alphabetically arranged), statutes, and other authorities cited, with references to all pages of the brief where they are cited.

c. A statement of the issues presented for review. Each issue shall be numbered and stated separately in the same order as they are presented in the argument. All authorities referred to in the argument shall be listed under each issue.

d. A routing statement. The routing statement shall indicate whether the case should be retained by the supreme court or transferred to the court of appeals and shall refer to the applicable criteria in rule 6.1101.

e. A statement of the case. The statement shall indicate briefly the nature of the case, the relevant events of the prior proceedings, and the disposition of the case in the district court. If a defendant appeals from a criminal conviction, the statement shall include the crimes for which the defendant was convicted and the sentence imposed. All portions of the statement shall be supported by appropriate references to the record or the appendix in accordance with rule 6.904(4).

f. A statement of the facts. The statement shall recite the facts relevant to the issues presented for review. All portions of the statement shall be supported by appropriate references to the record or the appendix in accordance with rule 6.904(4).

g. An argument section. The argument section shall be structured so that each issue raised on appeal is addressed in a separately numbered division. Each division shall include in the following order:

(1) A statement addressing how the issue was preserved for appellate review, with references to the places in the record where the issue was raised and decided.

(2) A statement addressing the scope and standard of appellate review (e.g., "de novo," "correction of errors of law," "abuse of discretion"), citing relevant authority.

(3) An argument containing the appellant's contentions and the reasons for them with citations to the authorities relied on and references to the pertinent parts of the record in accordance with rule 6.904(4). Failure to cite authority in support of an issue may be deemed waiver of that issue.

h. A conclusion. A short conclusion stating the precise relief sought.

i. A request for oral or nonoral submission. A request to submit the case with or without oral argument.

j. Certificate of cost. The amount actually paid for printing or duplicating necessary copies of briefs in final form shall be certified by the attorney.

6.903(3) Appellee's brief. The appellee shall file a brief or a statement waiving the appellee's brief. If the appellee files a brief, the brief shall conform to the requirements of rule 6.903(2), except that a statement of the case or a statement of the facts need not be included unless the appellee is dissatisfied with the appellant's statements. Each division of the appellee's argument shall begin with a discussion of whether the appellee agrees with the appellant's statements on error preservation, scope of review, and standard of review.

6.903(4) Appellant's reply brief. The appellant may file a brief in reply to the brief of the appellee. Unless a cross-appeal is filed, no further briefs may be filed without leave of the appropriate appellate court.

6.903(5) Briefs in cross-appeals. The brief of the appellee/cross-appellant shall respond to the brief of the appellant and then address the issues raised in the cross-appeal. The appellant/cross-appellee shall file a reply brief responding to the issues presented by the cross-appeal or a statement waiving the reply brief. The appellee/cross-appellant may file a reply brief responding to the appellant/cross-appellee's reply brief.

6.903(6) Multiple appellants or appellees. In a case involving a cross-appeal, an appellee who has not filed a cross-appeal shall file a brief that either responds to or waives response to the issues raised in the appellant's brief, and then addresses the issues raised in the cross-appeal. The appellant shall then file either a brief that addresses the appeal and/or cross-appeal issues, or a statement waiving any responsive brief. If the appellant files a brief that addresses the cross-appeal issues, the appellee may file a reply brief limited to those issues.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.904 References in briefs.

6.904(1) To the parties. In briefs counsel should minimize references to parties by such designations as "appellant" and "appellee" and should use the actual names of the parties or descriptive terms such as "the plaintiff," "the defendant," "the employee," "the injured person," "the taxpayer," or "the decedent."

6.904(2) To legal authorities.

a. Cases. In citing cases, the names of parties must be given. In citing Iowa cases, reference must be made to the volume and page where the case may be found in the North Western Reporter. If the case is not reported in the North Western Reporter, reference must be made to the volume and page where the case may be found in the Iowa Reports. In citing cases, reference must be made to the court that rendered the opinion and the volume and page where the opinion may be found in the National Reporter System, if reported therein. *E.g.*, _ N.W.2d _ (Iowa 20 _); _ N.W.2d _ (Iowa Ct. App. 20 _); _ S.W.2d _ (Mo. Ct. App. 20 _); _ U.S. _, _ S. Ct. _, _ L. Ed. 2d _ (20 _); _ F.3d _ (Cir. 20 _); _ F.

Supp. 2d _ (S.D. Iowa 20__). When quoting from authorities or referring to a particular point within an authority, the specific page or pages quoted or relied upon shall be given in addition to the required page references.

b. Iowa Court Rules. When citing the Iowa Court Rules parties shall use the following references:

(1) "Iowa R. Civ. P."; "Iowa R. Crim. P."; "Iowa R. Evid."; "Iowa R. App. P."; "Iowa R. of Prof'l Conduct"; and "Iowa Code of Judicial Conduct" when citing those rules.

(2) "Iowa Ct. R." when citing all other rules.

c. Unpublished opinions or decisions. An unpublished opinion or decision of a court or agency may be cited in a brief if the opinion or decision can be readily accessed electronically. Unpublished opinions or decisions shall not constitute controlling legal authority. When citing an unpublished opinion or decision a party shall include an electronic citation indicating where the opinion may be readily accessed online. *E.g.*, No. _____, WL _____, at * ____ (____ 20__).

d. Other authorities. When citing other authorities, references shall be made as follows:

(1) Citations to codes shall include the section number and date.

(2) Citations to treatises, textbooks, and encyclopedias shall include the edition, section, and page.

(3) Citations to all other authorities shall include the page or pages.

e. Internal cross-references. Use of "supra" and "infra" is not permitted.

6.904(3) To legal propositions. The following propositions are deemed so well established that authorities need not be cited in support of them:

a. Findings of fact in a law action, which means generally any action triable by ordinary proceedings, are binding upon the appellate court if supported by substantial evidence.

b. In considering the propriety of a motion for directed verdict, the court views the evidence in the light most favorable to the party against whom the motion was made.

c. In ruling upon motions for new trial, the district court has a broad but not unlimited discretion in determining whether the verdict effectuates substantial justice between the parties.

d. The court is slower to interfere with the grant of a new trial than with its denial.

e. Ordinarily, the burden of proof on an issue is upon the party who would suffer loss if the issue were not established.

f. In civil cases, the burden of proof is measured by the test of preponderance of the evidence.

g. In equity cases, especially when considering the credibility of witnesses, the court gives weight to the fact findings of the district court, but is not bound by them.

h. The party who so alleges must, unless otherwise provided by statute, prove negligence and proximate cause by a preponderance of the evidence.

i. A motorist upon a public highway has a right to assume that others using the road will obey the law, including statutes, rules of the road, and necessity for due care, at least until the motorist knows or in the exercise of due care should have known otherwise.

j. Generally questions of negligence, contributory negligence, and proximate cause are for the jury; it is only in exceptional cases that they may be decided as matters of law.

k. Reformation of written instruments may be granted only upon clear, satisfactory, and convincing evidence of fraud, deceit, duress, or mutual mistake.

l. Written instruments affecting real estate may be set aside only upon evidence that is clear, satisfactory, and convincing.

m. In construing statutes, the court searches for the legislative intent as shown by what the legislature said, rather than what it should or might have said.

n. In the construction of written contracts, the cardinal principle is that the intent of the parties must control, and except in cases of ambiguity, this is determined by what the contract itself says.

o. In child custody cases, the first and governing consideration of the courts is the best interests of the child.

p. Direct and circumstantial evidence are equally probative.

q. Even when the facts are not in dispute or contradicted, if reasonable minds might draw different inferences from them a jury question is engendered.

6.904(4) To the record.

a. Proof briefs. Proof briefs shall contain references to the pages of the parts of the record, e.g., Petition p. 6, Judgment p. 5, Transcript p. 298, Lines 15-24.

b. Final briefs. In final briefs, the parties shall replace references to parts of the record with citations to the page or pages of the appendix at which those parts appear. If references are made in the final briefs to parts of the record not reproduced in the appendix, the references shall be to the

pages of the parts of the record involved, e.g., Answer p. 7, Motion for Judgment p. 2, Tr. p. 231 LL. 8-21. Intelligible abbreviations may be used. No other changes may be made in the proof briefs as initially served and filed, except that typographical errors may be corrected.
[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.905 Appendix.

6.905(1) Designation of contents.

- a. The parties are encouraged to agree as to the contents of the appendix.
- b. An original and a copy of the designation of parts of the district court record to be included in the appendix shall be filed by each party when the proof copy of their required brief, other than appellant/cross-appellee's reply brief, is served and filed. One copy shall be served on all parties. An appellee who is satisfied with the appellant's designation need not designate additional parts for inclusion, but must file an original and a copy of a statement indicating the appellee is not designating additional parts of the record. One copy shall be served on all parties. In designating parts of the record for inclusion in the appendix, the parties shall consider the fact that the entire record is available to the appellate courts for examination and shall not engage in unnecessary designation.
- c. The appellant shall include in the appendix the parts designated by the appellee.

6.905(2) Duty of appellant; content.

- a. The appellant shall prepare and file an appendix.
- b. The appendix shall contain:
 - (1) A table of contents.
 - (2) A list of the relevant docket entries in the district court proceeding.
 - (3) Relevant portions of the pleadings, transcript, exhibits, instructions, findings, conclusions, and opinion. Any pleading included in the appendix shall include the caption, signature block, and certificate of service. Summaries, abstracts, or narratives shall not be used.
 - (4) A file-stamped copy of the judgment, order, or decision in question.
 - (5) A file-stamped copy of any notices of appeal or cross-appeal, including any certificate(s) of service.
 - (6) The text of any agency rule that is cited in the parties' briefs.
 - (7) Other parts of the record to which the parties wish to direct the court's attention.

6.905(3) Cover; form.

- a. The cover of the appendix and amendments to it shall be white.
- b. The requirements set out in rule 6.903(1) governing the printing, typeface, spacing, page size, margins, binding, and the form and content of the front cover of briefs shall also be followed in the preparation of the appendix.
- c. Copies of pleadings, exhibits, and other papers may be reduced or enlarged to 8 1/2 by 11 inches for insertion in the appendix. All such copies must be legible.

6.905(4) Table of contents.

- a. The appendix shall include a table of contents identifying each part of the record included and disclosing the page number at which each part begins in the appendix.
- b. If portions of a court reporter's transcript of testimony are included in the appendix, the table of contents shall state the name of each witness whose testimony is included and the appendix page at which each witness's testimony begins.
- c. If exhibits are included in the appendix, the table of contents shall identify each exhibit by the number or letter with which it was marked in the district court, give a concise description of the exhibit (e.g., "warranty deed dated . . ."; "photograph of construction site"; "Last Will and Testament executed on . . ."), and state the page number at which the exhibit appears in the appendix.

6.905(5) Relevant docket entries. The docket entries relevant to the appeal shall be listed on a separate page immediately following the table of contents.

6.905(6) Verbatim; paginated; in chronological order. Following the table of contents and the list of relevant docket entries, other parts of the record of proceedings relevant to the issues raised in the appeal shall be included verbatim on consecutively numbered pages and in the chronological order in which the proceedings occurred.

6.905(7) Transcripts of proceedings and depositions.

- a. Any portion of a transcript or deposition included in the appendix shall be preceded by a copy of the reporter's cover sheet disclosing the date(s) of the proceedings and the names of the participants.
- b. Any portion of a transcript of proceedings shall appear in the chronological order of the proceedings.

c. The name of each witness whose testimony is included in the appendix shall be inserted on the top of each appendix page where the witness's testimony appears.

d. The transcript page number shall be placed in brackets at the place in the appendix where the testimony from that transcript page begins.

e. The omission of any transcript page(s) or portion of a transcript page shall be indicated by a set of three asterisks at the location on the appendix page where the matter has been omitted.

f. A condensed version of a transcript which complies with the requirements of rule 6.803(2)(f) may be included in the appendix.

6.905(8) *Separate volume for exhibits.* Relevant portions of exhibits included in the appendix may be indexed and contained in a separate volume or volumes. Relevant portions of the transcript of a proceeding before an administrative agency, board, commission, or officer, used in an action in the district court, may be regarded as an exhibit for the purpose of this rule.

6.905(9) *Asterisks shall denote omitted portions of exhibits and other papers.* If part of an exhibit or other paper is omitted from the appendix, the omission shall be indicated by a set of three asterisks at the location on the appendix page where the matter has been omitted.

6.905(10) *Matters not included in the appendix.*

a. Trial briefs shall not be included in the appendix unless necessary to establish preservation of error on an issue argued on appeal. When included to establish error was preserved, relevant portions of an unfiled trial brief shall be made a part of the record pursuant to rule 6.807.

b. The fact that parts of the record are not included in the appendix shall not prevent the parties or the courts from relying on such parts.

6.905(11) *Number of copies; time for service and filing.* The appellant shall file 18 copies of each volume of the appendix and any amendments with the clerk of the supreme court and serve one copy on counsel for each party separately represented within 21 days after service or expiration of the time for service of the appellee's proof brief.

6.905(12) *Amendments.*

a. The appendix may be amended by agreement of all the parties at any time prior to assignment of the appeal for submission to an appellate court. The written consent of all the parties shall be filed with the amendment.

b. In the absence of agreement or after assignment of the appeal for submission to an appellate court, the appendix may be amended only with leave of the appropriate appellate court. A proposed amendment may be conditionally filed with a motion for leave to amend.

6.905(13) *Cost of producing; taxation as costs on appeal.*

a. The cost of producing the appendix shall initially be paid by the appellant unless the parties otherwise agree. If, however, the appellant reasonably believes parts of the record designated by the appellee for inclusion are unnecessary for the determination of the issues presented, the appellant may so advise the appellee who shall advance the cost of including such parts. If any party shall cause matters to be unnecessarily included in the appendix, the appropriate appellate court may tax the cost of producing such parts on that party.

b. Appellant's attorney shall certify within the appendix the amount actually paid for printing or otherwise producing necessary copies of the appendix.

c. The reasonable costs of printing or duplicating the appendix shall be taxed by the appellate court. Reasonable printing or duplicating costs shall not exceed \$4 per page unless otherwise ordered by the appropriate appellate court.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.906 Brief of amicus curiae.

6.906(1) *Appeal.* An amicus curiae brief may be served and filed only by leave of the appropriate appellate court granted on motion served on all parties, at the request of the appropriate appellate court, or when accompanied by the written consent of all parties. The brief may be conditionally served and filed with a motion for leave. A motion for leave shall identify the interest of the applicant and shall state the reasons an amicus curiae brief would assist the court in resolving issues preserved for appellate review in the case. An amicus curiae shall serve and file a brief within the time allowed the party whose position the brief will support. The appropriate appellate court for cause shown may extend the deadline for the brief, specifying the period within which an opposing party may respond. An amicus curiae's request to participate in oral argument will not be granted except for extraordinary reasons.

6.906(2) Further review. Amicus curiae briefs shall not be filed in support of, or in resistance to, an application for further review of a decision of the court of appeals. If the supreme court grants further review, an amicus curiae brief may be filed upon leave of the supreme court granted on motion served on all parties, at the request of the supreme court, or when accompanied by the written consent of all parties. A motion for leave to file an amicus curiae brief must be filed within 14 days of the supreme court's order granting further review, and no response to the motion shall be received unless requested by the court. The motion shall identify the interest of the applicant, shall state the reasons an amicus curiae brief would assist the court in resolving issues preserved for appellate review in the case, and shall be accompanied by the amicus curiae brief. If the motion for leave to file an amicus curiae brief is granted, the parties may file a response to the amicus curiae brief within 15 days of the court's order granting the motion.

6.906(3) Form of amicus curiae brief. An amicus curiae brief shall not exceed more than one-half of the length limitations for a required brief specified in rule 6.903(1)(g). An amicus curiae brief must comply with the format requirements of rule 6.903(1). An amicus curiae brief need not comply with rule 6.903(2) or (3) but must include all of the following:

- a. A table of contents with page references.
- b. A table of authorities containing cases (alphabetically arranged), statutes, and other authorities cited, with references to all pages of the brief where they are cited.
- c. A concise statement of the identity of the amicus curiae and its interest in the case.
- d. An argument.
- e. A certificate of compliance, if required by rule 6.903(1)(g)(4).

6.906(4) Criteria for allowing amicus curiae brief. An appellate court has broad discretion in determining whether an amicus curiae brief should be allowed. The court will base its decision on whether the brief will assist the court in resolving the issues preserved for appellate review in the case. In reaching its decision, the court will consider various factors, including those set forth below.

a. The court will ordinarily grant a motion for leave to file an amicus curiae brief if one of the following factors is present.

(1) The party whose position the proposed amicus brief supports is unrepresented or has not received adequate representation.

(2) The proposed amicus curiae has a direct interest in another case that may be materially affected by the outcome of the present case.

(3) The proposed amicus curiae has a unique perspective or information that will assist the court in assessing the ramifications of any decision rendered in the present case.

b. The court will ordinarily deny a motion for leave to file an amicus curiae brief if one of the following factors is present.

(1) The proposed amicus curiae brief will merely reiterate the arguments of the party whose position the brief supports.

(2) The proposed amicus curiae brief appears to be an attempt to expand the number of briefing pages available to the party whose position the brief supports.

(3) The proposed amicus curiae brief attempts to raise issues that were not preserved for appellate review.

(4) The proposed amicus curiae brief will place an undue burden on the opposing party.

c. The court may also strike an amicus curiae brief filed with the consent of all parties if it appears the brief would not be allowed under the above criteria.

6.906(5) Number of copies of amicus brief. Eighteen copies of an amicus brief shall be filed. In addition, one copy shall be served on each party.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.907 Scope of review. Review in equity cases shall be de novo. In all other cases the appellate courts shall constitute courts for correction of errors at law, and findings of fact in jury-waived cases shall have the effect of a special verdict.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.908 Oral and nonoral submission; notice of additional authorities.

6.908(1) Requests for oral argument. A party desiring to present an oral argument shall request it in their brief as provided in rule 6.903(2)(i). Oral argument will not be granted if it is not requested in the brief, except by order of the appropriate appellate court.

6.908(2) Denial of oral argument. The appropriate appellate court will deny a request for oral argument if oral argument is unlikely to be of assistance to the court.

6.908(3) Grant of oral argument. If oral argument is granted, the court shall fix the time allotted for oral argument and notify the parties.

6.908(4) Issues raised but not argued. Issues properly raised in the briefs shall not be waived as a consequence of failing to address them during oral argument.

6.908(5) Additional authorities. After final briefs are filed, a party may file a notice of additional authorities not cited in the briefs. The party shall file 12 copies of the notice with the clerk of the supreme court and serve one copy on opposing counsel. The notice shall include a citation for each additional authority. No further argument shall be included in the notice. If the case is set for oral argument, the party shall fax, e-mail, or hand deliver the notice to all opposing parties at least four days in advance of oral argument, unless the authorities were not in existence prior to that time.

6.908(6) Use of exhibits and demonstrative aids during argument. If a party intends to display exhibits or any other demonstrative aids during oral argument, they shall serve a copy of the exhibit or aid on all opposing parties no later than four days prior to the argument. No such exhibit or aid may be used in oral argument unless a sufficient number of copies for the court are given to the bailiff when a party checks in for oral argument, unless it is impractical to do so.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.909 to 6.1000 Reserved.

DIVISION X WRITS, MOTIONS, AND OTHER PAPERS

Rule 6.1001 Writs and process.

6.1001(1) Writs and process, supreme court. The supreme court shall issue all writs and process necessary for the exercise and enforcement of its appellate jurisdiction and in the furtherance of its supervisory and administrative control over all inferior judicial tribunals and officers. The supreme court may enforce its mandates by fine and imprisonment, and imprisonment may be continued until obeyed.

6.1001(2) Writs and process, court of appeals. The court of appeals shall issue writs and other process necessary for the exercise and enforcement of its jurisdiction, but only in cases that have been transferred to the court of appeals by the supreme court.

6.1001(3) Resistance and consideration. Any request for relief under this rule may be resisted and will be considered in the same manner provided for motions in rule 6.1002.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1002 Motions.

6.1002(1) Motions in supreme court and court of appeals. All motions and supporting documents shall be served as provided in rule 6.701 and filed with the clerk of the supreme court. A motion:

a. Shall prominently display beneath the title of the motion, the date of any impending hearing, trial, or matter needing immediate attention of the court.

b. Shall include any materials required by a specific provision of these rules governing such motion.

c. Shall be accompanied by a copy of any ruling from which a party seeks appellate review.

d. Shall state with particularity the grounds on which it is based, including citations to relevant authorities.

e. Shall set forth the order or precise relief sought.

f. May be supported by other relevant portions of the record, but such attachments shall not exceed 25 pages unless otherwise ordered by the appellate court. Any application for the inclusion of attachments exceeding the 25-page limitation shall not include such attachments.

6.1002(2) Resistance; reply to resistance. All resistances, replies, and any supporting documents shall be served as provided in rule 6.701 and filed with the clerk of the supreme court. Unless the appropriate appellate court orders otherwise, any party may file a resistance to a motion within 14 days after service of the motion. A reply to the resistance may be filed within three days after the service of the resistance. A resistance or a reply to the resistance may be supported by other relevant portions of the record, but such attachments shall not exceed 25 pages unless otherwise ordered by

an appellate court. Any application for the inclusion of attachments exceeding the 25-page limitation shall not include such attachments.

6.1002(3) *Additional filings; hearings.* The court may require additional filings and may set any motion for hearing.

6.1002(4) *Motions for procedural or temporary orders.* Notwithstanding the provisions of rule 6.1002(2), motions for procedural orders, including any motion under rule 6.1003(2), and motions for temporary orders in which it appears that rights would be lost or greatly impaired by delay, may be ruled upon at any time without awaiting a resistance. Any party adversely affected by such ruling may within 10 days request review of the ruling.

6.1002(5) *Authority of a single justice to entertain motions.* In addition to any authority expressly conferred by rule or by statute, a single justice or senior judge of the supreme court may entertain any motion in an appeal or original proceeding in the supreme court and grant or deny any relief which may properly be sought by motion, except that a single justice or senior judge may not dismiss, affirm, reverse, or otherwise determine an appeal or original proceeding. The action of a single justice or senior judge may be reviewed by the supreme court upon its own motion or a motion of a party. A party's motion for review of the action of a single justice or senior judge shall be filed within 10 days after the date of filing of the challenged order.

6.1002(6) *Authority of the court of appeals and its judges to entertain motions.* The court of appeals and its judges may entertain motions only in appeals that the supreme court has transferred to that court. In such appeals, a single judge of the court of appeals may entertain any motion and grant or deny any relief which may properly be sought by motion, except that a single judge may not dismiss, affirm, reverse, or otherwise determine an appeal. The action of a single judge may be reviewed by the court of appeals upon its own motion or a motion of a party. A party's motion for review of the action of a single judge shall be filed within 10 days after the date of filing of the challenged order.

6.1002(7) *Authority of the clerk to entertain motions for procedural orders.* The clerk or the deputy clerk of the supreme court is authorized, subject to the control and direction of the supreme court, to take appropriate action for the supreme court on motions for procedural orders upon which the court pursuant to rule 6.1002(4) could rule without awaiting a resistance. The clerk may grant a motion only for good cause shown and when the prejudice to the nonmoving party is not great. Good cause for an extension includes the illness of counsel, the unavailability of counsel due to unusual and compelling circumstances, the unavailability of a necessary transcript or other portion of the record due to circumstances beyond the control of counsel, or a reasonably good possibility of settlement within the time as extended. An order of the clerk entered pursuant to this paragraph may be reviewed by the supreme court upon the motion of an adversely affected party filed within 10 days after the date of filing of the challenged order.

6.1002(8) *Authority of the clerk to set motions for consideration.* The clerk or the deputy clerk of the supreme court is authorized, subject to the control and direction of the supreme court, to set any motion pending in the supreme court for consideration and set the time allowed for resistance to the motion.

6.1002(9) *Filing deadlines not extended.* The filing of a motion will not stay a filing deadline unless otherwise provided by these rules or an order of the court.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1003 Motions to shorten or extend deadlines.

6.1003(1) *Jurisdictional deadlines.*

a. Notices of appeal. The supreme court may not extend the deadline for filing a notice of appeal except as provided in rule 6.101(5).

b. Applications for interlocutory appeal. The supreme court may not extend the deadline for filing an application for interlocutory appeal except as provided in rule 6.104(1)(b)(3).

c. Applications for discretionary review. The supreme court may not extend the deadline for filing an application for discretionary review except as provided in rule 6.106(1)(b).

d. Petitions for writ of certiorari. The supreme court may not extend the deadline for filing a petition for writ of certiorari except as provided in rule 6.107(1)(b).

e. Applications for further review. The court of appeals may not extend the deadline for filing an application for further review except as provided in Iowa Code section 602.4102(5). The supreme court may not extend the deadline for filing an application for further review.

6.1003(2) *All other deadlines.* The appropriate appellate court may upon its own motion or on motion of a litigant for good cause shorten or extend a non-jurisdictional deadline set by these rules or by an order of the court. In cases where the expedited deadlines of rule 6.902 apply, the motion shall so state. Good cause for an extension includes the illness of counsel, the unavailability of counsel due to unusual and compelling circumstances, the unavailability of a necessary transcript or other portion of the record due to circumstances beyond the control of counsel, or a reasonably good possibility of settlement within the time as extended.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1004 Limited remands. The appropriate appellate court may on its own motion or on motion of a litigant remand a pending appeal to the district court, which shall have jurisdiction to proceed as directed by the appellate court. Jurisdiction of the appeal shall otherwise remain with the remanding appellate court. A motion for limited remand shall be filed as soon as the grounds for the motion become apparent.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1005 Frivolous appeals; withdrawal of counsel.

6.1005(1) *Applicability.* The procedures in this rule apply when court-appointed counsel moves to withdraw on the grounds that the appeal is frivolous. These withdrawal procedures cannot be used in termination-of-parental-rights and child-in-need-of-assistance appeals under Iowa Code chapter 232, in direct criminal appeals following a trial, or in appeals from the denial of an application for postconviction relief following a reported evidentiary hearing on that application, unless the application was ultimately denied based upon the statute of limitations, law of the case, or res judicata principles. Although not permitted to withdraw from such appeals, counsel are not required to raise in such appeals claims of ineffective assistance of counsel that require the development of an additional record in a further postconviction relief proceeding.

6.1005(2) *Motion to withdraw.* If, after a diligent investigation of the entire record, court-appointed counsel is convinced the appeal is frivolous and that counsel cannot, in good conscience, proceed with the appeal, counsel may file a motion to withdraw. For purposes of this section, a potential claim of ineffective assistance of counsel that requires the development of an additional record in a postconviction relief proceeding may be considered frivolous. The motion must be accompanied by:

- a. A brief referring to anything in the record that might arguably support the appeal. The motion and brief shall be in the form specified in rule 6.1007.
- b. A copy of the rule 6.1005(3) notice.
- c. A certificate showing service of the motion, brief, and notice upon the client and the attorney general.

6.1005(3) *Written notice to client.* Counsel shall notify the client in writing of counsel's conclusion that the appeal is frivolous and that counsel is filing a motion to withdraw. The notice shall be accompanied by a copy of counsel's motion and brief. The notice shall advise the client:

- a. If the client agrees with counsel's decision and does not desire to proceed further with the appeal, the client shall within 30 days from service of the motion and brief clearly and expressly communicate such desire, in writing, to the supreme court.
- b. If the client desires to proceed with the appeal, the client shall within 30 days communicate that fact to the supreme court, raising any issues the client wants to pursue.
- c. If the client fails to file a response with the supreme court, such failure could result in the waiver of the client's claims in any subsequent postconviction action.

6.1005(4) *Request to transmit record.* Within 14 days after filing the motion to withdraw, counsel shall request the clerk of the district court to transmit immediately to the clerk of the supreme court the remaining record not already transmitted, including the original papers and exhibits filed in the district court and any court reporter's transcript of the proceedings.

6.1005(5) *Dismissal upon client's agreement.* When a client communicates to the court the client's agreement with counsel's decision the appeal shall be promptly dismissed.

6.1005(6) *Supreme court examination of record.* In all other cases the supreme court will, after a full examination of all the record, decide whether the appeal is wholly frivolous. If it finds the appeal is frivolous, it may grant counsel's motion to withdraw and dismiss the appeal. If however, the supreme court finds the legal points to be arguable on their merits and therefore not frivolous, it

shall deny counsel's motion and may remand the matter to the district court for appointment of new counsel.

6.1005(7) Extension of times. The filing of a motion to withdraw pursuant to this rule shall extend the times for further proceedings on appeal until the court rules on the motion to withdraw. [Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009; May 21, 2012]

Rule 6.1006 Motions to dismiss, affirm, or reverse.

6.1006(1) Motions to dismiss.

a. Contents and time for filing. An appellee may file a motion to dismiss an appeal based upon the appellant's failure to comply with an appellate filing deadline established by an appellate rule or court order, the appellant's filing of a document that fails to substantially comply with the appellate rules or a court order, or an allegation that the appropriate appellate court lacks jurisdiction or authority to address the case. The motion shall state with particularity the grounds justifying dismissal and, if applicable, shall specify the prejudice to the appellee's interests. The motion shall comply with the requirements of rule 6.1002(1). A motion to dismiss should be filed within a reasonable time after the grounds supporting the motion become apparent. Except for instances in which the court allegedly lacks jurisdiction or authority over the case, the motion to dismiss should be used sparingly. A motion to dismiss will usually be granted only if the alleged infractions are repeated or significant and have resulted in prejudice to another party or the administration of justice.

b. Ruling. The appropriate appellate court may rule on the motion or may order the motion submitted with the appeal. An order dismissing an appeal for failure to prosecute shall direct the clerk of the supreme court to forward certified copies of the docket and the order of dismissal to the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board unless the appellant was unrepresented. If counsel was court-appointed, the clerk shall also forward certified copies of those documents to the State Public Defender.

c. Motion to reinstate an appeal. Within 10 days after issuance of the dismissal order an appellant may file a motion to reinstate an appeal dismissed under this rule. The motion must set forth the grounds for reinstatement and may be resisted. The supreme court may, in its discretion, and shall upon a showing that such dismissal was the result of oversight, mistake, or other reasonable cause reinstate the appeal.

6.1006(2) Motions to affirm. Appellee may file a motion with the appropriate appellate court to affirm the appeal on the ground that the issues raised by the appeal are frivolous. The motion shall ordinarily be served and filed within the time provided for service of the appellee's proof brief. However, if the motion is based on an allegation that the result in the case is controlled by an indistinguishable, recently published decision of an appellate court, the motion may be filed when the grounds for affirmance become apparent. The appellee shall not file a motion to affirm prior to the filing of appellant's proof brief. The motion shall comply with the requirements of rule 6.1002(1). One judge or justice may overrule, but only a quorum of the appropriate appellate court may sustain, a motion to affirm.

6.1006(3) Motions to reverse. Any party may file a motion with the appropriate appellate court to summarily reverse the appeal on the grounds the result is controlled by an indistinguishable, recently published decision of an appellate court or where error has been confessed. The motion shall comply with the requirements of rule 6.1002(1). In response to a motion to reverse, the appropriate appellate court will order the nonmoving party to show cause why the case should not be reversed. A similar show cause order may be entered by the appropriate appellate court acting on its own initiative. One judge or justice may overrule, but only a quorum of the appropriate appellate court may sustain, a motion to reverse.

6.1006(4) Excluding time. The time between the service of a motion to dismiss, affirm, or reverse and an order overruling the motion or ordering its submission with the appeal shall be excluded in measuring the time within which subsequent acts required by these rules must be done.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1007 Form of motions and other papers.

6.1007(1) Format. Motions and other papers may be reproduced by any process that yields a clear black image on white 8½ by 11 inch paper. The paper must be opaque and unglazed. Unless handwritten, the text must be double-spaced, but quotations more than 40 words long may be indented and single-spaced. Margins shall be 1¼ inches on each side and 1 inch on the top and bottom. Page

numbers shall be located at the bottom center of each page. Typeface shall conform to rule 6.903(1)(e). Consecutive sheets shall be attached at the upper left margin.

6.1007(2) Contents. A motion or other paper addressed to an appellate court shall contain a caption setting forth the name of the court, the title of the case, the file number, a brief descriptive title indicating the purpose of the paper, and the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and fax number of counsel or the self-represented party.

6.1007(3) Copies; filing and service. Four copies of motions and other papers shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court and one copy shall be served on each party unless the appropriate appellate court orders otherwise.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.1008 to 6.1100 Reserved.

DIVISION XI TRANSFER, SUBMISSION, AND FURTHER REVIEW

Rule 6.1101 Transfer of cases to court of appeals.

6.1101(1) Transfer. The supreme court may by order, on its own motion, transfer to the court of appeals for decision any case filed in the supreme court except a case in which provisions of the Iowa Constitution or statutes grant exclusive jurisdiction to the supreme court.

6.1101(2) Criteria for retention. The supreme court shall ordinarily retain the following types of cases:

- a. Cases presenting substantial constitutional questions as to the validity of a statute, ordinance, or court or administrative rule.
- b. Cases presenting substantial issues in which there appears to be a conflict between a published decision of the court of appeals or supreme court.
- c. Cases presenting substantial issues of first impression.
- d. Cases presenting fundamental and urgent issues of broad public importance requiring prompt or ultimate determination by the supreme court.
- e. Cases involving lawyer discipline.
- f. Cases presenting substantial questions of enunciating or changing legal principles.

6.1101(3) Criteria for transfer. The supreme court shall ordinarily transfer to the court of appeals the following types of cases:

- a. Cases presenting the application of existing legal principles.
- b. Cases presenting issues that are appropriate for summary disposition.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1102 Order of submission and transfer.

6.1102(1) Submission. Appeals shall be submitted to the supreme court or transferred to the court of appeals substantially in the order they are made ready for submission except when earlier submission is mandated by statute, rule, or order of the supreme court.

6.1102(2) Early submission or transfer. If an appeal involves questions of public importance or rights that are likely to be lost or greatly impaired by delay, the supreme court may upon the motion of a party or on the court's own motion order the submission or transfer of the case in advance of the time at which it would otherwise be submitted or transferred.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1103 Application to the supreme court for further review.

6.1103(1) Application.

a. *Time for filing.* An application for further review in an appeal from an Iowa Code chapter 232 child-in-need-of-assistance or termination-of-parental-rights proceeding shall be filed within 10 days following the filing of the court of appeals decision. In all other cases, an application for further review shall be filed within 20 days following the filing of the court of appeals decision.

b. *Grounds.* An application for further review shall allege precisely and in what manner the court of appeals has done any of the following:

- (1) Made an error of law.
- (2) Rendered a decision that conflicts with a prior holding of a published court of appeals or supreme court opinion.

(3) Failed to consider a potentially controlling constitutional provision in rendering its decision.

(4) Decided a case that should have been retained by the supreme court.

c. Form. An application for further review shall be in the form prescribed by rule 6.903(1). Each copy of the application shall contain or be accompanied by a copy of the court of appeals decision, showing the date of its filing. The application shall be a single document including a brief in support of the request for review. All contentions and legal authorities in support of the application shall be included. No authorities or argument may be incorporated into the application by reference to another document; however, citations to the appendix are permitted. The only materials that may be attached to or filed with an application, other than the court of appeals decision, are an evidentiary exhibit not exceeding 10 pages and a district court order. The district court order shall be attached if the court of appeals affirmed the decision of the district court under rule 6.1203 (affirmed or enforced without opinion), Iowa Ct. R. 21.29 (memorandum opinion), or Iowa Code section 602.5106(1) (affirmed by operation of law).

d. Filing fee. The applicant shall pay to the clerk of the supreme court a filing fee or file a motion to waive or defer the fee as provided in rule 6.702(1)(g).

6.1103(2) Resistance.

a. When allowed; time for filing. No resistance will be received in an Iowa Code chapter 232 child-in-need-of-assistance or termination-of-parental-rights proceeding unless requested by the supreme court. In all other cases, a party may file a resistance within 10 days after service of the application.

b. Form. A resistance shall be in the form prescribed by rule 6.903(1). The resistance shall be a single document including all contentions and legal authorities in opposition to the application. No authorities or argument may be incorporated into the resistance by reference to another document; however, citations to the appendix are permitted. The only materials that may be attached to or filed with a resistance are an evidentiary exhibit not exceeding 10 pages and a district court order.

6.1103(3) Cover of application or resistance. The cover of an application for further review shall be yellow and the cover of the resistance shall be orange. The cover of the application or resistance shall contain:

a. The name of the court and the appellate number of the case.

b. The caption of the case. See rule 6.109(2).

c. The date of filing of the court of appeals decision.

d. The title of the document.

e. The name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and fax number of counsel or the self-represented party.

6.1103(4) Length of application or resistance. The application or resistance shall not exceed two-fifths of the length limitations for a required brief specified in rule 6.903(1)(g) exclusive of the court of appeals decision, table of contents, table of authorities, and evidentiary exhibits and district court orders.

6.1103(5) Number of copies of application or resistance. Eighteen copies of an application or a resistance shall be filed. In addition, one copy shall be served on each other party separately represented.

6.1103(6) Supplemental briefs. If an application for further review is granted, the supreme court may require the parties to file supplemental briefs on all or some of the issues to be reviewed.

6.1103(7) Procedendo. When an application for further review is denied by order of the supreme court, the clerk of the supreme court shall immediately issue procedendo.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.1104 to 6.1200 Reserved.

DIVISION XII DISPOSITION OF APPEALS

Rule 6.1201 Voluntary dismissals.

6.1201(1) Dismissal of an appeal. An appeal may be voluntarily dismissed by the party who filed the appeal at any time before a decision is filed by either the supreme court or the court of appeals.

6.1201(2) Dismissal of a cross-appeal. A cross-appeal may be voluntarily dismissed by the party who filed the cross-appeal at any time before a decision is filed by either the supreme court or court of appeals.

6.1201(3) *Effect of dismissal.* The clerk shall promptly issue procedendo upon the filing of a voluntary dismissal unless another party's appeal or cross-appeal remains pending under the same appellate docketing number. If only a cross-appeal remains pending following the dismissal, the cross-appeal shall continue as the primary appeal, and the cross-appellant shall assume the role of the appellant. The issuance of procedendo shall constitute a final adjudication with prejudice. A voluntary dismissal of a direct appeal from a criminal case shall not preclude the subsequent consideration of a claim for ineffective assistance of counsel in an action for postconviction relief pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 822.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009; May 21, 2012]

Rule 6.1202 Failure to comply with appellate deadlines; consequences and penalties.

6.1202(1) *Notice of default.*

a. For appellant's failure to comply. When an appellant fails to comply with an appellate deadline, the clerk shall serve a notice stating that the appeal will be dismissed unless the appellant cures the default by performing the overdue action within 15 days of issuance of the notice. If the appellant fails to cure the default, the clerk shall enter an order dismissing the appeal.

b. For appellee's failure to comply. When an appellee fails to meet the deadline for filing a brief or statement waiving the appellee's brief, the clerk shall serve a notice stating that the appellee will not be allowed to participate in oral argument unless the appellee remedies the default by filing the overdue brief within 15 days of issuance of the notice.

6.1202(2) *Penalty assessed to attorney.* When a default notice is sent to a party's attorney for failing to comply with an appellate deadline, the attorney shall be assessed a penalty of \$150 by the clerk for each violation. Such penalties are to be paid by the attorney individually and are not to be charged to the client. If such penalties are not paid within 15 days, the attorney may be ordered to show cause why he or she should not be found in contempt of the supreme court.

6.1202(3) *Notice of dismissal due to attorney's failure to comply.* Following the dismissal of an appeal for failure to comply with an appellate deadline where the appellant was represented by an attorney, the clerk of the supreme court shall forward certified copies of the docket, the notice of default which resulted in dismissal, and the order of dismissal to the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board. In cases where the attorney was court-appointed, the clerk shall also forward certified copies of those documents to the State Public Defender.

6.1202(4) *Dismissal on court's motion.* An appeal may be dismissed, with or without notice of default, upon the motion of the appropriate appellate court.

6.1202(5) *Motion to reinstate an appeal.* Within 10 days after issuance of the dismissal order, an appellant may file a motion to reinstate an appeal dismissed under this rule. The motion must set forth the grounds for reinstatement and may be resisted. The supreme court may, in its discretion, and shall upon a showing that such dismissal was the result of oversight, mistake, or other reasonable cause reinstate the appeal.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1203 Affirmed or enforced without opinion. A judgment or order may be affirmed or enforced without opinion if the appellate court concludes the questions presented are not of sufficient importance to justify an opinion, an opinion would not have precedential value, and any of the following circumstances exists:

- a.* A judgment of the district court is correct.
- b.* The evidence in support of a jury verdict is sufficient.
- c.* The order of an administrative agency is supported by substantial evidence.
- d.* No error of law appears.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1204 Petition for rehearing in court of appeals.

6.1204(1) *Filing does not toll further review deadline.* The filing of a petition for rehearing with the court of appeals does not toll the 20-day period provided in Iowa Code section 602.4102(4) for filing an application for further review of a court of appeals decision with the supreme court. Nothing in these rules prohibits any party from filing both a petition for rehearing with the court of appeals and an application for further review with the supreme court.

6.1204(2) *Time for filing.* Any petition for rehearing must be filed within seven days after the filing of a court of appeals decision.

6.1204(3) Content. The petition shall state with particularity the points of law or fact which in the opinion of the petitioner the court of appeals has overlooked or misapprehended.

6.1204(4) Response. No response to a petition for rehearing will be received unless requested by the court of appeals.

6.1204(5) Action by court of appeals. Oral argument in support of the petition will not be permitted. If the petition for rehearing is not expressly granted or denied by the court of appeals within seven days after the petition is filed, the petition will be deemed denied. Upon request of the court of appeals within the seven-day period, the supreme court may grant an extension not to exceed seven days for the court of appeals to rule upon the petition. If the petition for rehearing is granted, the decision of the court of appeals is vacated and the court of appeals shall retain jurisdiction of the case. The court of appeals may dispose of the case with or without oral argument, order resubmission, or enter any other appropriate order. The decision after rehearing shall be subject to further review as provided in Iowa Code section 602.4102(4).

6.1204(6) Stay of pending application of further review. Upon motion of a party or request of the court of appeals, the supreme court may stay any pending application for further review for consecutive periods of up to 30 days during the pendency of a petition for rehearing.

6.1204(7) Form of petition. The petition shall be in the form prescribed by rule 6.903(1). Except by permission of the court, a petition for rehearing shall not exceed one-fifth of the length limitations for a required brief specified in rule 6.903(1)(g).

6.1204(8) Number of copies to be filed and served. Eighteen copies of the petition shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court and one copy served on each party as prescribed by rule 6.701. [Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1205 Petition for rehearing in supreme court.

6.1205(1) Time for filing. A petition for rehearing may be filed within 14 days after the filing of a supreme court opinion unless the time is shortened or enlarged by order of that court. A party may not file a petition for rehearing from an order denying an application for further review.

6.1205(2) Content. The petition shall state with particularity the points of law or fact which in the opinion of the petitioner the supreme court has overlooked or misapprehended.

6.1205(3) Response. No response to a petition for rehearing will be received unless requested by the supreme court, but a petition for rehearing will ordinarily not be granted in the absence of such a request.

6.1205(4) Action by supreme court. Oral argument in support of the petition will not be permitted. If a petition for rehearing is granted, the supreme court may make a final disposition of the case with or without oral argument, order resubmission, or enter any other appropriate order.

6.1205(5) Form of petition. The petition shall be in the form prescribed by rule 6.903(1). Except by permission of the court, a petition for rehearing shall not exceed one-fifth of the length limitations for a required brief specified in rule 6.903(1)(g).

6.1205(6) Number of copies to be filed and served. Eighteen copies of the petition shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court and one copy served on each party as prescribed by rule 6.701. [Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1206 Remands. When a judgment is reversed for error in overruling a motion and granting the motion would have terminated the case in favor of appellant, the appellate court may enter or direct the district court to enter final judgment as if such motion had been initially sustained. However, if it appears from the record that the material facts were not fully developed at the trial or if in the opinion of the appellate court the ends of justice will be served, a new trial shall be awarded on all or part of the case.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1207 Costs. All appellate fees and costs shall be taxed to the unsuccessful party, unless otherwise ordered by the appropriate appellate court.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1208 Procedendo.

6.1208(1) Procedendo from supreme court action. Unless otherwise ordered by the supreme court, no procedendo shall issue for:

a. Twenty-one days after an opinion of the supreme court is filed, nor thereafter while a petition for rehearing or an application for extension of time to file a petition for rehearing, filed according to these rules, is pending.

b. Seventeen days after an order dismissing the appeal is filed, nor thereafter while a motion requesting that the dismissal be set aside, filed according to these rules, is pending.

6.1208(2) *Procedendo from court of appeals action.* Unless otherwise ordered by the court of appeals, no procedendo shall issue for:

a. Seventeen days after an opinion is filed in a chapter 232 termination of parental rights or CINA case, nor thereafter while an application for further review by the supreme court is pending.

b. Twenty-seven days after an opinion is filed in all other cases, nor thereafter while an application for further review by the supreme court is pending.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009; March 9, 2009]

Rule 6.1209 Quarterly publication. A list indicating the disposition of all decisions rendered by the supreme court per curiam or under rule 6.1203 shall be published quarterly in the North Western Reporter, except for such of those decisions as the supreme court specially orders to be published in the regular manner.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.1210 to 6.1300 Reserved.

DIVISION XIII AMENDMENT TO RULES

Rule 6.1301 Amendments.

6.1301(1) The amendment of rules 6.101 — 6.105, 6.601 — 6.603, and 6.907 shall be reported to the legislature.

6.1301(2) The amendment of all other appellate rules shall be by court order and shall take effect at such time as the court prescribes.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.1302 to 6.1400 Reserved.

**DIVISION XIV
FORMS**

Rule 6.1401 Forms.

Rule 6.1401 — Form 1: *Notice of Appeal.*

**IN THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT
FOR _____ COUNTY**

(Insert district court caption.)

No. _____ *(district court case number)*

NOTICE OF APPEAL

To: The clerk of the district court for _____ County, the clerk of the supreme court and

(insert names of unrepresented parties and attorneys of record).

Notice is given that _____ *(insert the names of the parties who are taking the appeal)* appeal(s) to the Supreme Court of Iowa from the final order entered in this case on the _____ day of _____, 20____, and from all adverse rulings and orders inhering therein.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 20____.

*(signature of appellant or appellant's attorney)
Name, address, telephone number, fax number, and
e-mail address of appellant or appellant's attorney.*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies a copy of this notice of appeal was served on the _____ day of _____, 20____, upon the following persons and upon the clerk of the supreme court *(list the names and addresses of the persons below and indicate the manner of service).*

(signature of person making service)

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1401 — Form 2: Combined Certificate.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA

(Insert supreme court caption.)

No. _____ *(supreme court case number)*

COMBINED CERTIFICATE

(See Iowa R. App. P. 6.804.)

1. Notice of appeal was filed in district court on _____ *(date)* from a judgment or ruling filed on _____ *(date)*.

2A. I hereby order a transcript or portions thereof on the _____ day of _____, 20____,¹ from:

(1) _____ *(court reporter name)* _____ *(address)*

(2) _____ *(court reporter name)* _____ *(address)*

No arrangements have been made or suggested to delay the preparation thereof.

Financial arrangements have been made with the reporter(s) in accordance with Iowa R. App. P. 6.803(5). Payment (____ will be) (____ has been) made by

_____ private funds

_____ court-ordered funds *(attach a copy of the order appointing appellate counsel)*

The following proceedings are ordered:¹

(1) _____ *(describe parts ordered)* before _____ *(judge)* on _____ *(date of hearing/trial)*.

(2) _____ *(describe parts ordered)* before _____ *(judge)* on _____ *(date of hearing/trial)*.

—OR—

2B. I need not order a transcript under Iowa R. App. P. 6.804(2) because:

I (____ will) (____ will not) prepare a statement of the evidence or proceedings pursuant to Iowa R. App. P. 6.806.

2C. *[To be completed by appellant if less than full transcript is ordered.]*

The issues appellant(s) intends to present on appeal are:

I.

II.

III.

¹This certificate shall be used to order the transcript. See rule 6.803(1).

FAILURE TO SPECIFY IN ADEQUATE DETAIL THOSE PROCEEDINGS TO BE TRANSCRIBED, OR FAILURE TO MAKE PROMPT SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS TO PAY FOR THE TRANSCRIPT, ARE GROUNDS FOR DISMISSAL OF THE APPEAL.

3. If Iowa Rs. App. P. 6.303(2), 6.803(3), or 6.902(1) apply to this case, check category:

_____ A contest as to custody of children, an adoption, or a juvenile proceeding affecting child placement.

_____ A termination of a parent-child relationship under Iowa Code chapter 600A.

_____ A conviction and sentence on a plea of guilty or a sentence only.

_____ A certified question of law under Iowa Code chapter 684A.

_____ A lawyer disciplinary matter.

_____ Involuntary mental health commitments under Iowa Code chapter 229.

_____ Involuntary substance abuse commitments under Iowa Code chapter 125.

4. I assert in good faith that this appeal meets jurisdictional requirements and is from:

_____ A final judgment, order, or decree and a timely notice of appeal has been filed.

—OR—

_____ A ruling entered in advance of a final judgment and permission to appeal has been granted by the supreme court.

5. The names of the parties involved in this appeal and their designations in district court are shown below under column A. Their respective attorneys' names, law firms, addresses, and telephone numbers are shown below under column B:

Column A
Parties

Column B
Attorneys

Appellant(s):

Appellee(s):

(signature of appellant or appellant's attorney)
Name, address, telephone number, fax number, and
e-mail address of appellant or appellant's attorney.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies a copy of this combined certificate was served on the _____ day of _____, 20____, upon the following persons and upon the clerk of the supreme court *(list the names and addresses of the persons below and indicate the manner of service).*

(signature of person making service)

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1401 — Form 3: Supplemental Certificate.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA

(Insert supreme court caption.)

No. _____ *(supreme court case number)*

SUPPLEMENTAL CERTIFICATE

(See Iowa R. App. P. 6.805.)

I hereby order a transcript or portions thereof on the _____ day of _____, 20____,² from:

(1) _____
(court reporter name) _____ *(address)*

(2) _____
(court reporter name) _____ *(address)*

No arrangements have been made or suggested to delay the preparation thereof.

Financial arrangements have been made with the reporter(s) in accordance with Iowa R. App. P. 6.803(5). Payment (____ will be) (____ has been) made by

____ private funds

____ court-ordered funds *(attach a copy of the order appointing appellate counsel)*

The following proceedings are ordered:

(1) _____
(describe parts ordered) before _____ *(judge)* on _____ *(date of hearing/trial)*.

(2) _____
(describe parts ordered) before _____ *(judge)* on _____ *(date of hearing/trial)*.

FAILURE TO SPECIFY IN ADEQUATE DETAIL THOSE PROCEEDINGS TO BE TRANSCRIBED, OR FAILURE TO MAKE PROMPT SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS TO PAY FOR THE TRANSCRIPT, ARE GROUNDS FOR DISMISSAL OF THE APPEAL.

(signature of appellant or appellant's attorney)
Name, address, telephone number, fax number, and e-mail address of appellant or appellant's attorney.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies a copy of this supplemental certificate was served on the _____ day of _____, 20____, upon the following persons and upon the clerk of the supreme court *(list the names and addresses of the persons below and indicate the manner of service)*.

(signature of person making service)

²This certificate shall be used to order the transcript. See rule 6.805(3).

Rule 6.1401 — Form 4: Notice of Appeal (Cross-Appeal) (Child-in-Need-of-Assistance and Termination Cases).

**IN THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT
FOR _____ COUNTY**

(Insert district court caption.)

Juvenile No. _____

**NOTICE OF APPEAL
(CROSS-APPEAL)
(Child-in-Need-of-Assistance and
Termination Cases)**

To: The clerk of the district court for _____ County, the clerk of the supreme court and

(insert names of unrepresented parties and attorneys of record).

Notice is given that _____ (insert the names of the parties who are taking the appeal) appeal(s) to the Supreme Court of Iowa from *(check one of the following)* and from all adverse rulings and orders inhering therein.

An order in a child-in-need-of-assistance proceeding entered on the _____ day of _____, 20 ____.

An order terminating the parent-child relationship or dismissing a petition to terminate the parent-child relationship entered pursuant to Iowa Code section 232.117 on the _____ day of _____, 20 ____.

A post-termination order entered pursuant to Iowa Code section 232.117 on the _____ day of _____, 20 ____.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 20 ____.

*(signature of appellant's attorney)
Name, address, telephone number, fax number, and
e-mail address of appellant's attorney.*

(Signature of appellant.)
Name, address, and telephone number of Appellant.*

***The signature of the appellant is required by Iowa R. App. P. 6.102(1)(a).**

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies a copy of this notice of appeal (cross-appeal) was served on the _____ day of _____, 20____, upon the following persons and upon the clerk of the supreme court *(list the names and addresses of the persons below and indicate the manner of service).*

(signature of person making service)

Rule 6.1401 — Form 5: *Petition on Appeal (Cross-Appeal) (Child-in-Need-of-Assistance and Termination Cases).*

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA

IN THE INTEREST OF _____, CHILD(REN)	Supreme Court No. _____ Juvenile Court No. _____ <p style="text-align: center;">PETITION ON APPEAL (CROSS-APPEAL) (Child-In-Need-Of-Assistance and Termination Cases)</p>
---	--

County _____ Judge _____

The names of the parties involved in this appeal and their designations in juvenile court are shown below in column A. Their respective attorneys' names, law firms, addresses, and telephone numbers are shown below in column B.

Column A
Parties

Column B
Attorneys

Appellant(s):

Appellee(s):

1. This Petition on Appeal is filed on behalf of, *(insert name of person)* _____, *(insert role of filer i.e. mother, father, child, State, intervenor, or other)* in the above-identified (CHECK ONE)

- child-in-need-of-assistance
- termination-of-parental-rights
- post-termination

proceeding, with respect to child(ren)

Child(ren)'s Name(s)

Date(s) of Birth

2. (If applicable), parental rights were terminated by the juvenile court pursuant to Iowa Code section(s) 232.116(____) *(insert specific subsection(s))* as to the mother and Iowa Code section(s) 232.116(____) *(insert specific subsection(s))* as to the father.

If appealing from a **CINA** order, indicate as to the mother on what statutory ground(s) the child(ren) was/were adjudicated in need of assistance (____)(*insert specific subsection(s)*) and indicate as to the father on what statutory ground(s) the child(ren) was/were adjudicated in need of assistance (____)(*insert specific subsection(s)*).

3. Appellant's attorney, _____, is/is not the attorney who represented appellant at trial.

4. List any other pending appeals involving the child(ren).

Case Name: _____

Supreme Court No.: _____

Type of Appeal: (e.g., appeal from adjudication/disposition, dissolution) _____

5. The relevant dates regarding this appeal are the following:

a. Date of adjudication _____

b. Date of last removal (excluding any trial period at home of less than 30 days)

c. Date of disposition _____

d. Date(s) of any review hearings _____

e. Date of any permanency hearing _____

f. Date(s) termination petition filed/amended _____

g. Date(s) of termination hearing _____

h. Date(s) of child-in-need-of-assistance order(s) from which appeal was taken _

i. Date of termination or dismissal order from which appeal was taken _____

j. Date of post-termination order from which appeal was taken

k. Date notice of appeal filed _____

l. Any other date(s)/hearing(s) material to appeal _____

6. Nature of case and relief sought: The appellant seeks a reversal of the juvenile court order:

a. terminating the parental rights of _____(*insert name(s)*) with respect to the child(ren) _____(*insert name(s)*); OR

b. dismissing a petition to terminate the parental rights of _____(*insert name(s)*) with respect to the child(ren), _____(*insert name(s)*); OR

c. If seeking reversal or modification of a **CINA** order, specify the relief requested:

d. OTHER (specify) _____

7. State the material facts as they relate to the issues presented for appeal:

8. State the legal issues presented for appeal, including a statement of how the issues arose and how they were preserved for appeal. Also, state what findings of fact or conclusions of law the district court made with which you disagree and why, generally referencing a particular part of the record, witnesses' testimony, or exhibits that support your position on appeal:

The issue statement should be concise in nature setting forth specific legal questions. General conclusions, such as "the trial court's ruling is not supported by law or the facts" are not acceptable. Include supporting legal authority for each issue raised, including authority contrary to appellant's case, if known.

a. Issue I:

Was error preserved? ____ yes ____ no. If yes, state how:

Supporting legal authority for Issue I:

Findings of fact or conclusions of law with which you disagree:

b. Issue II:

Was error preserved? ____ yes ____ no. If yes, state how:

Supporting legal authority for Issue II:

Findings of fact or conclusions of law with which you disagree:

(Additional issues may be added)

9. I hereby certify I will request within 30 days after the filing of the notice of appeal that the clerk of the trial court transmit immediately to the clerk of the supreme court:

(For appeals from child-in-need-of-assistance proceedings)

- a. The child-in-need-of-assistance court file, including all exhibits.
- b. Any transcript of a hearing or hearings resulting in the order from which an appeal has been taken.

(For appeals from termination proceedings)

- a. The termination-of-parental-rights court file, including all exhibits.
- b. Those portions of the child-in-need-of-assistance court file, either received as exhibits or judicially noticed in the termination proceedings.
- c. The transcript of the termination hearing.

(For appeals from post-termination proceedings)

- a. The order, judgment, or decree terminating parental rights.
- b. Any ruling on a motion for new trial under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007 or a motion under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2).
- c. The post-termination order from which the appeal was taken.
- d. Any motion(s), resistance(s), or transcript(s) related to the post-termination order from which the appeal was taken.

The undersigned requests that the appellate court issue an opinion reversing the order of the juvenile court in this matter, or, in the alternative, enter an order setting this case for full briefing.

(signature of appellant or appellant's attorney)
Name, address, telephone number, fax number,
and e-mail address of appellant or appellant's
attorney.

ATTACHMENTS:

(For appeals from child-in-need-of-assistance proceedings):

- (1) a copy of the order or judgment from which the appeal has been taken;
- and

- (2) a copy of any rulings on a motion for new trial as provided in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007 or a motion as provided in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2).

(For appeals from termination orders):

- (1) a copy of the petition (and any amendments) for termination of parental rights filed in the juvenile court proceedings;
- (2) any ruling on a motion for new trial under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007 or a motion under Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2);
- (3) a copy of the order, judgment, or decree terminating parental rights or dismissing the termination petition; and
- (4) a copy of any rulings on a motion for new trial as provided in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.1007 or a motion as provided in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.904(2).

(For appeals from post-termination orders):

- (1) a copy of the order, judgment, or decree terminating parental rights;
- (2) a copy of the post-termination order from which the appeal was taken; and
- (3) any motion(s) or resistance(s) related to the post-termination order from which the appeal was taken.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies a copy of this petition on appeal (cross-appeal) was served on the _____ day of _____ 20 ____, upon the following persons and upon the clerk of the supreme court (*list the names and addresses of the persons below and indicate the manner of service*).

(signature of person making service)

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009; May 27, 2010]

Rule 6.1401 — Form 6: *Response to Petition on Appeal (Cross-Appeal).*

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA

IN THE INTEREST OF

Supreme Court No. _____

Juvenile Court No. _____

_____, CHILD(REN)

**RESPONSE TO PETITION
ON APPEAL (CROSS-APPEAL)**

1. This response to the petition on appeal/cross-appeal is filed on behalf of _____,
(insert name of person) _____, (insert role of filer i.e. mother, father, child, State,
intervenor, or other) in the above-identified proceeding.

2. The appellee’s attorney, _____, is/is not the attorney who represented appellee at trial.

3. The relevant date(s) regarding this appeal:

_____ are correctly stated in the petition on appeal.

_____ are corrected by appellee as follows: _____

4. The statement of material facts as they relate to the issues presented for appeal is:

_____ accurate as set forth by appellant and accepted by the undersigned appellee; OR

_____ requires additions/corrections, as follows:

5. Appellee’s responses to the legal issues presented for appeal are as follows:

a. Issue I:

Appellee states that:

_____ error was preserved as alleged in the petition on appeal.

_____ error was not preserved. If so, please explain briefly:

Legal authorities for Issue I supporting appellee’s response:

b. Issue II:

Appellee states that:

_____ error was preserved as alleged in the petition on appeal.

_____ error was not preserved. If so, please explain briefly:

Legal authorities for Issue II supporting appellee's response:

6. The undersigned requests the appellate court issue an opinion affirming the order of the juvenile court in this matter.

(signature of appellee or appellee's attorney)
Name, address, telephone number, fax number, and
e-mail address of appellee or appellee's attorney.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies a copy of this response to petition on appeal (cross-appeal) was served on the _____ day of _____, 20____, upon the following persons and upon the clerk of the supreme court (*list the names and addresses of the persons below and indicate the manner of service*).

(signature of person making service)

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1401 — Form 7: *Certificate of Compliance with Type-Volume Limitation, Typeface Requirements, and Type-Style Requirements.***Certificate of Compliance with Type-Volume Limitation, Typeface Requirements, and Type-Style Requirements**

1. This brief complies with the type-volume limitation of Iowa R. App. P. 6.903(1)(g)(1) or (2) because:
 - this brief contains [state the number of] words, excluding the parts of the brief exempted by Iowa R. App. P. 6.903(1)(g)(1) or
 - this brief uses a monospaced typeface and contains [state the number of] lines of text, excluding the parts of the brief exempted by Iowa R. App. P. 6.903(1)(g)(2).
2. This brief complies with the typeface requirements of Iowa R. App. P. 6.903(1)(e) and the type-style requirements of Iowa R. App. P. 6.903(1)(f) because:
 - this brief has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface using [state name and version of word processing program] in [state font size and name of type style], or
 - this brief has been prepared in a monospaced typeface using [state name and version of word processing program] with [state number of characters per inch and name of type style].

Signature

Date

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1401 — Form 8: Reporter’s Certificate of Filing a Transcript.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA

(Insert supreme court caption.)

Supreme Court No. _____

District Court No. _____

REPORTER’S CERTIFICATE OF FILING A TRANSCRIPT

(See Iowa R. App. P. 6.803(2)(e))

I hereby certify that on the _____ day of _____, 20____, _____
(name of attorney or party) ordered the following transcript(s)

in the above captioned matter by serving a copy of the combined certificate. I further certify that on the _____ day of _____, 20____, I filed the following transcript(s)

with the clerk of the supreme court.

(signature of court reporter)
Name, address, telephone number, and
e-mail address of court reporter

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies a copy of this reporter’s certificate was served on the _____ day of _____, 20____, upon the following persons and upon the clerk of the supreme court *(list the names and addresses of the persons below and indicate the manner of service).*

(signature of person making service)

NOTE: RULE 6.803(3) REQUIRES THIS CERTIFICATE TO BE FILED AS A SEPARATE DOCUMENT AND TO BE SERVED ON THE PARTIES OF RECORD AND THE CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1401 — Form 9: Reporter’s Application for an Extension of Time to File a Transcript.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA

(Insert supreme court caption.)

Supreme Court No. _____

**REPORTER’S APPLICATION FOR AN
EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE A TRANSCRIPT**

(See Iowa R. App. P. 6.803(3)(c))

1. I hereby certify that on the _____ day of _____, 20____,
_____ *(name of attorney or party)* ordered the following transcript(s)

in the above captioned matter by serving a combined certificate.

2. The deadline for filing the transcript(s) with the clerk of the supreme court is the _____ day of _____, 20____.

3. I am unable to file the transcript(s) on the date required because

(If the transcript(s) cannot be filed by the due date because the party ordering it has not complied with the arrangements made to pay for the transcript(s), you must state what arrangements for payment of the transcript(s) were made under rule 6.803(5).)

4. I will be able to complete and file the transcript by the _____ day of _____, 20____.

WHEREFORE, the undersigned requests the court to grant the undersigned more time to file the transcript(s) in the above captioned matter.

or

WHEREFORE, the undersigned requests the court to enter an order requiring the person who ordered the transcript(s) to pay for the transcript(s) as previously arranged under rule 6.803(5) and set a date as to when the transcript(s) shall be filed.

(signature of court reporter)
Name, address, telephone number, and
e-mail address of court reporter

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies a copy of this reporter's application for an extension of time to file a transcript was served on the _____ day of _____, 20____, upon the following persons and upon the clerk of the supreme court *(list the names and addresses of the persons below and indicate the manner of service).*

(signature of person making service)

NOTE: RULE 6.803(3) REQUIRES THAT THIS APPLICATION BE SERVED ON ALL COUNSEL OF RECORD, ANY UNREPRESENTED PARTIES, AND THE CHIEF JUDGE OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.1402 to 6.1500 Reserved.

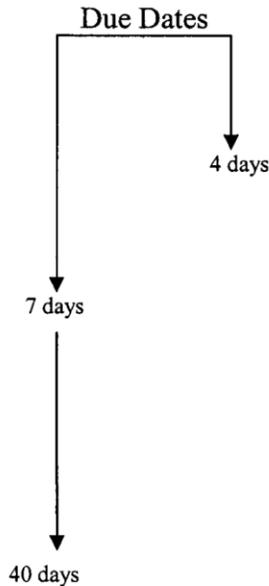
DIVISION XV
APPELLATE PROCEDURE TIMETABLES

Rule 6.1501 Appellate Procedure Timetables
Rule 6.1501 — Timetable 1: Pre-Briefing Procedure.

APPELLATE PROCEDURE TIMETABLE NO. 1

(NOT FOR USE IN CHAPTER 232 CHILD-IN-NEED-OF-ASSISTANCE AND TERMINATION APPEALS)

PRE-BRIEFING PROCEDURE¹



1. **Notice of appeal.** The appellant files the notice of appeal with the district court clerk and serves a copy on all parties and the supreme court clerk. See rules 6.101, 6.102(2).
2. **Transmission of certified notice of appeal and docket entries.** Within four days after the filing of the notice of appeal the district court clerk transmits a certified copy of the notice of appeal and the docket and calendar entries to the supreme court clerk and all parties. See rule 6.802.
3. **Payment of filing fee, ordering transcript, and filing combined certificate.** Within seven days after the filing of the notice of appeal the appellant pays the filing fee to the supreme court clerk or requests a waiver of the fee. See rule 6.702. Within seven days after the filing of the notice of appeal the appellant orders the transcript from the court reporter by completing the combined certificate, and serving the certificate on the court reporter and all parties. The appellant files the combined certificate with the clerks of both the district and supreme courts. See rules 6.803, 6.804.²
4. **Filing of transcript.** Within 40 days from service of the combined certificate the court reporter files the original transcript with the supreme court clerk and serves a copy of the reporter's certificate of filing the transcript on the parties and the clerk of the district.³ See rule 6.803(3).

NOTES

¹ The Iowa Rules of Appellate Procedure govern the procedure in all appeals. These timetables are merely illustrative and may not cover every procedural situation.

² See rule 6.805 if the appellee wishes to designate additional parts of the transcript and/or if a dispute arises about which parts of the proceedings are to be transcribed.

³ The time for filing the transcript is reduced to:

20 days for criminal proceedings in which an appeal is taken from a judgment and sentence entered upon a guilty plea or from the sentence only.

30 days for appeals from Iowa Code chapter 232 child-in-need-of-assistance and termination proceedings.

Rule 6.1501 Appellate Procedure Timetables
Rule 6.1501 — Timetable 2: Briefing Procedure.

APPELLATE PROCEDURE TIMETABLE NO. 2

(NOT FOR USE IN CHAPTER 232 CHILD-IN-NEED-OF-ASSISTANCE AND TERMINATION APPEALS)

BRIEFING PROCEDURE¹

Due Dates	
↓	
50 days	1. Filing of last transcript. Briefing deadlines run from the filing of the last transcript ordered for the appeal. ² The times for filing are reduced for expedited cases. ³ See rule 6.902.
↓	
30 days	2. Appellant's proof brief and designation. Within 50 days after the clerk gives notice that the last transcript has been filed the appellant files two copies of its proof brief and designation with the supreme court clerk and serves one copy on the other parties. See rules 6.901(1), 6.905(1).
↓	
21 days	3. Appellee's proof brief and designation. Within 30 days after service of the appellant's proof brief the appellee files two copies of its proof brief and designation with the supreme court clerk and serves one copy on the other parties. See rules 6.901(1), 6.905(1).
↓	
14 days	4. Appendix and appellant's proof reply brief. Within 21 days after service or expiration of the time for service of the appellee's proof brief the appellant files 18 copies of the appendix with the supreme court clerk and serves a copy on the other parties. See rule 6.905(11). If a cross-appeal has not been filed the appellant <i>may</i> file a proof reply brief within 21 days of service of the appellee's proof brief. If a cross-appeal has been filed the appellant/cross-appellee <i>shall</i> respond within 21 days of service of the appellee/cross-appellant's proof brief by either filing a proof reply brief or a statement waiving any further brief. See rule 6.901(1)(c).
↓	
7 days	5. Final briefs and appellee/cross-appellant's reply brief. Within 14 days after service of the appendix each party serves and files the party's brief(s) in final form. See rule 6.901(3). If a cross-appeal was filed the appellee/cross-appellant may file a reply brief in final form within 14 days of service of the appellant/cross-appellee's reply brief. See rule 6.901(1)(c).
	6. Transmission of record. No later than seven days after all briefs in final form have been served or the time for serving them has expired, the appellant shall request transmission of the remaining record from the clerk of the district court. See rule 6.802(2). ⁴

NOTES

¹The Iowa Rules of Appellate Procedure govern the procedure in all appeals. These timetables are merely illustrative and may not cover every procedural situation.

²If no transcript was ordered the deadlines run from service of the combined certificate or after the date of filing of any approved statement of the evidence. See rule 6.901(1).

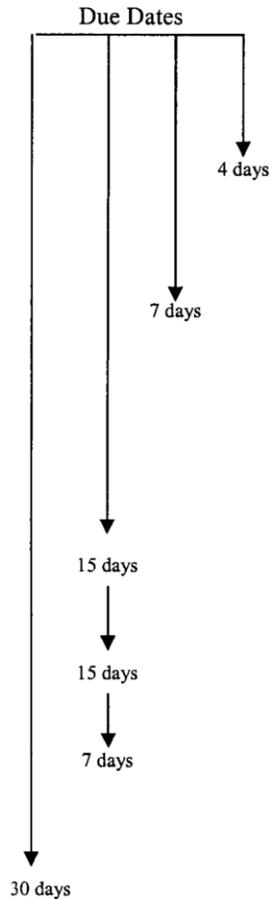
³Expedited cases include:

- Child custody.
- Adoption.
- Termination-of-parental-rights cases under Iowa Code chapter 600A.
- Child-in-need-of-assistance or termination-of-parental-rights cases under Iowa Code chapter 232.
- Criminal proceedings in which an appeal is taken from a judgment and sentence entered upon a guilty plea or from the sentence only.
- Juvenile proceedings affecting child placement.
- Lawyer disciplinary matters.
- Involuntary mental health commitments under Iowa Code chapter 229.
- Involuntary substance abuse commitments under Iowa Code chapter 125.
- Certified questions under Iowa Code chapter 684A

In expedited cases the times for filing are reduced by one-half except step 4 which is reduced to 15 days and step 6 which remains 7 days.

⁴An appellant should request the transmission of the remaining record by sending a letter to the district court clerk with a copy to the supreme court.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1501 Appellate Procedure Timetables**Rule 6.1501 — Timetable 3: Chapter 232 Child-in-Need-of-Assistance and Termination Appeals.****APPELLATE PROCEDURE TIMETABLE NO. 3¹**

1. **Notice of appeal.** A notice of appeal must be filed within 15 days of the filing of the juvenile court order. *See* rule 6.101(1). A notice of appeal cannot be filed unless signed by both the appellant and the appellant's counsel. *See* rule 6.102(1).

2. **Transmission of certified notice of appeal and docket entries.** Within four days after the filing of the notice of appeal the district court clerk transmits a certified copy of the notice of appeal and the docket and calendar entries to the supreme court clerk and all parties. *See* rule 6.802.

3. **Payment of filing fee, ordering transcript, and filing combined certificate.** Within seven days after the filing of the notice of appeal the appellant pays the filing fee to the supreme court clerk or requests a waiver of the fee. *See* rules 6.204, 6.702. Within seven days after the filing of the notice of appeal the appellant orders the transcript from the court reporter by completing the combined certificate, and serving the certificate on the court reporter and all parties. The appellant files the combined certificate with the clerks of both the district and supreme courts. *See* rules 6.803, 6.804.²

4. **Petition on appeal.** The appellant files a petition on appeal within 15 days after the filing of the notice of appeal or the appeal is dismissed. *See* rules 6.102(1)(b), 6.201.

5. **Response to petition.** A response to a petition may be filed within 15 days of service of the petition. *See* rule 6.202.

6. **Reply to issues raised in cross-appeal.** If a cross-appeal is filed the appellant/cross-appellee may file a reply to the cross-appeal issues within seven days after service of the appellee/cross-appellant's response. An appellant may not file a reply if the appellee has not filed a cross-appeal. *See* rule 6.203.

7. **Transmission of record.** Within 30 days after the filing of the notice of appeal the appellant requests that the clerk of the district court transmit the record to the clerk of the supreme court.³ *See* rule 6.204.

8. **Briefing.** Briefing is done only when directed by the appellate court. *See* rule 6.205.

NOTES

¹ The Iowa Rules of Appellate Procedure govern the procedure in all appeals. These timetables are merely illustrative and may not cover every procedural situation.

² *See* rule 6.805 if the appellee wishes to designate additional parts of the transcript and/or if a dispute arises about which parts of the proceedings are to be transcribed.

³ An appellant should request the transmission of the remaining record by sending a letter to the district court clerk with a copy to the supreme court.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rules 6.1502 to 6.1600 Reserved.

**DIVISION XVI
TABLES**

Rule 6.1601 Tables**Rule 6.1601 — Table A: Technical Requirements of a Brief**

Document	Number of Copies to be Filed	Cover Color	Time to File Proof Copy	Time to File Final Brief	Number of Copies to be Served	Length of Handwritten Brief	Length of Brief Line Option (monospaced typeface)	Length of Brief Word Option (proportionally spaced typeface)
Appellant's Brief	2 proof briefs 18 final briefs	Blue	50 days after the clerk gives notice that the last transcript has been filed; if no transcript, 50 days after service of the combined certificate or the filing of any approved statement of the evidence	14 days after service of the appendix	1 proof brief 1 final brief	50 Pages	1300 lines	14,000 words
Appellee's Brief & Appellee/Cross-Appellant's Brief	2 proof briefs 18 final briefs	Red	30 days after service of appellant's proof brief	14 days after service of the appendix	1 proof brief 1 final brief	50 Pages	1300 lines	14,000 words
Appellant's Reply Brief	2 proof briefs 18 final briefs	Gray	21 days after service of appellee's proof brief	14 days after service of the appendix	1 proof brief 1 final brief	25 Pages	650 lines	7000 words
Appellant's Reply/Cross-Appellee's Brief	2 proof briefs 18 final briefs	Gray	21 days after service of appellee/cross-appellant's proof brief	14 days after service of the appendix	1 proof brief 1 final brief	50 pages	1300 lines	14,000 words
Appellee/Cross-Appellant's Reply Brief	18 final briefs	Gray	Not applicable	14 days after service of appellant's reply/cross-appellee's proof reply brief	1 copy	25 pages	650 lines	7000 words
Amicus Curiae Brief	18 final briefs	Green	Within the time allowed the party whose position the brief will support	14 days after service of the appendix	1 proof brief 1 final brief	25 pages	650 lines	7000 words
Appendix	18 copies	White	Not applicable	21 days after service of appellee's proof brief	1 copy	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Petition for Rehearing in Court of Appeals*	18 copies		Not applicable	7 days after court of appeals' decision	1 copy	10 pages	260 lines	2800 words
Application for Further Review	18 copies	Yellow	Not applicable	20 days after the filing of the court of appeals' decision	1 copy	20 pages	520 lines	5600 words
Resistance to Application for Further Review	18 copies	Orange	Not applicable	10 days after service of application for further review	1 copy	20 pages	520 lines	5600 words
Petition for Rehearing in Supreme Court	18 copies		Not applicable	14 days after supreme court decision	1 copy	10 pages	260 lines	2800 words

* Filing a petition for rehearing in the court of appeals does not stay the time for filing an application for further review.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1601 — Table B: Technical Requirements of a Brief When Expedited Times for Filing Apply

Document	Number of Copies to be Filed	Cover Color	Time to File Proof Copy	Time to File Final Brief	Number of Copies to be Served	Length of Handwritten Brief	Length of Brief Line Option (monospaced typeface)	Length of Brief Word Option (proportionally spaced typeface)
Appellant's Brief	2 proof briefs 18 final briefs	Blue	25 days after the clerk gives notice that the last transcript has been filed; if no transcript, 25 days after service of the combined certificate or the filing of any approved statement of the evidence	7 days after service of the appendix	1 proof brief 1 final brief	50 pages	1300 lines	14,000 words
Appellee's Brief & Appellee/Cross-Appellant's Brief	2 proof briefs 18 final briefs	Red	15 days after service of appellant's proof brief	7 days after service of the appendix	1 proof brief 1 final brief	50 pages	1300 lines	14,000 words
Appellant's Reply Brief	2 proof briefs 18 final briefs	Gray	15 days after service of appellee's proof brief	7 days after service of the appendix	1 proof brief 1 final brief	25 pages	650 lines	7000 words
Appellant's Reply/Cross-Appellee's Brief	2 proof briefs 18 final briefs	Gray	15 days after service of appellee/cross-appellant's proof brief	7 days after service of the appendix	1 proof brief 1 final brief	50 pages	1300 lines	14,000 words
Appellee/Cross-Appellant's Reply Brief	18 final briefs	Gray	Not applicable	7 days after service of appellant's reply/cross-appellee's proof reply brief	1 copy	25 pages	650 lines	7000 words
Amicus Curiae Brief	18 final briefs	Green	Within the time allowed the party whose position the brief will support	7 days after service of the appendix	1 proof brief 1 final brief	25 pages	650 lines	7000 words
Appendix	18 copies	White	Not applicable	15 days after service of appellee's proof brief	1 copy	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Petition for Rehearing in Court of Appeals*	18 copies		Not applicable	7 days after court of appeals' decision	1 copy	10 pages	260 lines	2800 words
Application for Further Review	18 copies	Yellow	Not applicable	20 days after the filing of the court of appeals' decision	1 copy	20 pages	520 lines	5600 words
Resistance to Application for Further Review	18 copies	Orange	Not applicable	10 days after service of application for further review	1 copy	20 pages	520 lines	5600 words
Petition for Rehearing in Supreme Court	18 copies		Not applicable	14 days after supreme court opinion	1 copy	10 pages	260 lines	2800 words

* Filing a petition for rehearing in the court of appeals does not stay the time to file an application for further review.

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

Rule 6.1601 — Table C: Contents of a Brief

BRIEF SECTION	APPELLANT	APPELLEE	REPLY	COUNTED IN PAGE, LINE, OR WORD LIMITATION
Table of contents	YES	YES	YES	NO
Table of authorities	YES	YES	YES	NO
Statement of the issues	YES	YES	YES	NO
Routing statement	YES	YES	NO	YES
Statement of the case	YES	Only if dissatisfied with appellant's version	NO	YES
Statement of the facts	YES	Only if dissatisfied with appellant's version	NO	YES
Error preservaton statement	YES	YES	NO	YES
Scope and standard of appellate review	YES	YES	NO	YES
Argument	YES	YES	YES	YES
A conclusion stating the precise relief sought	YES	YES	YES	YES
Request for oral or nonoral submission	YES	YES	NO	YES
Certificate of cost	YES	YES	YES	NO
Certificate of compliance	YES	YES	YES	NO
Certificate of service	YES	YES	YES	NO

[Court Order October 31, 2008, effective January 1, 2009]

CHAPTER 13**RULES FOR INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT OR TREATMENT
OF PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS**

Rule 13.1	Application — forms obtained from clerk
Rule 13.2	Termination of proceedings — insufficient grounds
Rule 13.3	Notice to respondent — requirements
Rule 13.4	Notice requirement — waiver
Rule 13.5	Hearings — continuance
Rule 13.6	Attorney conference with respondent — location — transportation
Rule 13.7	Service, other than personal
Rule 13.8	Return of service
Rule 13.9	Amendment of proof of service
Rule 13.10	Attorney evidence and argument — predetermination
Rule 13.11	Attorney evidence and argument — after confinement
Rule 13.12	Examination report to attorney
Rule 13.13	Physician's report
Rule 13.14	Probable cause to injure
Rule 13.15	Hearing — county location
Rule 13.16	Hearing — location at hospital or treatment facility
Rule 13.17	Respondent's rights explained before hearing
Rule 13.18	Subpoenas
Rule 13.19	Presence at hearing — exceptions
Rule 13.20	Hearing — electronic recording
Rule 13.21	Transfer from county of confinement
Rule 13.22	Evaluation and treatment
Rule 13.23	Evaluation — time extension
Rule 13.24	Evaluation report
Rule 13.25	Reports issued by clerk
Rule 13.26	Clerk's filing system
Rule 13.27	Emergency detention — magistrate's approval
Rule 13.28	Emergency detention — attending physician absent from facility
Rule 13.29	Attorney appointed
Rule 13.30	Chemotherapy procedure
Rules 13.31 to 13.34	Reserved
Rule 13.35	Forms for Involuntary Commitment or Treatment of Persons with Substance-Related Disorders
	Form 1: Application Alleging Substance-Related Disorder Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.75
	Form 2: Affidavit in Support of Application Alleging Substance-Related Disorder Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.75
	Form 3: Notice to Respondent Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.77
	Form 4: Order for Immediate Custody Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.81
	Form 5: Application for Appointment of Respondent's Counsel and Financial Statement
	Form 6: Order Appointing Respondent's Attorney Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.78
	Form 7: Application for Appointment of Applicant's Counsel and Financial Statement Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.76
	Form 8: Order Appointing Applicant's Attorney Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.78(2)

- Form 9: Appointment of Physician Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.78
- Form 10: Physician's Report of Examination Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.80
- Form 11: Order for Continuance Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.80(4)
- Form 12: Stipulation Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.82 and Rule 13.19
- Form 13: Notice of Medication Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.82(1)
- Form 14: Discharge and Termination of Proceedings Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.82(4)
- Form 15: Findings of Fact and Order Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.83
- Form 16: Application for Order for Extension of Time for Evaluation Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.83
- Form 17: Order for Extension of Time Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.83
- Form 18: Report of the Attending Physician's Substance-Related Disorder Evaluation Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.84
- Form 19: Periodic Report Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.86(1)
- Form 20: Periodic Report Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.86(2)
- Form 21: Notice of Facility Administrator's Request for Extension of Time Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.83
- Form 22: Order After Evaluation Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.84
- Form 23: Report of Respondent's Discharge Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.85(4)
- Form 24: Order Confirming Respondent's Discharge and Terminating Proceedings Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.85(4)
- Form 25: Notice of Appeal From the Findings of the Judicial Hospitalization Referee
- Form 26: Claim, Order and Certificate for Attorney or Physician's Fees
- Form 27: Authorization of Detention Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.91(2)
- Form 28: Magistrate's Report Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.91(2)(b)
- Form 29: Magistrate's Order of Detention Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.91(3)

CHAPTER 13

RULES FOR INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT OR TREATMENT OF PERSONS WITH SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS

Rule 13.1 Application — forms obtained from clerk. A form for application seeking the involuntary commitment or treatment of any person on grounds of substance-related disorder may be obtained from the clerk of court in the county in which the person whose commitment is sought resides or is presently located. Such application may be filled out and presented to the clerk by any person who has an interest in the treatment of another for substance-related disorder and who has sufficient association with or knowledge about that person to provide the information required on the face of the application and under Iowa Code section 125.75. The clerk or clerk's designee shall provide the forms required by Iowa Code section 125.75 to the person who desires to file the application for involuntary commitment. The clerk shall see that all the information required by Iowa Code section 125.75 accompanies the application.

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

See rule 13.35, Forms 1, 2

Rule 13.2 Termination of proceedings — insufficient grounds. If the judge or referee determines that insufficient grounds to warrant a hearing on the respondent's substance misuse appear on the face of the application and supporting documentation, the judge or referee shall order the proceedings terminated and so notify the applicant. All papers and records pertaining to terminated proceedings shall be confidential and subject to the provisions of Iowa Code section 125.93.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.3 Notice to respondent — requirements.

13.3(1) If the judge or referee determines that sufficient grounds to warrant a hearing on the respondent's substance misuse appear on the face of the application and supporting documentation, the sheriff or sheriff's deputy shall immediately serve notice, personally and not by substitution, on the respondent. Pursuant to Iowa Code section 125.79, notice also shall be served on respondent's attorney as soon as the attorney is identified or appointed by the judge or referee.

13.3(2) If the respondent is to be taken into immediate custody pursuant to Iowa Code section 125.81, the notice shall include a copy of the order required by Iowa Code section 125.81 and rule 13.14.

13.3(3) The notice of procedures required under Iowa Code section 125.77 shall inform the respondent of the following:

- a. Respondent's immediate right to counsel, at public expense if necessary.
- b. Respondent's right to request an examination by a physician of the respondent's choosing, at public expense if necessary.
- c. Respondent's right to be present at the hearing.
- d. Respondent's right to a hearing within five days if the respondent is taken into immediate custody pursuant to Iowa Code section 125.81.
- e. Respondent's right not to be forced to hearing sooner than 48 hours after notice, unless respondent waives such minimum prior notice requirement.
- f. Respondent's duty to remain in the jurisdiction and the consequences of an attempt to leave.
- g. Respondent's duty to submit to examination by a physician appointed by the court.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

See rule 13.35, Form 3

Rule 13.4 Notice requirement — waiver. The respondent may waive the minimum prior notice requirement only in writing and only if the judge or referee determines that the respondent's best interests will not be harmed by such waiver.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 13.5 Hearings — continuance. At the request of the respondent or respondent's attorney, the hearing provided in Iowa Code section 125.82 may be continued beyond the statutory limit so that the respondent's attorney has adequate time to prepare respondent's case. In such instances custody pursuant to Iowa Code section 125.81 may be extended by court order until the hearing is

held. The continuance shall be no longer than five days beyond the statutory limit. The granting of a continuance shall not prevent the facility from making application to the court for an earlier release of the respondent from custody.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

See rule 13.35, Form 11

Rule 13.6 Attorney conference with respondent — location — transportation. If the respondent is involuntarily confined prior to the hearing pursuant to a determination under Iowa Code section 125.81, the respondent's attorney may apply to the judge or referee for an opportunity to confer with the respondent, in a place other than the place of confinement, in advance of the hearing provided for in Iowa Code section 125.82. The order shall provide for transportation and the type of custody and responsibility therefor during the period the respondent is away from the place of confinement under this rule.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 13.7 Service, other than personal. If personal service as defined in rule 13.3 cannot be made, any respondent may be served as provided by court order, consistent with due process of law.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 13.8 Return of service. Returns of service of notice shall be made as provided in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.308.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 13.9 Amendment of proof of service. Amendment of process or proof of service shall be allowed in the manner provided in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.309.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 13.10 Attorney evidence and argument — predetermination. If practicable the court should allow the respondent's attorney to present evidence and argument prior to the court's determination under Iowa Code section 125.81.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 13.11 Attorney evidence and argument — after confinement. If the respondent's attorney is not afforded an opportunity to present evidence and argument prior to the court's determination under Iowa Code section 125.81, the attorney shall be entitled to do so after the determination during the course of respondent's confinement pursuant to an order issued under that section.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 13.12 Examination report to attorney. The clerk shall furnish the respondent's attorney with a copy of the examination report filed pursuant to Iowa Code section 125.80(2), as soon as possible after receipt. In ruling on any request for an extension of time under Iowa Code section 125.80(4), the court shall consider the time available to the respondent's attorney after receipt of the examination report to prepare for the hearing and to prepare responses from physicians engaged by respondent, where relevant. Respondent's attorney shall promptly file a copy of a report of any physician who has examined respondent and whose evidence the attorney expects to use at the hearing. The clerk shall provide the court and the county attorney with a copy thereof when filed.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 13.13 Physician's report. The court-designated physician shall submit a written report of the examination as required by Iowa Code section 125.80(2) on the form designated for use by the supreme court. The report shall contain the following information, or as much thereof as is available to the physician making the report:

- (1) Respondent's name;
- (2) Address;
- (3) Date of birth;
- (4) Place of birth;
- (5) Sex;
- (6) Occupation;

- (7) Marital status;
 - (8) Number of children, and names;
 - (9) Nearest relative's name, relationship, and address; and
 - (10) The physician's diagnosis and recommendations, with a detailed statement of the observations or medical history which led to the diagnosis.
- [Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

See rule 13.35, Form 10

Rule 13.14 Probable cause to injure. The judge's or referee's order for respondent's immediate custody under Iowa Code section 125.81 shall include a finding of probable cause to believe that the respondent is a person with a substance-related disorder and is likely to inflict self-injury or injure others if allowed to remain at liberty.

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.15 Hearing — county location. The hearing provided in Iowa Code section 125.82 shall be held in the county where the application was filed, unless the judge or referee finds that the best interests of the respondent would be served by transferring the proceedings to a different location.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 13.16 Hearing — location at hospital or treatment facility. The hearing required by Iowa Code section 125.82 may be held at a hospital or other treatment facility, provided that a proper room is available and that such a location would not be detrimental to the best interests of respondent.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 13.17 Respondent's rights explained before hearing. Respondent's attorney shall explain to respondent the respondent's rights and the possible consequences of the proceedings. Prior to the commencement of the hearing under Iowa Code section 125.82, the judge or referee shall ascertain whether the respondent has been so informed.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 13.18 Subpoenas. Subpoena power shall be available to all parties participating in the proceedings, and subpoenas or other investigative demands may be enforced by the judge or referee.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 13.19 Presence at hearing — exceptions.

13.19(1) The applicant and any physician or mental health professional who has examined respondent in connection with the commitment proceedings must be present at the hearing conducted under Iowa Code section 125.82, unless their presence is waived by the respondent's attorney, the judge or referee finds that their presence is not necessary, or their testimony can be taken through telephonic means and the respondent's attorney does not object.

13.19(2) The respondent must be present at the hearing unless prior to the hearing the respondent's attorney stipulates in writing to respondent's absence. Such stipulation shall state that the attorney has conversed with the respondent, that in the attorney's judgment the respondent can make no meaningful contribution to the hearing or has waived the right to be present, and the basis for such conclusions. A stipulation to the respondent's absence shall be reviewed by the judge or referee before the hearing, and shall be rejected if it appears that insufficient grounds are stated or that the respondent's interests would not be served by respondent's absence.

[Report 1984; October 11, 1991, effective January 2, 1992; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

See rule 13.35, Form 12

Rule 13.20 Hearing — electronic recording. An electronic recording or other verbatim record of the hearing provided in Iowa Code section 125.82 shall be made and retained for three years or until the respondent has been discharged from involuntary custody for 90 days, whichever is longer.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 13.21 Transfer from county of confinement. If the respondent is in custody in another county prior to the hearing provided in Iowa Code section 125.82, respondent's attorney may request that the respondent be delivered to the county in which the hearing will be held sufficiently prior thereto to

facilitate preparation by respondent's attorney. Such requests shall not be denied unless they are unreasonable and the denial would not harm respondent's interests in representation by counsel. This rule does not authorize permanent transfer of the respondent to another facility without conformance to appropriate statutory procedures.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 13.22 Evaluation and treatment. If, upon hearing, the court finds respondent to be a person with a substance-related disorder, evaluation and treatment shall proceed as set out in Iowa Code section 125.83.

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.23 Evaluation — time extension. Pursuant to Iowa Code section 125.83, the facility administrator may request a seven-day extension of time for further evaluation by filing a written application with the clerk of court in the county in which the hearing was held. The application shall contain a statement by the facility administrator or the administrator's designee identifying with reasonable particularity the basis of the request for extension. The clerk shall immediately notify the respondent's attorney of the request by furnishing a copy of the application.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

See rule 13.35, Forms 16 and 17

Rule 13.24 Evaluation report. The facility administrator's report under Iowa Code section 125.84 shall include a written evaluation of the respondent by the attending physician or the physician's designee. The evaluation must state with reasonable particularity the basis for the diagnostic conclusions concerning the respondent's substance misuse and recommended treatment. The evaluation shall specify the basis for the attending physician's conclusions regarding respondent's substance misuse, capacity to understand the need for treatment, and dangerousness. The evaluation also shall specify the basis for the attending physician's conclusions concerning recommended treatment and the basis for the judgment that the recommended treatment is the least restrictive alternative possible for the respondent pursuant to options (1), (2), (3), or (4) of Iowa Code section 125.84.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

See rule 13.35, Form 18

Rule 13.25 Reports issued by clerk. The clerk shall promptly furnish to the respondent's attorney copies of all reports issued under Iowa Code section 125.86. Such reports shall comply substantially with the requirements of rule 13.24.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 13.26 Clerk's filing system. The clerk shall institute an orderly system for filing periodic reports required under Iowa Code section 125.86 and shall monitor the reports to ascertain when a report is overdue. If a report is not filed when due, the clerk shall notify the administrator of the treatment facility.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 13.27 Emergency detention — magistrate's approval. If the magistrate cannot immediately proceed to the facility where a person is detained pursuant to Iowa Code section 125.91, the magistrate shall verbally communicate approval or disapproval of the detention. Such communication shall be duly noted by the administrator of the facility on the form prescribed by this chapter.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

See rule 13.35, Form 28

Rule 13.28 Emergency detention — attending physician absent from facility. If the facility to which the respondent is delivered pursuant to Iowa Code section 125.91 lacks an attending physician, the person then in charge of the facility shall immediately notify a physician whenever treatment appears necessary to protect the respondent. The person in charge of the facility shall then immediately notify the magistrate.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.29 Attorney appointed. As soon as practicable after the respondent's delivery to a facility under Iowa Code section 125.91, the magistrate shall identify or appoint an attorney for the respondent and shall immediately notify such attorney of respondent's emergency detention. If counsel can be identified at the time of respondent's arrival at a facility, or if legal services are available through a legal aid or public defender office, the magistrate must immediately notify such counsel. Such counsel shall be afforded an opportunity to interview the respondent before or after the magistrate's order is issued.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 13.30 Chemotherapy procedure. When chemotherapy has been instituted prior to a hearing under Iowa Code section 125.82, the attending physician of the facility where the respondent is hospitalized shall, prior to the hearing, submit to the clerk of the district court where the hearing is to be held, a report in writing. The report shall identify all types of chemotherapy given and shall specify which were administered to affect the respondent's behavior or mental state during any period of custody authorized by Iowa Code section 125.81 or 125.91. For each type of chemotherapy the report shall indicate that the chemotherapy was given with the consent of the respondent or the respondent's next of kin or guardian or, if not, that the chemotherapy was necessary to preserve the respondent's life or to appropriately control respondent's behavior in order to avoid physical injury to the respondent or others. The report shall also include the effect of the chemotherapy on the respondent's behavior or mental state. The clerk shall file the original report in the court file, advise the judge or referee and the respondent's attorney accordingly, and provide a copy of the report to respondent's attorney.

[Report 1984; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rules 13.31 to 13.34 Reserved.

Rule 13.35 Forms for Involuntary Commitment or Treatment of Persons with Substance-Related Disorders.

Rule 13.35 — Form 1: *Application Alleging Substance-Related Disorder Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.75.*

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County	
In the Matter of: _____ Alleged to be a Person with a Substance-Related Disorder Respondent.	No. _____ Application Alleging Substance- Related Disorder Pursuant To Iowa Code Section 125.75

I, _____, of _____, allege that
 (address)
 Respondent is a person with a substance-related disorder. In support thereof, I state as follows:

Based on the above facts, I believe respondent is a danger to himself or herself or others.

Do you request the Respondent be taken into immediate custody? Yes No

- Attached hereto is a written statement of a licensed physician in support of this application.
- Attached hereto is an affidavit corroborating these allegations.

Applicant

State of Iowa _____ County } ss:

I, the undersigned, do solemnly swear or affirm that the matters alleged in the above application to which my name is affixed, are true as stated, as I verily believe.

Applicant

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before the undersigned this ____ day of _____,
 20 ____.

Clerk of District Court
 (or) Notary Public in and for the State of Iowa

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 2: Affidavit in Support of Application Alleging Substance-Related Disorder Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.75.

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County	
In the Matter of: _____, Alleged to be a Person with a Substance-Related Disorder Respondent.	No. _____ Affidavit in Support of Application Alleging Substance-related Disorder Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.75

I, _____, of _____, being first duly
 (address)
 sworn on oath, depose and state that I am acquainted with Respondent who resides at
 _____,
 (street) (city) (county)
 Iowa, and that I believe Respondent is a person with a substance-related disorder.

In support thereof, I state as follows:

By _____

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before the undersigned this ____ day of _____, 20 ____.

Clerk of District Court
(or) Notary Public in and for the State of Iowa

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 3: Notice to Respondent Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.77.

In the Iowa District Court for	County
In the Matter of: _____ Alleged to be a Person with a Substance-Related Disorder, Respondent.	No. _____ Notice to Respondent Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.77

To: _____

There is now on file with the clerk of the district court of _____ County, Iowa, a verified application alleging that Respondent is a person with a substance-related disorder and a fit subject for custody and treatment, as shown by the application and (report of the physician) (supporting affidavits) on file in this proceeding. Copies of these documents are attached. This application will come on for hearing before the _____ County Court on the ____ day of _____, 20____, at ____ o'clock __.m. The court thereafter will enter an appropriate order.

You have the following rights in connection with this matter:

- 1. The right to the assistance of an attorney.** If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed for you at public expense.
- 2. The right to an examination by a physician of your own choosing.** If you cannot afford an examination by your physician, you may have such an examination at public expense.
- 3. The right to a hearing within 5 days** (unless the fifth day is a Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday), and no sooner than 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays), if you are now in custody.
- 4. The right to a hearing no sooner than 48 hours after service of this notice** (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays), and no later than 48 hours after the report of a court-appointed physician is filed (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays), if you are not now in custody.
- 5. The right to be present at the hearing.**

You are advised that:

1. You must not leave the county while awaiting hearing. If you leave the county, you may be taken into custody.
2. You must submit to an examination by a physician appointed by the court.

If you need assistance to participate in court due to a disability, call the disability coordinator at _____. Persons who are hearing or speech impaired may call Relay Iowa TTY (800-735-2942). **Disability coordinators cannot provide legal advice.**

Magistrate/Judge/Judicial Hospitalization Referee

RETURN OF SERVICE

State of Iowa }
 _____ County } ss:

This notice was received the ____ day of _____, 20 ____, and I certify that on the ____ day of _____, 20 ____, at ____ o'clock __.m., I served this notice on _____ by delivering a copy of it to _____ in the city of _____, or the Township of _____, in _____ County, State of Iowa.

Sheriff, _____ County

By _____
Deputy Sheriff

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 4: Order for Immediate Custody Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.81.

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County	
In the Matter of: _____ Alleged to be a Person with a Substance-Related Disorder Respondent.	No. _____ Order for Immediate Custody Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.81

A request has been presented that Respondent should be immediately detained due to a substance-related disorder. After review of the application and supporting documentation, I find there is probable cause to believe Respondent is a person with a substance-related disorder and is likely to injure himself or herself or others if allowed to remain at liberty.

This finding is based on the following facts:

Check the appropriate one of these provisions:

- I hereby order that Respondent should be immediately detained in the custody of _____ until the hearing date pursuant to Iowa Code section 125.81(1).
- Because I find the less restrictive alternative of custody pursuant to Iowa Code section 125.81(1) will not be sufficient to protect Respondent from himself or herself or others, I hereby order that Respondent shall be detained at _____ until the hearing date pursuant to Iowa Code section 125.81(2).

Magistrate/Judge/Judicial Hospitalization Referee

If you need assistance to participate in court due to a disability, call the disability coordinator at _____. Persons who are hearing or speech impaired may call Relay Iowa TTY (800-735-2942). **Disability coordinators cannot provide legal advice.**

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 5: *Application for Appointment of Respondent’s Counsel and Financial Statement.*

In the Iowa District Court for _____	County _____
In the Matter of: _____ Alleged to be a Person with a Substance-Related Disorder Respondent.	No. _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Application for Appointment of Respondent’s Counsel and Financial Statement</p>

I, the undersigned, being first sworn, depose and say that I am (Respondent) (Respondent’s spouse) (next friend) or (guardian) herein, and I request the court to appoint counsel to represent Respondent at public expense. The following statement relating to Respondent’s financial affairs is submitted in support of this application.

Name: _____
 Address: _____
 Marital Status: _____
 Number and age of dependents: _____
 Business or employment: _____
 Average weekly earnings: _____
 Total income past 12 months: _____

Is Respondent now in custody: Yes No If no, is Respondent working and at what salary? Yes No _____

Is spouse working: Yes No If yes, name of employer and average weekly earnings: _____

Motor vehicles: List make, year, amount owing thereon, if any, and how title is registered.

List balance of bank accounts of Respondent and spouse: _____
 List all sources of income other than salary from employment: _____
 Describe real estate owned, if any, and value thereof: _____
 Total amount of debts: _____

List on the reverse side hereof all other assets owned by Respondent, other than clothing and personal effects.

The foregoing statements are true to the best of my knowledge, are made under penalty of perjury, and are made in support of respondent’s application for appointment of legal counsel because respondent is financially unable to employ counsel.

By _____

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before the undersigned this _____ day of _____, 20 ____.

 Notary Public in and for the State of Iowa

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 6: Order Appointing Respondent's Attorney Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.78.

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County	
<p>In the Matter of:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Alleged to be a Person with a Substance-Related Disorder,</p> <p>Respondent.</p>	<p>No. _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Order Appointing Respondent's Attorney Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.78</p>

Now, on this ____ day of _____, 20____, on application previously filed with the court or judicial hospitalization referee, alleging that the above-named Respondent is a person with a substance-related disorder, and upon which hearing was set for the ____ day of _____, 20____, and upon showing made that Respondent is unrepresented at this time and that no arrangements have been made either by Respondent or any member of Respondent's family to procure such representation, it is **now ordered** that _____, a regular practicing attorney in _____ County, Iowa, is appointed to represent Respondent at this hearing and at each subsequent hearing at which the subject matter of this cause is under consideration.

Magistrate/Judge/ Judicial Hospitalization Referee

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 7: Application for Appointment of Applicant’s Counsel and Financial Statement Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.76.

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County	
In the Matter of: _____, Alleged to be a Person with a Substance-Related Disorder, Respondent.	No. _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Application for Appointment of Applicant’s Counsel and Financial Statement Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.76</p>

I, the undersigned, being first sworn, depose and state that I am the Applicant, and I request the court to appoint counsel to represent me at public expense, pursuant to Iowa Code sections 125.76 and 125.78(2). I submit the following statement relating to my financial condition in support of this Application.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Marital status: Married Single

Number of dependants: _____ Ages of dependants: _____

Business or employment: _____

Average weekly earnings: _____

Total income past 12 months: _____

Is spouse working: Yes No If yes, name of employer and average weekly earnings of spouse: _____

Motor vehicles: List make, year, amount owed on the vehicle if any, and in whose name the title is registered. _____

List balance of bank accounts of applicant and spouse: _____

List all sources of income other than salary from employment: _____

Describe real estate owned, if any, and value thereof: _____

Total amount of debts: _____

Listed on the reverse side of this form are all other assets I own, other than clothing and personal effects. The foregoing statements are true to the best of my knowledge, are made under penalty of perjury, and are made in support of application for appointment of legal counsel because I am financially unable to employ counsel.

Applicant

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 20 ____.

Notary Public in and for the State of Iowa

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 8: *Order Appointing Applicant’s Attorney Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.78(2).*

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County	
In the Matter of: _____, Alleged to be a Person with a Substance-Related Disorder, Respondent.	No. _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Order Appointing Applicant’s Attorney Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.78(2)</p>

Now, on this ____ day of _____, 20 ____, on application previously filed with the court or the judicial hospitalization referee, alleging that Respondent is a person with a substance-related disorder, and upon which hearing was set for the ____ day of _____, 20 ____, and upon showing made that Applicant is unrepresented at this time, that a court-appointed attorney is necessary to assist Applicant in presenting the evidence, and that Applicant is financially unable to employ an attorney, it is **now ordered** that _____, a regular practicing attorney in _____ County, Iowa, is hereby appointed to represent Applicant at this hearing and at each subsequent hearing at which the subject matter of this cause is under consideration.

Magistrate/Judge/ Judicial Hospitalization Referee

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 9: *Appointment of Physician Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.78.*

In the Iowa District Court for	County
In the Matter of: _____, Alleged to be a Person with a Substance-Related Disorder, Respondent.	No. _____ Appointment of Physician Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.78

To _____, a regular practicing physician of _____ County, Iowa:

This court or this judicial hospitalization referee has before it an application alleging that Respondent is a person with a substance-related disorder, and is a fit subject for custody and treatment. Therefore, the court or judicial hospitalization referee hereby appoints you to make a personal examination of Respondent regarding the allegations of the application and the respondent's actual condition.

You shall therefore proceed to make such examination forthwith and report to the court or the judicial hospitalization referee as the law requires in such cases.

Magistrate/Judge/Judicial Hospitalization Referee

Note to Examining Physician:

If respondent has been taken into custody pursuant to Iowa Code section 125.81, your examination must be conducted within 24 hours.

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 10: Physician’s Report of Examination Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.80.

In the Iowa District Court for	County
In the Matter of: _____, Alleged to be a Person with a Substance-Related Disorder, Respondent.	No. _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Physician’s Report of Examination Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.80</p>

Date and Time of Examination: _____

1. Respondent’s name: _____

2. Address: _____
(street) (city or town) (county) (state)

3. Date of birth: _____
(day) (month) (year)

4. Place of birth: _____

5. Sex: _____

6. Occupation: _____

7. Marital status: Single Married Divorced

8. Number of children: _____

9. Nearest relative’s name: _____ relationship: _____
address: _____
(street) (city or town) (county) (state)

10. Is this examination conducted under Iowa Code section 125.80? Yes No

11. Did a qualified mental health professional assist with this exam? Yes No

If so, name that individual: _____

Please provide address: _____

If the professional’s report is written, please attach.

12. In your judgment is respondent a person with a substance-related disorder? Yes No
If so, state diagnosis and supporting observations or medical history: _____

13. In your judgment is respondent capable of making responsible decisions with respect to hospitalization or treatment? Yes No If not, state supporting observations or medical history: _____

Physician's Report of Examination (*cont'd*)

14. In your judgment, is the respondent treatable? Yes No If yes, state diagnosis and supporting observations or medical history: _____

15. In your judgment, is the respondent likely to physically injure himself or herself or others? Yes No
 If yes, what has led you to this conclusion? _____
16. In your judgment, is the respondent likely to inflict severe emotional injury on those who cannot avoid contact with Respondent? Yes No
17. Can Respondent be evaluated on an out-patient basis? Yes No
 Basis for answer: _____
18. Can Respondent, without danger to self or others, be released to the custody of a relative or friend during the course of evaluation? Yes No
19. Is full-time hospitalization necessary for evaluation? Yes No
20. Does Respondent have a prior history of treatment for a substance-related disorder? Yes No If so, please specify: _____
21. Has Respondent been medicated within 12 hours of the time of the hearing? Yes No If so, supply the probable effects of the medication: _____

Medicine: _____

Dosage: _____

Time: _____

Signed: _____
 Physician

Address: _____

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 11: *Order for Continuance Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.80(4).*

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County	
<p>In the Matter of:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Alleged to be a Person with a Substance-Related Disorder,</p> <p>Respondent.</p>	<p>No. _____</p> <p>Order for Continuance Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.80(4)</p>

Upon the application of Respondent's attorney, and for good cause shown, it is ordered that hearing in this matter be continued. The hearing shall be rescheduled promptly, as soon as Respondent's attorney has informed the court of the expected date of Respondent's readiness for the hearing. The rescheduling shall take into consideration any application by the facility for an earlier release of Respondent from custody.

Dated this ____ day of _____, 20 ____.

Magistrate/Judge/Judicial Hospitalization Referee

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 12: Stipulation Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.82 and Rule 13.19.

In the Iowa District Court for _____	County _____
<p>In the Matter of:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Alleged to be a Person with a Substance-Related Disorder,</p> <p>Respondent.</p>	<p>No. _____</p> <p>Stipulation Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.82 and Rule 13.19</p>

It is hereby stipulated that Respondent need not be present at the hearing to determine if Respondent is a person with a substance-related disorder.

(1) I have conversed with Respondent about the hearing and Respondent’s absence on (date) _____.

(2) In my judgment, (a) respondent can make no meaningful contribution to the hearing; or (b) respondent has waived the right to be present. I base this judgment on the following grounds:

Date: _____

Respondent’s Attorney

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 13: *Notice of Medication Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.82(1).*

In the Iowa District Court for	County
<p>In the Matter of:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Alleged to be a Person with a Substance-Related Disorder,</p> <p>Respondent.</p>	<p>No. _____</p> <p>Notice of Medication Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.82(1)</p>

I hereby certify that Respondent was medicated at _____ a.m./p.m. on the ____ day of _____, 20 ____.

The probable effects of the medication are as follows:

The medication: may probably will not affect Respondent's ability to understand the nature of these proceedings.

Physician

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 14: *Discharge and Termination of Proceedings Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.82(4).*

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County	
<p>In the Matter of:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Alleged to be a Person with a Substance-Related Disorder,</p> <p>Respondent.</p>	<p>No. _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Discharge and Termination of Proceedings Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.82(4)</p>

A hearing was held on the ____ day of _____, 20 ____, pertaining to Respondent's alleged substance-related disorder. All relevant and material evidence was presented.

This court finds the contention that Respondent has a substance-related disorder has not been sustained by clear and convincing evidence.

It is therefore ordered that the application for involuntary commitment or treatment of Respondent is denied and that all proceedings in this matter are terminated.

It is further ordered that Respondent be released from custody.

All papers and records pertaining to these proceedings shall be confidential and subject to the provisions of Iowa Code section 125.93.

Dated this ____ day of _____, 20 ____.

Magistrate/Judge/Judicial Hospitalization Referee

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 15: Findings of Fact and Order Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.83.

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County	
In the Matter of: _____, Alleged to be a Person with a Substance-Related Disorder, Respondent.	No. _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Findings of Fact and Order Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.83</p>

A hearing on this matter was held on the ____ day of _____, 20 _____. The court finds the contention that Respondent has a substance-related disorder has been sustained by clear and convincing evidence.

The following is a statement of facts setting forth the evidence upon which this finding is based:

It is therefore ordered that Respondent be placed at _____
(facility)
 for a complete evaluation and appropriate treatment.

Dated this ____ day of _____, 20 ____.

 Magistrate/Judge/Judicial Hospitalization Referee

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 16: *Application for Order for Extension of Time for Evaluation Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.83.*

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County	
In the Matter of: _____ Alleged to be a Person with a Substance-Related Disorder, Respondent.	No. _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Application for Order for Extension of Time for Evaluation Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.83</p>

I, the facility administrator of _____
(name of facility)
 request an extension of time not to exceed seven days in order to complete the evaluation of
 Respondent.

I request this extension because:

Dated this ____ day of _____, 20 ____.

 Facility Administrator

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 17: *Order for Extension of Time Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.83.*

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County	
In the Matter of: _____ Respondent.	No. _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Order for Extension of Time Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.83</p>

An application for extension of time for evaluation in this matter having been presented to the court or judicial hospitalization referee this ____ day of _____, 20 ____, and upon a showing of good cause; **it is ordered** that the extension of time be granted for a period not to exceed 7 days beyond the initial 15-day evaluation period set out in Iowa Code section 125.83.

Dated this ____ day of _____, 20 ____.

Magistrate/Judge/Judicial Hospitalization Referee

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 18: Report of the Attending Physician's Substance-Related Disorder Evaluation Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.84.

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County	
In the Matter of: _____ Respondent.	No. _____ Report of the Attending Physician's Substance-Related Disorder Evaluation Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.84

Date and time of evaluation: _____

1. Treatment Respondent has received during the present hearing and evaluation period:

2. Medication given for withdrawal symptoms and the effect on Respondent's behavior or mental state:

3. Have there been previous incidents of substance misuse? Yes No
 - (a) If yes, give approximate dates:

 - (b) Was hospitalization or treatment necessary? Yes No
 If yes, give place, date, length of stay, and condition on discharge:

4. Respondent's past medical history:

5. Is there a family history of substance misuse? Yes No
 If yes, give names and relationship:

6. In your judgment, is Respondent a person with substance-related disorder?
 Yes No
 If yes, state diagnosis and supporting observations or medical history:

7. In your judgment, is Respondent capable of making responsible decisions with respect to hospitalization or treatment? Yes No
 If no, state supporting observations or medical history:

8. In your judgment, is the respondent treatable? Yes No
 If yes, state diagnosis and supporting observations or medical history:

Report of the Attending Physician's Substance-Related Disorder Evaluation (*cont'd*)

9. In your judgment, is Respondent likely to physically injure himself or herself or others?
Yes No

What has led you to this conclusion?

10. In your judgment, is Respondent likely to inflict severe emotional injury on those unable to avoid contact with Respondent? Yes No

11. Proposed Treatment:

Please check one of the four alternatives contained in Iowa Code section 125.84.

- ____ 1. Respondent does not, as of the date of this report, require further treatment for substance-related disorder.
- ____ 2. Respondent is a person with substance-related disorder who is in need of full-time custody, care, and treatment in a facility, and is considered likely to benefit from treatment.
- ____ 3. Respondent is a person with substance-related disorder who is in need of treatment, but does not require full-time placement in a facility.
- ____ 4. Respondent is a person with substance-related disorder who is in need of treatment, but in the opinion of the attending physician is not responding to the treatment provided. Recommendation for alternative placement.

Signed _____, M.D.
Attending Physician/Designee

Address _____

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 19: Periodic Report Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.86(1).

In the Iowa District Court for	County
In the Matter of: _____ Respondent.	No. _____ Periodic Report Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.86(1)

Date _____

1. An order for continued placement of Respondent at this facility was entered on the _____ day of _____, 20 ____.

Facility: _____ Address: _____

Patient's Name: _____ Hospital Number: _____ DOB: _____

County of Settlement: _____ County of Commitment: _____

Transfer from: _____ Transfer Date: _____

Last Evaluation Date: _____ Date of this Visit: _____

Diagnosis: _____

2. Current therapy: List all types of therapy, including medication.

PHYSICAL CONDITION:

Ambulatory _____ Wheelchair _____ Bed Patient _____

General Appearance: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Eating Habits: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Sleeping Habits: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Incontinent: Yes _____ No _____ Sometimes _____

Diet: Regular _____ Reduction _____

Other (specify): _____

List any physical problems such as seizures, dental, heart, sight, hearing, etc.:

COMMENTS:

Wt. ___ Ht ___ B.P. ___

BEHAVIOR:

Improved Unchanged Disturbed Depressed Suicidal

Is this patient easily managed in your facility? Yes No

WORK:

Is patient currently employed? Yes No

If yes, where? _____

Describe job performance _____

Periodic Report Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.86(1) (*cont'd*)

FAMILY SITUATION:

Single Married Divorced Dissolution in progress Does this patient receive Social Security? Yes No If yes, what kind: Disability Pension

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Participation: Active _____ Limited _____ Observe Only _____ Type _____

VISITORS: No Yes Frequency _____ Who _____

MAIL: Receives _____ Writes _____

INTERVIEW SUMMARY

COVER THE FOLLOWING: (1) Present physical and mental condition; (2) Adjustment to facility; (3) Behavior during interview; and (4) Administrator's viewpoint of patient.

3. In my opinion, Respondent's condition (has improved) (remains unchanged) (has deteriorated). Additional information concerning the patient's condition and prognosis is provided below:

4. In my opinion, the following subsection of Iowa Code section 125.84 is applicable (check one):

- (a) Respondent does not, as of this date, require further treatment for substance-related disorder.
- (b) Respondent is a person with substance-related disorder who is in need of full-time custody, care, and treatment in a facility, and is considered likely to benefit from treatment.
- (c) Respondent is a person with substance-related disorder who is in need of treatment but does not require full-time placement in a facility. (See recommendation below.)
- (d) Respondent is a person with substance-related disorder who is in need of treatment but is not responding to the treatment provided. (See recommendation below.)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

5. Respondent was tentatively discharged on _____, pursuant to Iowa Code section 125.85 because in my opinion Respondent no longer requires treatment or care as a person with substance related disorder. (See explanation below.)

EXPLANATION:

Respondent seen at _____ on _____
(name of facility) (date)by _____
(interviewer) (title)_____, M.D.
(Attending Physician/Designee)

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 20: Periodic Report Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.86(2).

In the Iowa District Court for _____	County _____
In the Matter of: _____, Respondent.	No. _____ Periodic Report Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.86(2)

Date _____

1. An order for continued placement of Respondent at this facility was entered on the _____ day of _____, 20 ____.

Facility: _____ Address: _____

Patient's Name: _____ Hospital Number: _____ DOB: _____

County of Settlement: _____ County of Commitment: _____

Transfer from: _____ Transfer Date: _____

Last Evaluation Date: _____ Date of this Visit: _____

Diagnosis: _____

2. Current therapy: List all types of therapy, including medication.

PHYSICAL CONDITION:

Ambulatory _____ Wheelchair _____ Bed Patient _____

General Appearance: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Eating Habits: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Sleeping Habits: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

Incontinent: Yes _____ No _____ Sometimes _____

Diet: Regular _____ Reduction _____

Other (specify): _____

List any physical problems such as seizures, dental, heart, sight, hearing, etc.:

COMMENTS:

Wt. ___ Ht ___ B.P. ___

BEHAVIOR:

Improved Unchanged Disturbed Depressed Suicidal

Is this patient easily managed in your facility? Yes No

WORK:

Is patient currently employed? Yes No

If yes, where? _____

Describe job performance: _____

Periodic Report Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.86(2) (*cont'd*)

FAMILY SITUATION:

Single Married Divorced Dissolution in progress Does this patient receive Social Security? Yes No If yes, what kind: Disability Pension

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Participation: Active _____ Limited _____ Observe Only _____ Type _____

VISITORS: No Yes Frequency _____ Who _____

MAIL: Receives _____ Writes _____

INTERVIEW SUMMARY

COVER THE FOLLOWING: (1) Present physical and mental condition; (2) Adjustment to facility; (3) Behavior during interview; and (4) Administrator's viewpoint of patient.

3. In my opinion, Respondent's condition (has improved) (remains unchanged) (has deteriorated).
Additional information concerning the patient's condition and prognosis is provided below:

4. In my opinion, the following subsection of Iowa Code section 125.84 is applicable (check one):

- (a) Respondent does not, as of this date, require further treatment for substance-related disorder.
- (b) Respondent is a person with substance-related disorder who is in need of full-time custody, care, and treatment in a facility, and is considered likely to benefit from treatment.
- (c) Respondent is a person with substance-related disorder who is in need of treatment but does not require full-time placement in a facility. (See recommendation below.)
- (d) Respondent is a person with substance-related disorder who is in need of treatment but is not responding to the treatment provided. (See recommendation below.)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

5. Respondent was tentatively discharged on _____,
pursuant to Iowa Code section 125.85 because in my opinion Respondent no longer requires treatment or care as a person with substance related disorder. (See explanation below.)

EXPLANATION:

Respondent seen at _____ on _____
(name of facility) (date)
by _____
(interviewer) (title)_____
(Provide name and title of person submitting report)_____
(Facility)

Rule 13.35 — Form 21: Notice of Facility Administrator’s Request for Extension of Time Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.83.

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County	
In the Matter of: _____, Respondent.	No. _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Notice of Facility Administrator’s Request for Extension of Time Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.83</p>

To: _____, attorney for Respondent.

You are hereby notified, pursuant to Iowa Code section 125.83, that a request for extension of time for filing an evaluation report has been received from the facility administrator of _____, a copy of which is attached.

The request for an extension of time may be contested pursuant to Iowa Code section 125.83.

Dated this ____ day of _____, 20__.

Magistrate/Judge/Judicial Hospitalization Referee

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 22: *Order After Evaluation Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.84.*

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County	
In the Matter of: _____, Respondent.	No. _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Order After Evaluation Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.84</p>

The court has received the facility administrator's report of the attending physician's substance-related disorder evaluation of Respondent, and it was the recommendation of _____ that Respondent:

It is therefore ordered that Respondent:

Copies of this order shall be sent to Respondent's attorney.

Dated this ____ day of _____, 20____.

Magistrate/Judge/Judicial Hospitalization Referee

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 23: Report of Respondent's Discharge Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.85(4).

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County	
In the Matter of: _____, Respondent.	No. _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Report of Respondent's Discharge Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.85(4)</p>

To: _____, judge or judicial hospitalization referee.

I, _____, administrator of _____
(name of facility)
_____ hereby report that Respondent, for whom

(commitment) (treatment) was ordered on _____, was discharged from
this facility or from treatment on _____.

Administrator

Date

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 24: Order Confirming Respondent's Discharge and Terminating Proceedings Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.85(4).

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County	
In the Matter of: _____ Respondent.	No. _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Order Confirming Respondent's Discharge and Terminating Proceedings Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.85(4)</p>

This (court) (referee) has received a report from _____, administrator of _____, indicating that
(facility)
 Respondent, for whom this (court) (referee) ordered (commitment) (treatment) on _____, has been discharged from the facility or from treatment.

I hereby confirm Respondent's discharge and, further, order termination of all proceedings pursuant to which the (commitment) (treatment) order was issued.

All papers and records pertaining to those proceedings shall be confidential and subject to the provisions of Iowa Code section 125.93.

Dated this ____ day of _____, 20 ____.

Magistrate/Judge/Judicial Hospitalization Referee

cc: Facility
Respondent

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 25: *Notice of Appeal From the Findings of the Judicial Hospitalization Referee.*

In the Iowa District Court for	County
In the Matter of: _____, Respondent.	No. _____ Notice of Appeal from the Findings of the Judicial Hospitalization Referee

To: _____, judge of the ____ judicial district of Iowa and the clerk of the district court:

The undersigned appeals the findings of _____, judicial hospitalization referee, that Respondent is a person with a substance-related disorder, and requests a review of the matter by a judge of the Iowa district court for _____ County, Iowa, all pursuant to Iowa Code section 229.21(3).

Dated this ____ day of _____, 20 ____.

(Respondent, Next Friend, Guardian, Attorney)

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 26: Claim, Order, and Certificate for Attorney or Physician's Fees.

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County	
In the Matter of: _____, Alleged to be a Person with a Substance-Related Disorder, Respondent.	No. _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Claim, Order, and Certificate for Attorney or Physician's Fees</p>

The undersigned (attorney) (physician), being first duly sworn (or affirmed), states that he or she was appointed by the (court) (judicial hospitalization referee) to (represent) (examine) (respondent) (applicant _____) in substance-related disorder proceedings, pursuant to Iowa Code section 125.78; that this claimant has completed services as set forth on the attached itemized statement; and that this claimant has not directly, or indirectly, received, or entered into a contract to receive, any compensation for such services from any sources.

Wherefore, this claimant prays for an order to be compensated in accordance with the provisions of Iowa Code section 125.78.

Claimant

Address

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me this _____
day of _____, 20_____

STATE OF IOWA, _____ COUNTY,

ss:

Clerk of District Court
(or) Notary Public in and for the State of Iowa

Claim, Order, and Certificate for Attorney or Physician's Fees (*cont'd*)

ORDER

The foregoing verified claim has been duly considered, is fixed and approved in the sum of \$ _____ and ordered paid out of the county treasury. The clerk is directed to certify a copy of above claim and this order to the county auditor for payment to claimant, as provided by statute.

Dated this ____ day of _____, 20 ____.

Magistrate/Judge/Judicial Hospitalization Referee

CERTIFICATE

The above is a true copy of claim and order as appears of record in my office and is hereby certified to county auditor for payment.

Done this ____ day of _____, 20 ____.

(Deputy) Clerk of Court

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 27: Authorization of Detention Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.91(2).

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County	
In the Matter of: _____, Alleged to be a Person with a Substance-Related Disorder, Respondent.	No. _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Authorization of Detention Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.91(2)</p>

Date: _____

Time of Detention: _____

Time of Notification of Magistrate: _____

Respondent has been detained because there is reason to believe Respondent is a person with substance-related disorder who is incapacitated or is likely to injure himself or herself or others if not immediately detained. My conclusion regarding the need for detention is based upon the following information:

This detention has been authorized by the verbal instruction of _____, magistrate.

Facility Administrator

Arrival of Magistrate

Time of arrival of magistrate: _____

Magistrate

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 28: Magistrate’s Report Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.91(2)(b).

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County	
In the Matter of: _____ Alleged to be a Person with a Substance-Related Disorder, Respondent.	No. _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Magistrate’s Report Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.91(2)(b)</p>

1. Reason for failure to respond immediately to the facility administrator’s call:

2. Substance of the information on the basis of which Respondent’s continued detention was ordered:

Time of Call: _____

Time of Response: _____

Time of Appointment or Notification of Counsel: _____

Magistrate

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

Rule 13.35 — Form 29: Magistrate’s Order of Detention Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.91(3).

img

In the Iowa District Court for _____ County	
In the Matter of: _____, Alleged to be a Person with a Substance-Related Disorder, Respondent.	No. _____ Magistrate’s Order of Detention Pursuant to Iowa Code Section 125.91(3)

Time of Notification of Magistrate: _____

Time of Action by Magistrate: _____

Information and evidence has been presented to this magistrate that Respondent should be immediately detained due to a substance-related disorder.

This magistrate finds that there is probable cause to believe that Respondent is a person with a substance-related disorder, and because of that substance-related disorder is likely to injure himself or herself or others if not immediately detained.

The finding is based on the following circumstances and grounds:

It is ordered that _____ shall be detained in custody at _____ (facility) for examination and care for a period not to exceed 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays).

It is further ordered that the facility may provide treatment which is necessary to preserve Respondent’s life, or to appropriately control Respondent’s behavior which is likely to result in physical injury to himself or herself or others if allowed to continue, or is otherwise deemed medically necessary by the attending physician, but the facility may not otherwise provide treatment to Respondent without Respondent’s consent.

Dated this ____ day of _____, 20 ____.

Time: _____

Magistrate

[Report 1984; 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 29, 2012, effective September 4, 2012]

CHAPTER 31 ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Rule 31.1	Board of law examiners
Rule 31.2	Registration by law students
Rule 31.3	Required examinations
Rule 31.4	Transfer and banking of MBE scaled scores
Rule 31.5	Bar examination application—contents and deadlines
Rule 31.6	Fee
Rule 31.7	Affidavit of intent to practice
Rule 31.8	Degree requirement
Rule 31.9	Moral character and fitness
Rule 31.10	Preservation of anonymity
Rule 31.11	Automatic review
Rule 31.12	Admission of attorneys from other jurisdictions—requirements and fees
Rule 31.13	Proofs of qualifications; oath or affirmation
Rule 31.14	Admission pro hac vice before Iowa courts and administrative agencies
Rule 31.15	Permitted practice by law students
Rule 31.16	Registration of house counsel
Rule 31.17	Provision of legal services following determination of major disaster
Rule 31.18	Licensing and practice of foreign legal consultants
Rules 31.19 to 31.24	Reserved
Rule 31.25	Forms
	Form 1: Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice — District Court
	Form 2: Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice — Supreme Court
	Form 3: Registration statement for lawyer engaging in temporary practice following determination of major disaster

CHAPTER 31 ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Rule 31.1 Board of law examiners.

31.1(1) *Composition.*

a. The board of law examiners shall consist of five persons admitted to practice law in this state and two persons not admitted to practice law in this state. Members shall be appointed by the supreme court. A member admitted to practice law shall be actively engaged in the practice of law in this state.

b. Appointment shall be for three-year terms and shall commence on July 1 of the year in which the appointment is made. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment of the supreme court. Members shall serve no more than three terms or nine years, whichever is less.

c. The members thus appointed shall sign a written oath to faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of the office and shall file the oath in the office of professional regulation. They shall be compensated for their services in accordance with the provisions of Iowa Code section 602.10106.

d. The supreme court may appoint temporary examiners to assist the board, who shall receive their actual and necessary expenses to be paid from funds appropriated to the board.

e. The members of the board of law examiners and the temporary examiners shall be paid a per diem in an amount to be set by the supreme court for each day spent in conducting the examinations of the applicants for admission to the bar and in performing and conducting administrative duties and shall also be reimbursed for additional expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of such duties.

f. The assistant director for admissions of the office of professional regulation shall serve as the principal administrator for the board of law examiners. Wherever in this chapter a reference to the "assistant director" appears, it shall refer to the assistant director for admissions of the office of professional regulation.

g. The board shall have an administrative committee consisting of the chair, the director of the office of professional regulation and a nonattorney member of the board appointed by the court. The administrative committee shall, at least 60 days prior to the start of each fiscal year, submit to the court for consideration and approval a budget covering the board's operations for the upcoming fiscal year. Approval of the budget by the court shall authorize payment as provided in the budget. A separate bank account designated as the admissions operating account shall be maintained for payment of authorized expenditures as provided in the approved budget. Fees or other funds received or collected as directed in this chapter or in accordance with an approved interagency agreement shall be deposited in the admissions operating account for payment of the board's authorized expenditures.

h. Claims against members of the board and the director, assistant directors, and the staff of the office of professional regulation are subject to the Iowa Tort Claims Act set forth in Iowa Code chapter 669.

i. The board of law examiners and its members, employees, and agents; temporary law examiners; and the director, assistant directors, and the staff of the office of professional regulation are immune from all civil liability for damages for conduct, communications, and omissions occurring in the performance of and within the scope of their official duties relating to the examination, character and fitness qualification, and licensing of persons seeking to be admitted to the practice of law.

j. Records, statements of opinion, and other information regarding an applicant for admission to the bar communicated by any entity, including any person, firm, or institution, without malice, to the board of law examiners, its members, employees, or agents, or to the director, assistant director, and the staff of the office of professional regulation are privileged, and civil suits for damages predicated thereon may not be instituted.

31.1(2) *Duties.*

a. The board may adopt rules to govern the method of conducting the bar examination. Such rules shall be consistent with these rules and are subject to supreme court approval.

b. The authority to pass on the sufficiency of applications for permission to take the bar examination is vested in the board of law examiners, subject to review by the supreme court.

c. The members of the board authorized to grade examinations shall make the final decision on passage or failure of each applicant, subject to the rules of the supreme court. The board shall also recommend to the supreme court for admission to practice law in this state all applicants who pass the examination and who meet the requisite character and fitness requirements. The board, in its discretion, may permit an applicant to take the bar examination prior to finally approving that

person as to character and fitness. It may impose specific conditions for admission based on its evaluation of character and fitness and shall withhold recommendation of admission until those conditions are satisfied. An applicant who passes the bar examination shall satisfy such character and fitness conditions and any other conditions imposed by the board within one year of the date of the applicant's passage of the examination. This period may be extended by the board upon the applicant's showing of good cause. If any conditions imposed are not satisfied within the applicable period of time, the applicant's passage of the examination is null and void and the applicant must retake the bar examination in order to gain admission. The supreme court shall make the final determination as to those persons who shall be admitted to practice in this state.

[Court Order July 2, 1975; September 20, 1976; April 17, 1990, effective June 1, 1990; January 17, 1995, effective March 1, 1995; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; February 14, 2008, effective April 1, 2008; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; February 20, 2012]

Rule 31.2 Registration by law students.

31.2(1) Every person intending to apply for admission to the bar of this state by examination shall, by November 1 of the year in which the person commences the study of law in an accredited law school, register with the Iowa board of law examiners on forms furnished by the board and pay the required fee of \$25. The board may designate data submitted as a confidential record. Any confidential data shall be segregated by the board and the assistant director from the portion of the registration filed as a public record.

31.2(2) If any person shall fail to so register, the board may, if it finds that a strict enforcement of this rule would work a hardship and that sufficient excuse exists for failing to comply with rule 31.2(1), waive the requirements of this rule as to the date of filing. Refusal of the board to waive such requirement shall be subject to review by the supreme court. If the registration is not on file by the November 1 registration deadline, but is on file by December 1 preceding the July examination or July 1 preceding the February examination, the registration fee will be \$75. If the registration is not on file by the November 1 registration deadline, but is on file by April 1 preceding the July examination or November 1 preceding the February examination, the registration fee will be \$150. This fee is not refundable and shall be in addition to the fee required under rule 31.6. The failure to file the registration by the November 1 deadline of rule 31.2(1) may result in delays in conducting the board's character and fitness investigation. The board will not expedite its character and fitness investigation because the registration form is not timely filed. The registrant will not be eligible for admission to the bar until the character and fitness process is completed.

31.2(3) Registration as a law student under this rule is not deemed an application for permission to take the bar examination.

31.2(4) The registration shall be accompanied by letters prepared by three persons not related to applicant by consanguinity or affinity attesting to the registrant's good moral character.

31.2(5) The board shall review each registration and may require the personal presence of any registrant at such time and place as the board may prescribe for interview and examination concerning the registrant's character and fitness. The board may at any time find it advisable to make further inquiry into the character, fitness and general qualifications of the registrant, and with regard to each registration, the board shall have all of the powers given it in respect to inquiry and investigation of candidates for admission to the bar.

[Court Order July 2, 1975; September 20, 1976; December 16, 1983—received for publication May 30, 1984; February 16, 1990, effective March 15, 1990; April 16, 1992, effective July 1, 1992; March 26, 1993, effective July 1, 1993; December 2, 1993; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 112); November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; April 9, 2009]

Rule 31.3 Required examinations.

31.3(1) *Iowa bar examination.* Beginning with the February 2009 administration of the Iowa bar examination, the provisions of this rule shall apply to the dates and content of the bar examination.

a. Written examinations for admission to the bar shall be held in Polk County, Iowa, commencing with a mandatory orientation session on the Monday preceding the last Wednesday in February and on the Monday preceding the last Wednesday in July.

b. The examination shall consist of three components: the Multistate Essay Examination (MEE), the Multistate Bar Examination (MBE), and the Multistate Performance Test (MPT). There shall be one three-hour MEE session consisting of six questions, one MPT session consisting of two 90-minute

performance tests, and two MBE sessions consisting of 100 multiple-choice questions each. The MEE portion of the examination shall consist of questions selected by the board from the following subjects:

- (1) Business associations
 1. Agency and partnership
 2. Corporations and LLCs
- (2) Conflict of laws
- (3) Constitutional law (Federal)
- (4) Contracts (including Uniform Commercial Code (Sales) (Art. 2))
- (5) Criminal law and procedure
- (6) Evidence (based on the Federal rules of evidence)
- (7) Family law
- (8) Federal civil procedure
- (9) Real property
- (10) Torts
- (11) Trusts and Estates
 1. Decedents' estates
 2. Trusts and future interests
- (12) Uniform Commercial Code
 1. Negotiable instruments (Commercial Paper) (Art. 3)
 2. Secured transactions (Art. 9)

Some MEE questions may include issues from more than one area of law. Conflict of laws issues are embedded in the other MEE topic areas. They do not appear as stand-alone questions. Uniform Commercial Code issues may require the applicants to know the general principles and applicable definitions set forth in Art. 1. Complete subject matter outlines for the MEE are available on the website of National Conference of Bar Examiners.

c. Applicants must achieve a combined scaled score of 266 or above in order to pass the examination. All passes and all failures shall be on a vote of at least four members of the board of law examiners admitted to practice law in Iowa.

31.3(2) *Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination.* Every applicant for admission to practice law in the state of Iowa must have on file with the assistant director examination results from the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE) administered by the National Conference of Bar Examiners no later than April 1 preceding the July examination or November 1 preceding the February examination. Each applicant must obtain a scaled score of at least 80 in order to be admitted to practice law in Iowa. MPRE scores shall only be accepted for three years after the date the MPRE is taken.

It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that a score report from the National Conference of Bar Examiners is sent to the assistant director by the date indicated above.

[Court Order July 2, 1975; September 17, 1984; October 23, 1985, effective November 1, 1985; January 3, 1996; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 101); July 26, 1996; September 12, 1996; October 3, 1997; July 11, 2000; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; August 28, 2006; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; September 17, 2008]

Rule 31.4 Transfer and banking of MBE scaled scores.

31.4(1) Applicants may transfer any MBE scaled score they received in another jurisdiction from one of the last four administrations of the MBE immediately preceding the deadline for filing the application for the Iowa bar examination. Applicants must indicate their intent to transfer an MBE score on their bar application. The applicant's MBE score from a prior examination must be certified from the other jurisdiction or the National Conference of Bar Examiners by November 1 preceding the February examination and by April 1 preceding the July examination. Applicants may not transfer MBE scaled scores from a concurrent administration of the test.

31.4(2) Applicants may rely upon an MBE scaled score obtained on one of the last four Iowa bar examination administrations immediately preceding the deadline for filing the application for a subsequent bar examination. Applicants choosing to rely upon their prior MBE scaled score shall indicate their intention on the bar application form.

31.4(3) Applicants who choose to rely on a transferred or banked MBE scaled score shall only be required to take the MPT and MEE portions of the bar examination. Such applicants will not be permitted to take the MBE portion of the examination. Applicants who fail to meet the above

deadlines for indicating their intention to transfer or bank MBE scores will not be allowed to do so and must sit for all portions of the Iowa examination. It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that the scaled MBE score is sent to the assistant director by the pertinent date indicated above.

[Court Order June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 102); November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; September 17, 2008]

Rule 31.5 Bar examination application—contents and deadlines.

31.5(1) The board of law examiners and the assistant director shall prepare such forms as may be necessary for application for examination. The application shall require the applicant to demonstrate the applicant is a person of honesty, integrity, and trustworthiness, and one who appreciates and will adhere to the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct as adopted by the supreme court, together with such other information as the board and the assistant director determine necessary and proper.

31.5(2) Every applicant for admission to the bar shall make application, under oath, and upon a form furnished by the assistant director. The applicant shall file the application with the assistant director no later than April 1 preceding the July examination or November 1 preceding the February examination. An applicant who fails the Iowa bar examination and wants to take the next examination must file a new application within 30 days of the date the applicant's score is posted in the office of professional regulation. There shall be no waiver of these deadlines. If any changes occur after the application is filed which affect the applicant's answers, the applicant must amend the application. A new and complete application shall be filed for each examination for admission.

31.5(3) The board may designate portions of the data submitted for this purpose by the applicant or third parties as a confidential record. The board and the assistant director shall segregate that portion of the application data deemed confidential from the portion which is filed as a public record. In the event of a request for a hearing on character or fitness under rule 31.11(4) following an initial determination by the board, it may designate any additional information received at the hearing and all proceedings before the board as a confidential record.

[Court Order October 14, 1968; July 2, 1975; November 21, 1977; March 20, 1987, effective June 1, 1987; February 16, 1990, effective March 15, 1990; March 26, 1993, effective July 1, 1993; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 103); November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; June 20, 2007, effective July 1, 2007; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; September 17, 2008]

Rule 31.6 Fee. Every applicant for admission to the bar upon examination shall, as a part of the application, remit to the Iowa board of law examiners a fee in the amount of \$325. This fee is not refundable and cannot be applied to a subsequent application.

[Court Order July 2, 1975; December 16, 1983—received for publication May 30, 1984; April 16, 1992, effective July 1, 1992; March 26, 1993, effective July 1, 1993; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 113); October 11, 2001; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 31.7 Affidavit of intent to practice. All applicants for the Iowa bar examination shall demonstrate a bona fide intention to practice law in Iowa. This showing must be by affidavit made before an officer authorized to administer oaths and having a seal.

The affidavit must include the applicant's designation of the clerk of the supreme court as the applicant's agent for service of process in Iowa for all purposes.

[Court Order July 2, 1975; November 21, 1977; October 28, 1982; December 30, 1983; April 25, 1985; March 23, 1994, effective July 1, 1994; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 105); November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 31.8 Degree requirement. No person shall be permitted to take the examination for admission without proof that the person has received the degree of LL.B. or J.D. from a reputable law school fully approved by the American Bar Association. Proof of this requirement shall be by affidavit of the dean of such law school, and shall show that the applicant has actually and in good faith pursued the study of law resulting in the degree required by this rule. The affidavit must be made before an officer authorized to administer oaths and having a seal.

If an applicant is a student in such a law school and expects to receive the degree of LL.B. or J.D. within 45 days from the first day of the July or February examination, the applicant shall be permitted to take the examination upon the filing of an affidavit by the dean of said school stating that the dean expects the applicant to receive such a degree within this time. No certificate of admission or license

to practice law shall be issued until the applicant has received the required degree. If the applicant fails to obtain the degree within the 45-day period, the results of the applicant's examination shall be null and void.

[Court Order July 15, 1963; February 9, 1967; December 30, 1971; February 15, 1973; July 2, 1975; November 21, 1977; June 13, 1983; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 106); May 2, 1997; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 31.9 Moral character and fitness.

31.9(1) The Iowa board of law examiners shall make an investigation of the moral character and fitness of any applicant and may procure the services of any bar association, agency, organization, or individual qualified to make a moral character or fitness report.

a. Immediately upon the filing of the application, the chair of the Iowa board of law examiners shall notify the president of a local bar association and the county attorney of the county in which the applicant resides of the filing of the application. If either of said officers is possessed of information which reflects adversely on the moral character or fitness of the applicant, such information shall be transmitted to the chair of the board of law examiners not less than 60 days in advance of the holding of the examination.

b. The Iowa board of law examiners shall, subject to supreme court review, determine whether or not the applicant is of good moral character and fitness.

31.9(2) *Denial of permission to take bar examination; denial of recommendation for admission.* When the board of law examiners determines that any person who registers or makes application should not be permitted to take a bar examination, or that an applicant who has passed a bar examination should not be recommended for admission to practice law in Iowa, the board shall notify the applicant in writing of its determination.

a. The notice shall provide that the applicant is entitled to a hearing to challenge the determination upon filing a written request for hearing with the assistant director within 10 days after service of the notice.

b. The assistant director shall serve the notice on the applicant by mail to the address shown on the applicant's application.

c. If no request for hearing is filed, the board's determination shall be final and not subject to review.

d. If a request for hearing is filed, the chair of the board shall appoint an attorney member of the board to act as a hearing officer. The hearing officer shall promptly set a hearing, and the assistant director shall notify the applicant by mail at least 10 days before the hearing date of the time and place of hearing.

e. Not less than 10 days before the hearing date, the board shall furnish the applicant with copies of all document and summaries of all other information the board relied on in making its determination.

f. The clerk of court in the county where the hearing is held shall have authority to issue any necessary subpoenas for the hearing.

g. At the hearing, the applicant shall have the right to appear in person and by counsel. The board may be represented by the attorney general of the state of Iowa or a duly appointed assistant attorney general. The hearing shall be reported. The hearing officer shall take judicial notice of the information the board considered in the case and shall consider such additional evidence and arguments as may be presented at the hearing. At the hearing, the board shall first present any additional evidence or information that it deems necessary to the proceeding. Thereafter the applicant shall present evidence. The attorney for the board may offer rebuttal evidence at the discretion of the hearing officer. In presiding at the hearing, the hearing officer shall have the power and authority administrative hearing officers possess generally.

h. Within 30 days after completion of the hearing, the hearing officer shall provide the board with a hearing transcript, exhibits, and findings of fact and conclusions of law. Based on this information, the board shall prepare and file its final determination with the assistant director. The assistant director shall, by mail, promptly notify the applicant of the board's final determination.

31.9(3) *Supreme court review.* Any applicant aggrieved by a final determination of the board made pursuant to rule 31.9(2) may file a petition requesting review of the determination in the supreme court within 20 days of the mailing of notice of final determination. The petition must be accompanied by a \$150 fee. If no such petition is filed within the 20-day period, the board's determination shall not be subject to review. A petition for review shall state all claims of error and reasons for challenging the board's determination. The board shall transmit to the supreme court its files and complete record

in the case. Unless the court orders otherwise, the petition shall be deemed submitted for the court's review on the record previously made. After consideration of the record, the court shall enter its order sustaining or denying the petition. The order of the court shall be conclusive. No subsequent application for admission by a person denied under rule 31.9(2) shall be considered by the board unless authorized by the court upon the applicant's motion accompanied by a prima facie showing of a substantial change of circumstances.

31.9(4) *Costs of review.* In the event an applicant or person who is registered petitions for review under rule 31.9(3) and is unsuccessful, the costs of the appeal shall be taxed against the unsuccessful applicant and judgment therefor may be entered in the district court of that person's county of residence, if an Iowa resident, or in the district court for Polk County if a nonresident.

31.9(5) *Failure to comply with support order.* The supreme court may refuse to issue a license to practice law to an applicant for admission to the bar by examination or on motion who fails to comply with a support order.

a. Procedure. The Child Support Recovery Unit (CSRU) shall file any certificate of noncompliance that involves an applicant with the clerk of the supreme court. The procedure, including notice to the applicant, shall be governed by Iowa Ct. R. 35.20(1), except that the notice shall refer to a refusal to issue a license to practice law to the applicant instead of a suspension of the attorney's license.

b. District court hearing. Upon receipt of an application for hearing from the applicant, the clerk of district court shall schedule a hearing to be held within 30 days of the date of filing of the application. All matters pertaining to the hearing shall be governed by Iowa Ct. R. 35.20(2).

c. Noncompliance certificate withdrawn. If a withdrawal of certificate of noncompliance is filed, the supreme court shall curtail any proceedings pursuant to the certificate of noncompliance, or, if necessary, shall immediately take such steps as are necessary to issue a license to the applicant if the applicant is otherwise eligible under rules of the supreme court.

d. Sharing information. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other rule or statute concerning the confidentiality of records, the clerk of the supreme court and the director of the office of professional regulation are authorized to share information with the CSRU for the sole purpose of allowing the CSRU to identify applicants subject to enforcement under Iowa Code chapter 252J or 598.

31.9(6) The supreme court may refuse to issue a license to practice law to an applicant for admission to the bar by examination or on motion who defaults on an obligation owed to or collected by the College Student Aid Commission.

a. Procedure. The College Student Aid Commission (the commission) shall file any certificate of noncompliance that involves an applicant with the clerk of the supreme court. The procedure, including notice to the applicant, shall be governed by Iowa Ct. R. 35.21(1), except that the notice shall refer to a refusal to issue a license to practice law to the applicant instead of a suspension of the attorney's license.

b. District court hearing. Upon receipt of an application for hearing from the applicant, the clerk of district court shall schedule a hearing to be held within 30 days of the date of filing of the application. All matters pertaining to the hearing shall be governed by Iowa Ct. R. 35.21(2).

c. Noncompliance certificate withdrawn. If a withdrawal of certificate of noncompliance is filed, the supreme court shall curtail any proceedings pursuant to the certificate of noncompliance, or, if necessary, shall immediately take such steps as are necessary to issue a license to the applicant if the applicant is otherwise eligible under rules of the court.

31.9(7) The supreme court may refuse to issue a license to practice law to an applicant for admission to the bar by examination or on motion who defaults on an obligation owed to or collected by the Centralized Collection Unit of the Department of Revenue (CCU).

a. Procedure. The CCU shall file any certificate of noncompliance that involves an applicant with the clerk of the supreme court. The procedure, including notice to the applicant, shall be governed by Iowa Ct. R. 35.22(1), except that the notice shall refer to a refusal to issue a license to practice law to the applicant instead of a suspension of the attorney's license.

b. District court hearing. Upon receipt of an application for hearing from the applicant, the clerk of the district court shall schedule a hearing to be held within 30 days of the date of filing of the application. All matters pertaining to the hearing shall be governed by Iowa Ct. R. 35.22(2).

c. Noncompliance certificate withdrawn. If a withdrawal of a certificate of noncompliance is filed, the supreme court shall curtail any proceedings pursuant to the certificate of noncompliance, or, if

necessary, shall immediately take such steps as are necessary to issue a license to the applicant if the applicant is otherwise eligible under rules of the supreme court.

d. Sharing information. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other rule or statute concerning the confidentiality of records, the clerk of the supreme court and the director of the office of professional regulation are authorized to share information with the CCU for the sole purpose of allowing the CCU to identify applicants subject to enforcement under Iowa Code chapter 272D.

[Court Order July 2, 1975; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 104); December 20, 1996; November 25, 1998; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; February 20, 2012]

Rule 31.10 Preservation of anonymity. Each applicant permitted to take the bar examination shall be randomly assigned a number at the beginning of the examination, by which number the applicant shall be known throughout the examination.

Either the assistant director or the director of the office of professional regulation, or their representatives, shall prepare a list of the applicants, showing the number assigned to each at the beginning of the examination, certify to such facts, seal said list in an envelope immediately after the beginning of said examination and retain the same sealed, in their possession, unopened until after the applicant's score has been properly recorded. The envelope shall then be opened in the presence of the Iowa board of law examiners and the correct name entered opposite the number assigned to each applicant, in the presence of the Iowa board of law examiners.

[Court Order July 2, 1975; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 107); November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008]

Rule 31.11 Automatic review.

31.11(1) Score range for review. An applicant whose combined, scaled score on the current examination is at least 260, but less than 266, shall have an automatic review of the written portion of the bar examination prior to release of the bar examination results.

31.11(2) Procedures for automatic review. The board shall apply the following procedures for applicants eligible for an automatic review:

a. The attorney members of the board and any temporary examiners the board may designate will review the applicant's written answers. The answers shall be submitted on an anonymous basis without oral argument or hearing. If it appears that an answer should receive a different score (whether higher or lower), that score will be used to determine the applicant's scaled score. The board shall maintain a record of any changes made to the scoring of the individual questions on review.

b. Following its review, the board shall recommend to the supreme court that the applicant be admitted to the practice of law in Iowa if the applicant's combined, scaled score after review is at least 266. An applicant whose combined, scaled score after review is 265 or below shall be deemed to have failed the examination.

31.11(3) Supreme court review. An unsuccessful applicant whose combined, scaled score on the bar examination is at least 260, but less than 266, may file a petition requesting review of the board's determination in the supreme court. However, the board's decision regarding an applicant's score is final and will not be reviewed by the court absent extraordinary circumstances. "Extraordinary circumstances" would include issues such as the board's refusal to correct a clear mathematical error, but would not include a claim that the board erred in the grade assigned to a particular answer. The petition shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court and served upon the board. The petition must be filed within 20 days of the date the applicant's score is posted in the office of professional regulation and must be accompanied by a \$150 fee. If no such petition is filed within the 20-day period, the board's determination shall not be subject to review. The petition for review shall identify in detail the extraordinary circumstances requiring supreme court review of the board's determination. Upon request of the court, the board shall transmit to the supreme court the complete record in the case. Unless the court orders otherwise, the petition shall be deemed submitted for the court's review on the record previously made. After consideration of the record, the court shall enter its order sustaining or denying the petition. The order of the court shall be conclusive. All documents submitted for the court's review, other than the applicant's petition, shall be confidential.

[Court Order July 2, 1975; September 20, 1976; April 25, 1985; March 31, 1986, effective May 1, 1986; April 17, 1990, effective June 1, 1990; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 117.1) July 19, 1999; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 20, 2007, effective July 1, 2007; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; February 20, 2012; July 13, 2012]

Rule 31.12 Admission of attorneys from other jurisdictions—requirements and fees.

31.12(1) An applicant who meets the requirements of this rule and rule 31.13 may, in the discretion of the court, be admitted to the practice of law in this state without examination.

31.12(2) The applicant shall file the application with the National Conference of Bar Examiners through their online character and fitness application process unless an exception is granted by the Office of Professional Regulation. The applicant shall pay a nonrefundable administrative fee of \$325 to the Office of Professional Regulation at the time of filing the application. The character investigation services of the National Conference of Bar Examiners shall be procured in all cases where application for admission on motion is made. The applicant shall pay the investigative fee required by the National Conference of Bar Examiners at the time of filing the application.

31.12(3) The application and supporting affidavits, which shall contain specific facts and details as opposed to conclusions and which shall be made before an officer authorized to administer oaths, must demonstrate the following:

a. The applicant has been admitted to the bar of any other state of the United States or the District of Columbia, has practiced law five full years while licensed within the seven years immediately preceding the date of the application, and still holds a license.

b. The applicant is a person of honesty, integrity, and trustworthiness, and one who will adhere to the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct. In evaluating this factor the court may consider any findings filed with the Office of Professional Regulation by the Commission on the Unauthorized Practice of Law pursuant to Iowa Ct. R. 37.3.

c. The applicant is not currently subject to lawyer discipline in any other jurisdiction.

31.12(4) The applicant shall provide such information as the court deems necessary and proper in connection with the application. If any changes occur that affect the applicant's answers, the applicant must immediately amend the application.

31.12(5) The applicant shall designate the supreme court clerk for service of process.

31.12(6) For purposes of this rule, the practice of law shall include the following activities:

a. Representation of one or more clients in the practice of law.

b. Service as a lawyer with a local, state, or federal agency.

c. The teaching of law as a full-time instructor in a law school approved by the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association in this state or some other state.

d. The discharge of actual legal duties as a member of one of the armed services of the United States, if certified as the practice of law by the judge advocate general of such service.

e. Service as a judge in a federal, state, or local court of record.

f. Service as a judicial law clerk.

g. Service as corporate counsel.

h. Service as an employee or officer of any business, but only if such service would ordinarily constitute the practice of law and was performed in a jurisdiction in which the applicant has been admitted to practice.

31.12(7) For purposes of this rule, the practice of law shall not include work that, as undertaken, constituted the unauthorized practice of law in the jurisdiction in which it was performed or in the jurisdiction in which the clients receiving the unauthorized services were located.

31.12(8) The following applicants shall not be eligible for admission on motion:

a. An applicant who has failed a bar examination administered in this state within five years of the date of filing of the application under this rule.

b. An applicant who has failed five or more bar examinations.

[Court Order July 2, 1975; September 20, 1976; February 12, 1981; Note September 30, 1981; Court Order December 17, 1982; December 30, 1983; April 23, 1985; November 8, 1985; March 31, 1986, effective May 1, 1986; November 21, 1991, effective January 2, 1992; November 30, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; January 17, 1995, effective March 1, 1995; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 114); May 2, 1997; October 11, 2001; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; February 22, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; August 6, 2007; February 14, 2008, effective April 1, 2008; October 15, 2008; August 10, 2009; January 19, 2010; July 13, 2012]

Rule 31.13 Proofs of qualifications; oath or affirmation.

31.13(1) *Required certificates, affidavit, and fingerprint card.* The following proofs must be filed with the Office of Professional Regulation to qualify an applicant for admission under rule 31.12:

a. A certificate of admission in the applicant's state of licensure.

b. A certificate of a clerk or judge of a court of record, or of a judge advocate general or an administrative law judge, that the applicant was regularly engaged in the practice of law in said state for five years. If, due to the nature of the applicant's practice, the applicant cannot obtain a certificate from a clerk, judge, judge advocate general, or an administrative law judge, the applicant shall file a petition seeking leave to file an alternative certificate demonstrating good cause why the certificate cannot be obtained. If the supreme court grants the petition, the applicant shall file an affidavit detailing the nature, dates, and locations of the applicant's practice, along with an affidavit of a supervising attorney or another lawyer attesting to the applicant's practice over that period.

c. A certificate of an applicant's good moral character from a judge or clerk of the Iowa district court or of a court where the applicant has practiced within the last five years.

d. A completed fingerprint card.

31.13(2) Oath or affirmation.

a. An applicant whose application for admission without examination is granted must appear for admission before a supreme court justice unless the supreme court orders otherwise based upon a satisfactory showing of exceptional circumstances.

b. An applicant may file a petition seeking permission to be administered the lawyer's oath or affirmation in the jurisdiction in which the applicant is currently licensed or before a judge advocate general if the applicant is currently a member of one of the armed services of the United States. The petition must set forth in detail: the exceptional circumstances that render the applicant unable to appear for admission before a justice of the supreme court of Iowa in light of the applicant's professed intention to practice law in Iowa; the name, title, business address, and telephone number of the justice, judge, clerk of court, court administrator, or the judge advocate general who will administer the lawyer's oath or affirmation; and the statute or court rule authorizing that person to administer an oath or affirmation.

c. If the supreme court grants the petition, the Office of Professional Regulation shall forward all required documents to the applicant. The applicant will be deemed admitted to the Iowa bar on the date the completed documents are filed with the Office of Professional Regulation.

d. The applicant must take the lawyer's oath or affirmation from an Iowa justice, or file the completed paperwork from an out-of-state oath or affirmation, within six months after the date the application for admission on motion is granted or the application will be deemed to be denied.

[Court Order July 2, 1975; December 30, 1982; December 30, 1983; April 23, 1985; November 8, 1985; January 17, 1995, effective March 1, 1995; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 115); November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; May 31, 2006; October 31, 2006; February 14, 2008, effective April 1, 2008; October 15, 2008; January 19, 2010]

Rule 31.14 Admission pro hac vice before Iowa courts and administrative agencies.

31.14(1) Definitions.

a. An "out-of-state" lawyer is a person who:

(1) Is not admitted to practice law in this state but who is admitted in another state or territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or is licensed to practice as a foreign legal consultant in any state or territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia; and

(2) Is not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction.

b. An out-of-state lawyer is "eligible" for admission pro hac vice if any of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) The lawyer lawfully practices solely on behalf of the lawyer's employer and its commonly owned organizational affiliates, regardless of where such lawyer may reside or work.

(2) The lawyer neither resides nor is regularly employed at an office in this state.

(3) The lawyer resides in this state but (i) lawfully practices from offices in one or more other states and (ii) practices no more than temporarily in this state, whether pursuant to admission pro hac vice or in other lawful ways.

c. An "in-state" lawyer is a person admitted to practice law in this state and is not disbarred or suspended from practice in this state.

d. A "client" is a person or entity for whom the out-of-state lawyer has rendered services or by whom the lawyer has been retained prior to the lawyer's performance of services in this state.

e. "This state" refers to Iowa. This rule does not govern proceedings before a federal court or federal agency located in this state unless that body adopts or incorporates this rule.

31.14(2) Authority of court or agency to permit appearance by out-of-state lawyer.

a. Court proceeding. A court of this state may, in its discretion, admit an eligible out-of-state lawyer, who is retained to appear as attorney of record in a particular proceeding, only if the out-of-state lawyer appears with an in-state lawyer in that proceeding.

b. Administrative agency proceeding. If practice before an agency of this state is limited to lawyers, the agency may, using the same standards and procedures as a court, admit an eligible out-of-state lawyer who has been retained to appear in a particular agency proceeding as counsel in that proceeding pro hac vice, only if the out-of-state lawyer appears with an in-state lawyer in that proceeding.

c. Subsequent proceedings. Admission pro hac vice is limited to the particular court or agency proceeding for which admission was granted. An out-of-state lawyer must separately seek admission pro hac vice in any subsequent district or appellate court proceeding.

31.14(3) In-state lawyer's duties. When an out-of-state lawyer appears for a client in a proceeding pending in this state, either in the role of co-counsel of record with the in-state lawyer, or in an advisory or consultative role, the in-state lawyer who is co-counsel or counsel of record for that client in the proceeding remains responsible to the client and responsible for the conduct of the proceeding before the court or agency. It is the duty of the in-state lawyer to do all of the following:

- a.* Appear of record together with the out-of-state lawyer in the proceeding.
- b.* Actively participate in the proceeding. See Iowa R. of Prof'l Conduct 32:5.5(c)(1).
- c.* Accept service on behalf of the out-of-state lawyer as required by Iowa Code section 602.10111.
- d.* Advise the client of the in-state lawyer's independent judgment on contemplated actions in the proceeding if that judgment differs from that of the out-of-state lawyer.

31.14(4) Application procedure. An eligible out-of-state lawyer seeking to appear in a proceeding pending in this state as counsel pro hac vice shall file a verified application with the court or agency where the litigation is filed. The out-of-state lawyer shall serve the application on all parties who have appeared in the proceeding, and shall include proof of service. Application forms for admission pro hac vice can be found in rule 31.25.

31.14(5) Required information for application. An application filed by the out-of-state lawyer shall contain all of the following information:

- a.* The out-of-state lawyer's residence and business addresses.
- b.* The name, address, and phone number of each client sought to be represented.
- c.* The courts before which the out-of-state lawyer has been admitted to practice and the respective period of admission and any jurisdiction in which the out-of-state lawyer has been licensed to practice as a foreign legal consultant and the respective period of licensure.
- d.* Whether the out-of-state lawyer has been denied admission pro hac vice in this state. If so, specify the caption of the proceedings, the date of the denial, and what findings were made.
- e.* Whether the out-of-state lawyer has had admission pro hac vice revoked in this state. If so, specify the caption of the proceedings, the date of the revocation, and what findings were made.
- f.* Whether the out-of-state lawyer has been denied admission in any jurisdiction for reasons other than failure of a bar examination. If so, specify the jurisdiction, caption of the proceedings, the date of the denial, and what findings were made.
- g.* Whether the out-of-state lawyer has been formally disciplined or sanctioned by any court in this state. If so, specify the nature of the allegations, the name of the authority bringing such proceedings, the caption of the proceedings, the date filed, what findings were made, and what action was taken in connection with those proceedings.
- h.* Whether the out-of-state lawyer has been the subject of any injunction, cease-and-desist letter, or other action arising from a finding that the out-of-state lawyer engaged in the unauthorized practice of law in this state or elsewhere. If so, specify the nature of the allegations, the name of the authority bringing such proceedings, the caption of the proceedings, the date filed, what findings were made, and what action was taken in connection with those proceedings.
- i.* Whether any formal, written disciplinary proceeding has been brought against the out-of-state lawyer by a disciplinary authority or unauthorized practice of law commission in any other jurisdiction within the last five years, and as to each such proceeding: the nature of the allegations, the name of the person or authority bringing such proceedings, the date the proceedings were initiated and finally concluded, the style of the proceedings, and the findings made and actions taken in connection with those proceedings.

j. Whether the out-of-state lawyer has been placed on probation by a disciplinary authority in any other jurisdiction. If so, specify the jurisdiction, caption of the proceedings, the terms of the probation, and what findings were made.

k. Whether the out-of-state lawyer has been held formally in contempt or otherwise sanctioned by any court in a written order in the last five years for disobedience to its rules or orders, and, if so: the nature of the allegations, the name of the court before which such proceedings were conducted, the date of the contempt order or sanction, the caption of the proceedings, and the substance of the court's rulings. A copy of the written order or transcript of the oral rulings shall be attached to the application.

l. The name and address of each court or agency and a full identification of each proceeding in which the out-of-state lawyer has filed an application to appear pro hac vice in this state within the preceding two years, the date of each application, and the outcome of the application.

m. An averment as to the out-of-state lawyer's familiarity with the rules of professional conduct, the disciplinary procedures of this state, the standards for professional conduct, the applicable local rules, and the procedures of the court or agency before which the out-of-state lawyer seeks to practice.

n. The name, address, telephone number, and personal identification number of an in-state lawyer in good standing of the bar of this state who will sponsor the out-of-state lawyer's pro hac vice request.

o. An acknowledgement that service upon the in-state lawyer in all matters connected with the proceedings has the same effect as if personally made upon the out-of-state lawyer.

p. If the out-of-state lawyer has appeared pro hac vice in this state in five proceedings within the preceding two years, the application shall contain a statement showing good cause why the out-of-state attorney should be admitted in the present proceeding.

q. Any other information the out-of-state lawyer deems necessary to support the application for admission pro hac vice.

31.14(6) *Objection to application.* A party to the proceeding may file an objection to the application or seek the court's or agency's imposition of conditions to its being granted. The objecting party must file with its objection a verified affidavit containing or describing information establishing a factual basis for the objection. The objecting party may seek denial of the application or modification of it. If the application has already been granted, the objecting party may move that the pro hac vice admission be revoked.

31.14(7) *Standard for admission.* The courts and agencies of this state have discretion as to whether to grant applications for admission pro hac vice. If there is no opposition, the court or agency has the discretion to grant or deny the application summarily. An application ordinarily should be granted unless the court or agency finds one of the following:

a. The admission of the out-of-state attorney pro hac vice may be detrimental to the prompt, fair, and efficient administration of justice.

b. The admission of the out-of-state attorney pro hac vice may be detrimental to legitimate interests of parties to the proceedings other than a client the out-of-state lawyer proposes to represent.

c. One or more of the clients the out-of-state lawyer proposes to represent may be at risk of receiving inadequate representation and cannot adequately appreciate that risk.

d. The out-of-state lawyer has appeared pro hac vice in this state in five proceedings within the preceding two years, unless the out-of-state lawyer can show good cause exists for admission.

31.14(8) *Revocation of admission.* Admission to appear as counsel pro hac vice in a proceeding may be revoked for any of the reasons listed in rule 31.14(7).

31.14(9) *Discipline, contempt, and sanction authority over the out-of-state lawyer.*

a. During the pendency of an application for admission pro hac vice and upon the granting of such application, an out-of-state lawyer submits to the authority of the courts of this state, the agencies of this state, and the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board for all conduct relating in any way to the proceeding in which the out-of-state lawyer seeks to appear. The out-of-state lawyer submits to these authorities for all of the lawyer's conduct (i) within the state while the proceeding is pending or (ii) arising out of or relating to the application or the proceeding. An out-of-state lawyer who has pro hac vice authority for a proceeding may be disciplined in the same manner as an in-state lawyer. *See Iowa R. Prof'l Conduct 32:8.5.*

b. The authority to which an out-of-state lawyer submits includes, but is not limited to, the enforcement of the rules of professional conduct, the rules of procedure of the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board, contempt and sanction procedures, applicable local rules, and court, agency, and board policies and procedures.

c. An out-of-state lawyer who appears before a court of this state or before an agency of this state when practice is limited to lawyers and who does not obtain admission pro hac vice is engaged in the unauthorized practice of law. See Iowa R. Prof'l Conduct 32:5.5 cmt. 9. If an out-of-state lawyer reasonably expects to be admitted pro hac vice, the lawyer may provide legal services that are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a court or agency in this state. See Iowa R. Prof'l Conduct 32:5.5(c)(2).

31.14(10) Familiarity with rules. An out-of-state lawyer shall become familiar with the rules of professional conduct, the rules of procedure of the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board, the standards for professional conduct, local court or agency rules, and the policies and procedures of the court or agency before which the out-of-state lawyer seeks to practice. [Court Order July 2, 1975; June 22, 1976; December 2, 1993; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 116); April 1, 1999; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; September 27, 2006; March 15, 2007; June 3, 2009]

Rule 31.15 Permitted practice by law students.

31.15(1) A law student enrolled in a reputable law school as defined by rule 31.8 and Iowa Code section 602.10102 certified to the office of professional regulation by the dean of the school to have completed satisfactorily not less than the equivalent of three semesters of the work required by the school to qualify for the J.D. or LL.B. degree, may, under the following conditions, engage in the practice of law or appear as counsel in the trial or appellate courts of this state.

a. Appearance by students as defense counsel in a criminal matter in any court shall be confined to misdemeanors and shall be under the direct supervision of licensed Iowa counsel who shall be personally present.

b. Appearance by students in matters before the court of appeals or supreme court of Iowa shall be under the direct supervision of licensed Iowa counsel who shall be personally present.

c. Appearance by students in other matters shall be under the general supervision of licensed Iowa counsel, but such counsel need not be present in court unless required by order of the court.

31.15(2) A student who the dean certifies has completed not less than the equivalent of two semesters of work required to qualify for the J.D. or LL.B. degree may appear in a representative capacity in a contested case proceeding before an administrative agency. Appearance by students who have completed only two semesters of work shall be under the direct supervision of licensed Iowa counsel who shall be personally present.

31.15(3) No student may engage in the practice of law or appear as counsel in any court of this state or before an administrative agency unless such practice or appearance is part of an educational program approved by the faculty of the student's law school and not disapproved by the supreme court of the state of Iowa, and such program is supervised by at least one member of the law school's faculty.

31.15(4) A student shall not receive compensation other than general compensation from an employer-attorney or from a law-school-administered fund.

[Court Order April 4, 1967; May 15, 1972; January 14, 1974; April 8, 1975 [withdrawn]; April 9, 1975; April 8, 1980; April 28, 1987; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996 (Prior to July 1, 1996, Court Rule 120); January 9, 1998, effective February 2, 1998; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 4, 2008, effective July 1, 2008]

Rule 31.16 Registration of house counsel.

31.16(1) Who must register. A lawyer who is not admitted to practice law in Iowa, but who is admitted to practice law in another United States jurisdiction, and who has a continuous presence in this jurisdiction and is employed as a lawyer by an organization as permitted pursuant to Rule 32:5.5(d)(1) of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct, the business of which is lawful and consists of activities other than the practice of law or the provision of legal services, shall register as house counsel within 90 days of the commencement of employment as a lawyer or, if currently so employed, then within 90 days of the effective date of this rule. For purposes of rule 31.16, "United States jurisdiction" includes the District of Columbia and any state, territory, or commonwealth of the United States.

31.16(2) Procedure for registering. The lawyer shall submit to the Office of Professional Regulation of the Supreme Court of Iowa the following:

a. A completed application in the form the office of professional regulation prescribes.

b. A \$200 registration fee payable to the Client Security Commission.

c. Documents proving admission to practice law and current good standing in all jurisdictions in which the lawyer is admitted to practice law.

d. A certificate from the disciplinary authority of each jurisdiction of admission stating that the lawyer has not been suspended, disbarred, or disciplined and that no charges of professional misconduct are pending; or that identifies any suspensions, disbarments, or other disciplinary sanctions that have been imposed upon the lawyer, and any pending charges, complaints, or grievances.

e. An affidavit from an officer, director, or general counsel of the employing entity attesting as follows:

- (1) The entity will be employing the lawyer;
- (2) To the best of its knowledge the lawyer has been lawfully admitted to practice and is a lawyer in good standing in another United States jurisdiction;
- (3) To the best of its knowledge the lawyer has not been disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction and has never been convicted of a felony;
- (4) While serving as counsel, the lawyer will perform legal services solely for the corporation, association, or other business, educational, or governmental entity, including its subsidiaries and affiliates;
- (5) While serving as counsel, the lawyer will not provide personal legal services to the entity's officers or employees, except regarding matters directly related to their work for the entity and only to the extent consistent with rule 32:1.7 of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct;
- (6) The corporation, association, or other business, educational, or governmental entity is not engaged in the practice of law or provision of legal services; and
- (7) The entity will promptly notify the Client Security Commission of the termination of the lawyer's employment.

f. Any other document the supreme court requires to be submitted.

31.16(3) Scope of authority of registered lawyer.

a. A lawyer registered under this rule shall have the rights and privileges otherwise applicable to members of the bar of this state with the following restrictions:

(1) The registered lawyer is authorized to provide legal services to the entity client or its organizational affiliates, including entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with the employer, and for employees, officers, and directors of such entities, but only on matters directly related to their work for the entity and only to the extent consistent with rule 32:1.7 of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct; and

(2) The registered lawyer shall not:

1. Except as otherwise permitted by the rules of this state, appear before a court or any other tribunal as defined in rule 32:1.0(m) of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct. Registration under this rule does not authorize a lawyer to provide services to the employing entity for which pro hac vice admission is required. A lawyer registered under this rule must therefore comply with the requirements for pro hac vice admission under rule 31.14 for any appearances before a court or any administrative agency; or

2. Offer or provide legal services or advice to any person other than as described in rule 31.16(3)(a)(1), or hold himself or herself out as being authorized to practice law in this state other than as described in rule 31.16(3)(a)(1).

b. Notwithstanding the provisions of rule 31.16(a), a lawyer registered under this rule is authorized to provide pro bono legal services through an established not-for-profit bar association, pro bono program or legal services program, or through such organization(s) specifically authorized in this state.

c. A lawyer registered under this rule shall:

(1) File an annual statement and pay the annual disciplinary fee as Iowa Court Rules 39.5 and 39.8 require;

(2) Commencing January 1, 2013, fulfill the continuing legal education attendance, reporting and fee payment requirements set forth in rules 41.3 and 41.4. However, a lawyer shall not be required to comply with the continuing legal education attendance requirements set forth in rule 41.3 for the calendar year in which the lawyer first registered as house counsel under this rule; and

(3) Report to the office of professional regulation within 90 days the following:

1. Termination of the lawyer's employment as described in rule 31.16(2)(e);
2. Whether or not public, any change in the lawyer's license status in another jurisdiction; and

3. Whether or not public, any disciplinary charge, finding, or sanction concerning the lawyer by any disciplinary authority, court, or other tribunal in any jurisdiction.

31.16(4) *Local discipline.* A registered lawyer under this section shall be subject to the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct and all other laws and rules governing lawyers admitted to the active practice of law in this state. The Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board has and shall retain jurisdiction over the registered lawyer with respect to the conduct of the lawyer in this state or another jurisdiction to the same extent as it has over lawyers generally admitted in this jurisdiction.

31.16(5) *Automatic termination.* A registered lawyer's rights and privileges under this section automatically terminate when:

- a. The lawyer's employment terminates;
- b. The lawyer is suspended or disbarred from practice in any jurisdiction or any court or agency before which the lawyer is admitted; or
- c. The lawyer fails to maintain active status in at least one jurisdiction.

31.16(6) *Reinstatement.* A registered lawyer whose registration is terminated under rule 31.16(5)(a) above, may be reinstated within 180 days of termination upon submission to the office of professional regulation all of the following:

- a. An application for reinstatement in a form the office of professional regulation prescribes;
- b. A reinstatement fee in the amount of \$100; and
- c. An affidavit from the current employing entity as prescribed in rule 31.16(2)(e).

31.16(7) *Sanctions.* A lawyer under this rule who fails to register shall be:

- a. Subject to professional discipline in this state;
- b. Ineligible for admission on motion in this state;
- c. Referred by the office of professional regulation to the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board; and
- d. Referred by the office of professional regulation to the disciplinary authority of the jurisdictions of licensure.

31.16(8) *Court's discretion.* The supreme court shall have the discretion to grant or deny an application or to revoke a registration. The court may procure the character investigation services of the National Conference of Bar Examiners, at the lawyer's expense, in any matter in which substantial questions regarding the lawyer's character or fitness to practice law are implicated. The director of the office of professional regulation shall issue a certificate of registration upon the supreme court's approval of the application.

31.16(9) *Duration of registration—credit toward admission on motion.* A lawyer may practice law in Iowa under this registration provision for a period of up to five years. If the lawyer intends to continue practicing law in Iowa, the lawyer must, prior to the expiration of the five-year period, apply for admission on motion. See Iowa Ct. R. 31.12. The filing of the application within the five-year period extends the registration period until the lawyer is admitted or the application is denied. The period of time the lawyer practices law in Iowa under the registration provisions of this rule may be used to satisfy the duration-of-practice requirement under rule 31.12(3)(a).

31.16(10) *Lawyers registered under prior version of this rule.* A lawyer registered under the prior version of this rule shall not be required to register again or pay the registration fee. The adoption of this rule shall not affect any existing five-year period for terminating registration as house counsel and applying for admission on motion. That date shall run from the date of the lawyer's registration as house counsel. All other provisions of this rule shall apply.

31.16(11) *Denial of application or suspension of registration for failure to comply with an obligation owed to or collected by the centralized collection unit of the Iowa Department of Revenue.* The supreme court may deny a lawyer's application for registration or suspend a lawyer's registration under this rule for failure to comply with an obligation owed to or collected by the centralized collection unit of the Iowa Department of Revenue. Rule 31.9(7) shall govern this procedure.

31.16(12) *Denial of application or suspension of registration for failure to comply with an obligation owed to or collected by the College Student Aid Commission.* The supreme court may deny a lawyer's application for registration or suspend a lawyer's registration under this rule for failure to comply with an obligation owed to or collected by the College Student Aid Commission. Rule 31.9(6) shall govern this procedure.

31.16(13) *Denial of application or suspension of registration for failure to comply with a support order.* The supreme court may deny a lawyer's application for registration or suspend a lawyer's

registration under this rule for failure to comply with a support order. Rule 31.9(5) shall govern this procedure.

[Court Orders April 20, 2005, and July 1, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; September 1, 2005; June 16, 2006; February 14, 2008, effective April 1, 2008; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; September 12, 2012]

Rule 31.17 Provision of legal services following determination of major disaster.

31.17(1) *Determination of existence of major disaster.* Solely for purposes of this rule, this court shall determine when an emergency affecting the justice system, as a result of a natural or other major disaster, has occurred in:

a. This state and whether the emergency caused by the major disaster affects the entirety or only a part of the state, or

b. Another jurisdiction but only after such a determination and its geographical scope have been made by the highest court of that jurisdiction. The authority to engage in the temporary practice of law in this state pursuant to rule 31.17(3) shall extend only to lawyers who principally practice in the area of such other jurisdiction determined to have suffered a major disaster causing an emergency affecting the justice system and the provision of legal services.

31.17(2) *Temporary practice—pro bono services.* Following the determination of an emergency affecting the justice system in this state pursuant to rule 31.17(1), or a determination that persons displaced by a major disaster in another jurisdiction and residing in this state are in need of pro bono services and the assistance of lawyers from outside of this state is required to help provide such assistance, a lawyer authorized to practice law in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred, suspended from practice or otherwise restricted from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services in this state on a temporary basis. Such legal services must be provided on a pro bono basis without compensation, expectation of compensation or other direct or indirect pecuniary gain to the lawyer. Such legal services shall be assigned and supervised through an established not-for-profit bar association, pro bono program or legal services program or through such organization(s) specifically designated by this court.

31.17(3) *Temporary practice—legal services arising out of and reasonably related to a lawyer's practice of law in another jurisdiction, or area of such other jurisdiction, where the disaster occurred.* Following the determination of a major disaster in another United States jurisdiction, a lawyer who is authorized to practice law and who principally practices in that affected jurisdiction, and who is not disbarred, suspended from practice or otherwise restricted from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services in this state on a temporary basis. Those legal services must arise out of and be reasonably related to that lawyer's practice of law in the jurisdiction, or area of such other jurisdiction, where the major disaster occurred.

31.17(4) *Duration of authority for temporary practice.* The authority to practice law in this state granted by rule 31.17(2) shall end when this court determines that the conditions caused by the major disaster have ended except that a lawyer then representing clients in this state pursuant to rule 31.17(2) is authorized to continue the provision of legal services for such time as is reasonably necessary to complete the representation, but the lawyer shall not thereafter accept new clients. The authority to practice law in this state granted by rule 31.17(3) shall end 60 days after this court declares that the conditions caused by the major disaster in the affected jurisdiction have ended.

31.17(5) *Court appearances.* The authority granted by this rule does not include appearances in court except:

a. Pursuant to this court's pro hac vice admission rule; or

b. If this court, in any determination made under rule 31.17(1), grants blanket permission to appear in all or designated courts of this state to lawyers providing legal services pursuant to rule 31.17(2).

31.17(6) *Disciplinary authority and registration requirement.* Lawyers providing legal services in this state pursuant to rule 31.17(2) or (3) are subject to this court's disciplinary authority and the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct as provided in Iowa R. of Prof'l Conduct 8.5. Lawyers providing legal services in this state under rule 31.17(2) or (3) shall, within 30 days from the commencement of the provision of legal services, file a registration statement with the office of professional regulation. A form for the registration statement can be found in rule 31.25. Any lawyer who provides legal services pursuant to this rule shall not be considered to be engaged in the unlawful practice of law in this state.

31.17(7) *Notification to clients.* Lawyers authorized to practice law in another United States jurisdiction who provide legal services pursuant to this rule shall inform clients in this state of the jurisdiction in which they are authorized to practice law, any limits of that authorization, and that

they are not authorized to practice law in this state except as permitted by this rule. They shall not state or imply to any person that they are otherwise authorized to practice law in this state.

The comment accompanying this rule explains and illustrates the meaning and purpose of the rule. The comment is intended as a guide to interpretation, but the text of the rule is authoritative.

COMMENT

[1] A major disaster in this state or another jurisdiction may cause an emergency affecting the justice system with respect to the provision of legal services for a sustained period of time interfering with the ability of lawyers admitted and practicing in the affected jurisdiction to continue to represent clients until the disaster has ended. When this happens, lawyers from the affected jurisdiction may need to provide legal services to their clients, on a temporary basis, from an office outside their home jurisdiction. In addition, lawyers in an unaffected jurisdiction may be willing to serve residents of the affected jurisdiction who have unmet legal needs as a result of the disaster or, though independent of the disaster, whose legal needs temporarily are unmet because of disruption to the practices of local lawyers. Lawyers from unaffected jurisdictions may offer to provide these legal services either by traveling to the affected jurisdiction or from their own offices or both, provided the legal services are provided on a pro bono basis through an authorized not-for-profit entity or such other organization(s) specifically designated by this court. A major disaster includes, for example, a hurricane, earthquake, flood, wildfire, tornado, public health emergency or an event caused by terrorists or acts of war.

[2] Under rule 31.17(1)(a), this court shall determine whether a major disaster causing an emergency affecting the justice system has occurred in this state, or in a part of this state, for purposes of triggering rule 31.17(2). This court may, for example, determine that the entirety of this state has suffered a disruption in the provision of legal services or that only certain areas have suffered such an event. The authority granted by rule 31.17(2) shall extend only to lawyers authorized to practice law and not disbarred, suspended from practice or otherwise restricted from practice in any other manner in any other jurisdiction.

[3] Rule 31.17(2) permits lawyers authorized to practice law in another jurisdiction, and not disbarred, suspended from practice or otherwise restricted from practicing law in any other manner in any other jurisdiction, to provide pro bono legal services to residents of this state following a determination of an emergency caused by a major disaster; notwithstanding that they are not otherwise authorized to practice law in this state. Other restrictions on a lawyer's license to practice law that would prohibit that lawyer from providing legal services pursuant to this rule include, but are not limited to, probation, inactive status, disability inactive status or a non-disciplinary administrative suspension for failure to complete continuing legal education or other requirements. Lawyers on probation may be subject to monitoring and specific limitations on their practices. Lawyers on inactive status, despite being characterized in many jurisdictions as being "in good standing," and lawyers on disability inactive status are not permitted to practice law. Public protection warrants exclusion of these lawyers from the authority to provide legal services as defined in this rule. Lawyers permitted to provide legal services pursuant to this rule must do so without fee or other compensation, or expectation thereof. Their service must be provided through an established not-for-profit organization that is authorized to provide legal services either in its own name or that provides representation of clients through employed or cooperating lawyers. Alternatively, this court may instead designate other specific organization(s) through which these legal services may be rendered. Under rule 31.17(2), an emeritus lawyer from another United States jurisdiction may provide pro bono legal services on a temporary basis in this state provided that the emeritus lawyer is authorized to provide pro bono legal services in that jurisdiction pursuant to that jurisdiction's emeritus or pro bono practice rule. Lawyers may also be authorized to provide legal services in this state on a temporary basis under Iowa R. of Prof'l Conduct 32:5.5(c).

[4] Lawyers authorized to practice law in another jurisdiction, who principally practice in the area of such other jurisdiction determined by this court to have suffered a major disaster, and whose practices are disrupted by a major disaster there, and who are not disbarred, suspended from practice or otherwise restricted from practicing law in any other manner in any other jurisdiction, are authorized under rule 31.17(3) to provide legal services on a temporary basis in this state. Those legal services must arise out of and be reasonably related to the lawyer's practice of law in the affected jurisdiction. For purposes of this rule, the determination of a major disaster in another jurisdiction should first be made by the highest court of appellate jurisdiction in that jurisdiction. For the meaning of "arise out of and reasonably related to," see Iowa R. of Prof'l Conduct 32:5.5, cmt. [14].

[5] Emergency conditions created by major disasters end, and when they do, the authority created by rules 31.17(2) and (3) also ends with appropriate notice to enable lawyers to plan and to complete pending legal matters. Under rule 31.17(4), this court determines when those conditions end only for purposes of this rule. The authority granted under rule 31.17(2) shall end upon such determination except that lawyers assisting residents of this state under rule 31.17(2) may continue to do so for such longer period as is reasonably necessary to complete the representation. The authority created by rule 31.17(3) will end 60 days after this court makes such a determination with regard to an affected jurisdiction.

[6] Rules 31.17(2) and (3) do not authorize lawyers to appear in the courts of this state. Court appearances are subject to the pro hac vice admission rules of this court. This court may, in a determination made under rule 31.17(5)(b), include authorization for lawyers who provide legal services in this state under rule 31.17(2) to appear in all or designated courts of this state without need for such pro hac vice admission. A lawyer who has appeared in the courts of this state pursuant to rule 31.17(5) may continue to appear in any such matter notwithstanding a declaration under rule 31.17(4) that the conditions created by major disaster have ended. Furthermore, withdrawal from a court appearance is subject to Iowa R. of Prof'l Conduct 32:1.16.

[7] Authorization to practice law as a foreign legal consultant or in-house counsel in a United States jurisdiction offers lawyers a limited scope of permitted practice and may therefore restrict that person's ability to provide legal services under this rule.

[8] The ABA National Lawyer Regulatory Data Bank is available to help determine whether any lawyer seeking to practice in this state pursuant to rule 31.17(2) or (3) is disbarred, suspended from practice or otherwise subject to a public disciplinary sanction that would restrict the lawyer's ability to practice law in any other jurisdiction.

[Court Order May 14, 2007; February 14, 2008, effective April 1, 2008]

Rule 31.18 Licensing and practice of foreign legal consultants.

31.18(1) General regulation as to licensing. In its discretion, the supreme court may license to practice in the State of Iowa as a foreign legal consultant, without examination, an applicant who:

a. Is, and for at least five years has been, a member in good standing of a recognized legal profession in a foreign country, the members of which are admitted to practice as lawyers or counselors at law or the equivalent and are subject to effective regulation and discipline by a duly constituted professional body or a public authority;

b. For at least five years preceding his or her application has been a member in good standing of such legal profession and has been lawfully engaged in the practice of law in the foreign country or elsewhere substantially involving or relating to the rendering of advice or the provision of legal services concerning the law of the foreign country;

c. Possesses the good moral character and general fitness requisite for a member of the bar of this state; and

d. Intends to practice as a foreign legal consultant in this state and to maintain an office in this state for that purpose.

31.18(2) Application and fee.

a. The applicant shall file an application for a foreign legal consultant license with the National Conference of Bar Examiners through their online character and fitness application process at <http://www.ncbex.org/ea>, unless an exception is granted by the Office of Professional Regulation. The applicant shall pay an investigative fee of \$600 to the National Conference of Bar Examiners at the time of filing the application.

b. In addition, the applicant shall file the following documents and fee with the Office of Professional Regulation:

(1) A certificate from the professional body or public authority having final jurisdiction over professional discipline in the foreign country in which the applicant is admitted, certifying the applicant's admission to practice, date of admission, and good standing as a lawyer or counselor at law or the equivalent, and certifying that the applicant has not been disciplined and no charges of professional misconduct are pending, or identifying any disciplinary sanctions that have been imposed upon the applicant or any pending charges, complaints, or grievances;

(2) A letter of recommendation from one of the members of the executive body of such professional body or public authority or from one of the judges of the highest law court or court of original jurisdiction in the foreign country in which the applicant is admitted;

(3) Duly authenticated English translations of the certificate required by rule 31.18(2)(b)(1) and the letter required by rule 31.18(2)(b)(2) if they are not in English;

(4) The requisite documentation establishing the applicant's compliance with the immigration laws of the United States;

(5) Other evidence as the supreme court may require regarding the applicant's educational and professional qualifications, good moral character and general fitness, and compliance with the requirements of rule 31.18(1); and

(6) An administrative fee of \$400 payable to the Office of Professional Regulation at the time the application is filed.

31.18(3) Scope of practice. A person licensed to practice as a foreign legal consultant under this rule may render legal services in this state, but shall not be considered admitted to practice law here, or in any way hold himself or herself out as a member of the bar of this state, or do any of the following:

a. Appear as a lawyer on behalf of another person in any court, or before any magistrate or other judicial officer, in this state (except when admitted pro hac vice pursuant to Iowa Ct. R. 31.14);

b. Prepare any instrument effecting the transfer or registration of title to real estate located in the United States of America;

c. Prepare:

(1) Any will or trust instrument effecting the disposition on death of any property located in the United States of America and owned by a resident thereof, or

(2) Any instrument relating to the administration of a decedent's estate in the United States of America;

d. Prepare any instrument in respect of the marital or parental relations, rights, or duties of a resident of the United States of America, or the custody or care of the children of such a resident;

e. Render professional legal advice on the law of this state or of the United States of America (whether rendered incident to the preparation of legal instruments or otherwise);

f. Carry on a practice under, or utilize in connection with such practice, any name, title, or designation other than one or more of the following:

(1) The foreign legal consultant's own name;

- (2) The name of the law firm with which the foreign legal consultant is affiliated;
- (3) The foreign legal consultant's authorized title in the foreign country of his or her admission to practice, which may be used in conjunction with the name of that country; and
- (4) The title "foreign legal consultant," which may be used in conjunction with the words "admitted to the practice of law in [name of the foreign country of his or her admission to practice]."

31.18(4) *Rights and obligations.* Subject to the limitations listed in rule 31.18(3), a person licensed under this rule shall be considered a foreign legal consultant affiliated with the bar of this state and shall be entitled and subject to:

a. The rights and obligations set forth in the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct or arising from the other conditions and requirements that apply to a member of the bar of this state under the Iowa Court Rules; and

b. The rights and obligations of a member of the bar of this state with respect to:

(1) Affiliation in the same law firm with one or more members of the bar of this state, including by:

- 1. Employing one or more members of the bar of this state;
- 2. Being employed by one or more members of the bar of this state or by any partnership [or professional corporation] that includes members of the bar of this state or that maintains an office in this state; and
- 3. Being a partner in any partnership [or shareholder in any professional corporation] that includes members of the bar of this state or that maintains an office in this state; and

(2) Attorney-client privilege, work-product privilege, and similar professional privileges.

31.18(5) *Discipline.* A person licensed to practice as a foreign legal consultant under this rule shall be subject to professional discipline in the same manner and to the same extent as members of the bar of this state. To this end:

a. Every person licensed to practice as a foreign legal consultant under this rule:

(1) Shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the supreme court and the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board and to reprimand, suspension, removal, or revocation of his or her license to practice by the supreme court and shall otherwise be governed by the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct and the Iowa Court Rules; and

(2) Shall execute and file with the clerk of the supreme court, in the form and manner as the court may prescribe:

1. A commitment to observe the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct and the Iowa Court Rules to the extent applicable to the legal services authorized under rule 31.18(3);

2. A written undertaking to notify the court of any change in the foreign legal consultant's good standing as a member of the foreign legal profession referred to in rule 31.18(1)(a) and of any final action of the professional body or public authority referred to in rule 31.18(2)(b)(1) imposing any disciplinary reprimand, suspension, or other sanction upon the foreign legal consultant; and

3. A duly acknowledged instrument in writing, providing the foreign legal consultant's address in this state and designating the clerk of the supreme court as his or her agent for service of process. The foreign legal consultant shall keep the Office of Professional Regulation advised in writing of any changes of address in this jurisdiction. In any action or proceeding brought against the foreign legal consultant and arising out of or based upon any legal services rendered or offered to be rendered by the foreign legal consultant within this state or to residents of this state, service shall first be attempted upon the foreign legal consultant at the most recent address filed with the clerk. Whenever after due diligence service cannot be made upon the foreign legal consultant at that address, service may be made upon the clerk. Service made upon the clerk in accordance with this provision is effective as if service had been made personally upon the foreign legal consultant.

b. Service of process on the clerk under rule 31.18(5)(a)(2)“3” shall be made by personally delivering to the clerk's office, and leaving with the clerk, or with a deputy or assistant authorized by the clerk to receive service, duplicate copies of the process. The clerk shall promptly send one copy of the process to the foreign legal consultant to whom the process is directed, by certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to the foreign legal consultant at the most recent address provided in accordance with rule 31.18(5)(a)(2)“3.”

31.18(6) *Required fees and annual statements.* A person licensed as a foreign legal consultant shall pay a \$200 registration fee to the Client Security Commission. The person licensed under this rule shall file an annual statement and pay the annual disciplinary fee as required by Iowa Ct. Rs. 39.5 and 39.8.

31.18(7) *Revocation of license.* If the supreme court determines that a person licensed as a foreign legal consultant under this rule no longer meets the requirements for licensure set forth in rule 31.18(1)(a) or (b), it shall revoke the foreign legal consultant's license.

31.18(8) *Admission to bar.* If a person licensed as a foreign legal consultant under this rule is subsequently admitted as a member of the bar of this state under the rules governing admission, that person's foreign legal consultant license shall be deemed superseded by the license to practice law as a member of the bar of this state.

[Court Order June 3, 2009; January 19, 2010]

Rules 31.19 to 31.24 Reserved.

Rule 31.25 Forms.

Rule 31.25 — Form 1: *Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice — District Court.*

IN THE IOWA DISTRICT COURT OF _____ COUNTY

<p>_____, Plaintiff(s), vs. _____, Defendant(s).</p>	<p>Case No. _____</p> <p>APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION PRO HAC VICE</p> <p>(Iowa Court Rule 31.14)</p>
--	--

The undersigned seeks permission to appear pro hac vice in the above-captioned proceeding.

Applicant shall complete all of the following:

If this matter involves review of an agency action did the applicant seek admission pro hac vice in the proceedings below?

Yes No

If yes, attach copies of all related documents.

a. Applicant’s full name, residential address, and business address.

b. The name, address, and phone number of each client sought to be represented.

c. The courts before which the applicant has been admitted to practice and the respective periods of admission and any jurisdiction in which the out-of-state lawyer has been licensed to practice as a foreign legal consultant and the respective period of licensure.

d. Has the applicant ever been denied admission pro hac vice in this state?

Yes No

If yes, on a separate page specify the caption of the proceedings, the date of the denial, and what findings were made. Attach copies of all related documents.

e. Has the applicant ever had admission pro hac vice revoked in this state?

Yes No

If yes, on a separate page specify the caption of the proceedings, the date of the revocation, and what findings were made. Attach copies of all related documents.

f. Has the applicant ever been denied admission in any jurisdiction for reasons other than failure of a bar examination?

Yes No

If yes, on a separate page specify the jurisdiction, caption of the proceedings, the date of the denial, and what findings were made. Attach copies of all related documents.

g. Has the applicant ever been formally disciplined or sanctioned by any court in this state?

Yes No

If yes, on a separate page specify the nature of the allegations, the name of the authority bringing such proceedings, the caption of the proceedings, the date filed, what findings were made, and what action was taken in connection with those proceedings. Attach copies of all related documents.

h. Has the applicant ever been the subject of any injunction, cease-and-desist letter, or other action arising from a finding that the applicant engaged in the unauthorized practice of law in this state or elsewhere?
Yes No

If yes, on a separate page specify the nature of the allegations, the name of the authority bringing such proceedings, the caption of the proceedings, the date filed, what findings were made, and what action was taken in connection with those proceedings. Attach copies of all related documents.

i. Has any formal, written disciplinary proceeding ever been brought against the applicant by a disciplinary authority or unauthorized practice of law commission in any other jurisdiction within the last five years?
Yes No

If yes, on a separate page specify as to each such proceeding: the nature of the allegations, the name of the person or authority bringing such proceedings, the date the proceedings were initiated and finally concluded, the style of the proceedings, and the findings made and actions taken in connection with those proceedings. Attach copies of all related documents.

j. Has the applicant ever been placed on probation by a disciplinary authority in any other jurisdiction?
Yes No

If yes, on a separate page specify the jurisdiction, caption of the proceedings, the terms of the probation, and what findings were made. Attach copies of all related documents.

k. Has the applicant ever been held formally in contempt or otherwise sanctioned by any court in a written order in the last five years for disobedience to its rules or orders?
Yes No

If yes, on a separate page specify the nature of the allegations, the name of the court before which such proceedings were conducted, the date of the contempt order or sanction, the caption of the proceedings, and the substance of the court's rulings. Attach to this application a copy of the written order or a transcript of the oral rulings and other related documents.

l. Has the applicant filed an application to appear pro hac vice in this state within the preceding two years?
Yes No

If yes, on a separate page list the name and address of each court or agency and a full identification of each proceeding in which an application was filed, including the date and outcome of the application. Attach copies of all related documents.

m. I acknowledge my familiarity with the rules of professional conduct, the disciplinary procedures of this state, the standards for professional conduct, the applicable local rules, and the procedures of the court before which I seek to practice.
Yes No

n. List the name, address, telephone number, and personal identification number of an in-state lawyer in good standing of the bar of this state who will sponsor the applicant's pro hac vice request.

o. I acknowledge that service upon the in-state lawyer in all matters connected with the proceedings will have the same effect as if personally made upon me.
Yes No

p. If the applicant has appeared pro hac vice in this state in five proceedings within the preceding two years, the applicant shall, on a separate page, provide a statement showing good cause why the applicant should be admitted in the present proceeding.

q. On a separate page the applicant shall provide any other information the applicant deems necessary to support the application for admission pro hac vice.

I certify under penalty of perjury and pursuant to the laws of the state of Iowa that the preceding is true and correct.

Date

Signature of applicant

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies a copy of this application was served on the following parties (list names and addresses below) on the _____ day of _____ 20 ____ by _____ personal delivery _____ deposit in the U.S. mail.

Signature of person making service

[Court Order March 15, 2007; June 3, 2009]

Rule 31.25 — Form 2: *Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice — Supreme Court.*

IN THE IOWA SUPREME COURT

_____, Plaintiff(s), vs. _____, Defendant(s).	Case No. _____ APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION PRO HAC VICE (Iowa Court Rule 31.14)
---	--

The undersigned seeks permission to appear pro hac vice in the above-captioned proceeding.

Applicant shall complete all of the following:

Did the applicant seek admission pro hac vice in the proceedings below?

Yes No

If yes, attach copies of all related documents.

a. Applicant's full name, residential address, and business address.

b. The name, address, and phone number of each client sought to be represented.

c. The courts before which the applicant has been admitted to practice and the respective periods of admission and any jurisdiction in which the out-of-state lawyer has been licensed to practice as a foreign legal consultant and the respective period of licensure.

d. Has the applicant ever been denied admission pro hac vice in this state?

Yes No

If yes, on a separate page specify the caption of the proceedings, the date of the denial, and what findings were made. Attach copies of all related documents.

e. Has the applicant ever had admission pro hac vice revoked in this state?

Yes No

If yes, on a separate page specify the caption of the proceedings, the date of the revocation, and what findings were made. Attach copies of all related documents.

f. Has the applicant ever been denied admission in any jurisdiction for reasons other than failure of a bar examination?

Yes No

If yes, on a separate page specify the jurisdiction, caption of the proceedings, the date of the denial, and what findings were made. Attach copies of all related documents.

g. Has the applicant ever been formally disciplined or sanctioned by any court in this state?

Yes No

If yes, on a separate page specify the nature of the allegations, the name of the authority bringing such proceedings, the caption of the proceedings, the date filed, what findings were made, and what action was taken in connection with those proceedings. Attach copies of all related documents.

h. Has the applicant ever been the subject of any injunction, cease-and-desist letter, or other action arising from a finding that the applicant engaged in the unauthorized practice of law in this state or elsewhere?
Yes No

If yes, on a separate page specify the nature of the allegations, the name of the authority bringing such proceedings, the caption of the proceedings, the date filed, what findings were made, and what action was taken in connection with those proceedings. Attach copies of all related documents.

i. Has any formal, written disciplinary proceeding ever been brought against the applicant by a disciplinary authority or unauthorized practice of law commission in any other jurisdiction within the last five years?
Yes No

If yes, on a separate page specify as to each such proceeding: the nature of the allegations, the name of the person or authority bringing such proceedings, the date the proceedings were initiated and finally concluded, the style of the proceedings, and the findings made and actions taken in connection with those proceedings. Attach copies of all related documents.

j. Has the applicant ever been placed on probation by a disciplinary authority in any other jurisdiction?
Yes No

If yes, on a separate page specify the jurisdiction, caption of the proceedings, the terms of the probation, and what findings were made. Attach copies of all related documents.

k. Has the applicant ever been held formally in contempt or otherwise sanctioned by any court in a written order in the last five years for disobedience to its rules or orders?
Yes No

If yes, on a separate page specify the nature of the allegations, the name of the court before which such proceedings were conducted, the date of the contempt order or sanction, the caption of the proceedings, and the substance of the court's rulings. Attach to this application a copy of the written order or a transcript of the oral rulings and other related documents.

l. Has the applicant filed an application to appear pro hac vice in this state within the preceding two years?
Yes No

If yes, on a separate page list the name and address of each court or agency and a full identification of each proceeding in which an application was filed, including the date and outcome of the application. Attach copies of all related documents.

m. I acknowledge my familiarity with the rules of professional conduct, the disciplinary procedures of this state, the standards for professional conduct, the applicable local rules, and the procedures of the court before which I seek to practice.
Yes No

n. List the name, address, telephone number, and personal identification number of an in-state lawyer in good standing of the bar of this state who will sponsor the applicant's pro hac vice request.

o. I acknowledge that service upon the in-state lawyer in all matters connected with the proceedings will have the same effect as if personally made upon me.
Yes No

p. If the applicant has appeared pro hac vice in this state in five proceedings within the preceding two years, the applicant shall, on a separate page, provide a statement showing good cause why the applicant should be admitted in the present proceeding.

q. On a separate page the applicant shall provide any other information the applicant deems necessary to support the application for admission pro hac vice.

I certify under penalty of perjury and pursuant to the laws of the state of Iowa that the preceding is true and correct.

Date

Signature of applicant

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies a copy of this application was served on the following parties (list names and addresses below) on the _____ day of _____ 20____ by _____ personal delivery
_____ deposit in the U.S. mail.

Signature of person making service

Rule 31.25 — Form 3: *Registration statement for lawyer engaging in temporary practice following determination of major disaster.*

IN THE IOWA SUPREME COURT

**REGISTRATION STATEMENT FOR LAWYER
ENGAGING IN TEMPORARY PRACTICE
FOLLOWING DETERMINATION OF MAJOR
DISASTER**

IOWA COURT RULE 31.17

Pursuant to Iowa Court Rule 31.17(6) the undersigned shall complete the following:

1. Name

Lawyer's full name.

Name of lawyer's firm.

2. Home State Information

Residential address in lawyer's home state.

Business address in lawyer's home state.

Telephone number(s) in lawyer's home state.

E-mail address.

3. Iowa Information

Residential address in Iowa.

Business address in Iowa.

Telephone number(s) in Iowa.

E-mail address.

4. Bar Admission

List the courts before which you have been admitted to practice, the respective periods of admission, and your registration or bar numbers.

Is your license to practice currently subject to disbarment, suspension, or restrictions in any jurisdiction?

Yes No

If yes, on a separate page specify the proceedings and attach copies of all related documents.

5. Temporary Practice Following Determination of Major Disaster

(Check all that apply)

Specify whether you will engage in temporary practice pursuant to:

- Iowa Court Rule 31.17(2) (pro bono legal services).
- Iowa Court Rule 31.17(3) (legal services reasonably related to lawyer’s practice of law in the other jurisdiction, or area of such other jurisdiction, where the disaster occurred).

I agree that I am subject to the disciplinary procedures and authority of this court and the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct, the Standards for Professional Conduct, and any applicable local rules and procedures.

Yes No

ATTORNEY CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of perjury and pursuant to the laws of the state of Iowa that the preceding is true and correct.

I certify under penalty of perjury and pursuant to the laws of the state of Iowa that I am licensed and in good standing and authorized to practice law in each jurisdiction listed above and my license is not subject to suspension or restriction in any jurisdiction.

Date

Signature of Lawyer

[Court Order May 14, 2007]

CHAPTER 32 IOWA RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

PREAMBLE AND SCOPE

Rule 32:1.0 TERMINOLOGY

CLIENT-LAWYER RELATIONSHIP

Rule 32:1.1 COMPETENCE
 Rule 32:1.2 SCOPE OF REPRESENTATION AND ALLOCATION OF
 AUTHORITY BETWEEN CLIENT AND LAWYER
 Rule 32:1.3 DILIGENCE
 Rule 32:1.4 COMMUNICATION
 Rule 32:1.5 FEES
 Rule 32:1.6 CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION
 Rule 32:1.7 CONFLICT OF INTEREST: CURRENT CLIENTS
 Rule 32:1.8 CONFLICT OF INTEREST: CURRENT CLIENTS: SPECIFIC RULES
 Rule 32:1.9 DUTIES TO FORMER CLIENTS
 Rule 32:1.10 IMPUTATION OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST: GENERAL RULE
 Rule 32:1.11 SPECIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST FOR FORMER AND
 CURRENT GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES
 Rule 32:1.12 FORMER JUDGE, ARBITRATOR, MEDIATOR, OR OTHER
 THIRD-PARTY NEUTRAL
 Rule 32:1.13 ORGANIZATION AS CLIENT
 Rule 32:1.14 CLIENT WITH DIMINISHED CAPACITY
 Rule 32:1.15 SAFEKEEPING PROPERTY
 Rule 32:1.16 DECLINING OR TERMINATING REPRESENTATION
 Rule 32:1.17 SALE OF LAW PRACTICE
 Rule 32:1.18 DUTIES TO PROSPECTIVE CLIENT

COUNSELOR

Rule 32:2.1 ADVISOR
 Rule 32:2.2 (REERVED)
 Rule 32:2.3 EVALUATION FOR USE BY THIRD PERSONS
 Rule 32:2.4 LAWYER SERVING AS THIRD-PARTY NEUTRAL

ADVOCATE

Rule 32:3.1 MERITORIOUS CLAIMS AND CONTENTIONS
 Rule 32:3.2 EXPEDITING LITIGATION
 Rule 32:3.3 CANDOR TOWARD THE TRIBUNAL
 Rule 32:3.4 FAIRNESS TO OPPOSING PARTY AND COUNSEL
 Rule 32:3.5 IMPARTIALITY AND DECORUM OF THE TRIBUNAL
 Rule 32:3.6 TRIAL PUBLICITY
 Rule 32:3.7 LAWYER AS WITNESS
 Rule 32:3.8 SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF A PROSECUTOR
 Rule 32:3.9 ADVOCATE IN NONADJUDICATIVE PROCEEDINGS

TRANSACTIONS WITH PERSONS OTHER THAN CLIENTS

Rule 32:4.1 TRUTHFULNESS IN STATEMENTS TO OTHERS
 Rule 32:4.2 COMMUNICATION WITH PERSON REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL
 Rule 32:4.3 DEALING WITH UNREPRESENTED PERSON
 Rule 32:4.4 RESPECT FOR RIGHTS OF THIRD PERSONS

LAW FIRMS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Rule 32:5.1 RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTNERS, MANAGERS, AND
 SUPERVISORY LAWYERS
 Rule 32:5.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF A SUBORDINATE LAWYER

Rule 32:5.3	RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING NONLAWYER ASSISTANTS
Rule 32:5.4	PROFESSIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF A LAWYER
Rule 32:5.5	UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF LAW; MULTIJURISDICTIONAL PRACTICE OF LAW
Rule 32:5.6	RESTRICTIONS ON RIGHT TO PRACTICE
Rule 32:5.7	RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING LAW-RELATED SERVICES

PUBLIC SERVICE

Rule 32:6.1	VOLUNTARY PRO BONO PUBLICO SERVICE
Rule 32:6.2	ACCEPTING APPOINTMENTS
Rule 32:6.3	MEMBERSHIP IN LEGAL SERVICES ORGANIZATION
Rule 32:6.4	LAW REFORM ACTIVITIES AFFECTING CLIENT INTERESTS
Rule 32:6.5	NONPROFIT AND COURT-ANNEXED LIMITED LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

INFORMATION ABOUT LEGAL SERVICES

Rule 32:7.1	COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING A LAWYER'S SERVICES
Rule 32:7.2	ADVERTISING
Rule 32:7.3	SOLICITATION OF CLIENTS
Rule 32:7.4	COMMUNICATION OF FIELDS OF PRACTICE AND SPECIALIZATION
Rule 32:7.5	FIRM NAMES AND LETTERHEADS
Rule 32:7.6	POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO OBTAIN GOVERNMENT LEGAL ENGAGEMENTS OR APPOINTMENTS BY JUDGES

MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF THE PROFESSION

Rule 32:8.1	BAR ADMISSION AND DISCIPLINARY MATTERS
Rule 32:8.2	JUDICIAL AND LEGAL OFFICIALS
Rule 32:8.3	REPORTING PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT
Rule 32:8.4	MISCONDUCT
Rule 32:8.5	DISCIPLINARY AUTHORITY; CHOICE OF LAW

CHAPTER 32 IOWA RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

PREAMBLE AND SCOPE

PREAMBLE: A LAWYER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

[1] A lawyer, as a member of the legal profession, is a representative of clients, an officer of the legal system, and a public citizen having special responsibility for the quality of justice.

[2] As a representative of clients, a lawyer performs various functions. As advisor, a lawyer provides a client with an informed understanding of the client's legal rights and obligations and explains their practical implications. As advocate, a lawyer zealously asserts the client's position under the rules of the adversary system. As negotiator, a lawyer seeks a result advantageous to the client but consistent with requirements of honest dealings with others. As an evaluator, a lawyer acts by examining a client's legal affairs and reporting about them to the client or to others.

[3] In addition to these representational functions, a lawyer may serve as a third-party neutral, a nonrepresentational role helping the parties to resolve a dispute or other matter. Some of these rules apply directly to lawyers who are or have served as third-party neutrals. *See, e.g.*, rules 32:1.12 and 32:2.4. In addition, there are rules that apply to lawyers who are not active in the practice of law or to practicing lawyers even when they are acting in a nonprofessional capacity. For example, a lawyer who commits fraud in the conduct of a business is subject to discipline for engaging in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation. *See* rule 32:8.4.

[4] In all professional functions a lawyer should be competent, prompt, and diligent. A lawyer should maintain communication with a client concerning the representation. A lawyer should keep in confidence information relating to representation of a client except so far as disclosure is required or permitted by the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct or other law.

[5] A lawyer's conduct should conform to the requirements of the law, both in professional service to clients and in the lawyer's business and personal affairs. A lawyer should use the law's procedures only for legitimate purposes and not to harass or intimidate others. A lawyer should demonstrate respect for the legal system and for those who serve it, including judges, other lawyers, and public officials. While it is a lawyer's duty, when necessary, to challenge the rectitude of official action, it is also a lawyer's duty to uphold legal process.

[6] As a public citizen, a lawyer should seek improvement of the law, access to the legal system, the administration of justice, and the quality of service rendered by the legal profession. As a member of a learned profession, a lawyer should cultivate knowledge of the law beyond its use for clients, employ that knowledge in reform of the law, and work to strengthen legal education. In addition, a lawyer should further the public's understanding of and confidence in the rule of law and the justice system because legal institutions in a constitutional democracy depend on popular participation and support to maintain their authority. A lawyer should be mindful of deficiencies in the administration of justice and of the fact that the poor, and sometimes persons who are not poor, cannot afford adequate legal assistance. Therefore, all lawyers should devote professional time and resources and use civic influence to ensure equal access to our system of justice for all those who because of economic or social barriers cannot afford or secure adequate legal counsel. A lawyer should aid the legal profession in pursuing these objectives and should help the bar regulate itself in the public interest.

[7] Many of a lawyer's professional responsibilities are prescribed in the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct, as well as substantive and procedural law. However, a lawyer is also guided by personal conscience and the approbation of professional peers. A lawyer should strive to attain the highest level of skill, to improve the law and the legal profession, and to exemplify the legal profession's ideals of public service.

[8] A lawyer's responsibilities as a representative of clients, an officer of the legal system, and a public citizen are usually harmonious. Thus, when an opposing party is well represented, a lawyer can be a zealous advocate on behalf of a client and at the same time assume that justice is being done. So also, a lawyer can be sure that preserving client confidences ordinarily serves the public interest

because people are more likely to seek legal advice, and thereby heed their legal obligations, when they know their communications will be private.

[9] In the nature of law practice, however, conflicting responsibilities are encountered. Virtually all difficult ethical problems arise from conflict between a lawyer's responsibilities to clients, to the legal system, and to the lawyer's own interest in remaining an ethical person while earning a satisfactory living. The Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct often prescribe terms for resolving such conflicts. Within the framework of these rules, however, many difficult issues of professional discretion can arise. Such issues must be resolved through the exercise of sensitive professional and moral judgment guided by the basic principles underlying the rules. These principles include the lawyer's obligation zealously to protect and pursue a client's legitimate interests, within the bounds of the law, while maintaining a professional, courteous, and civil attitude toward all persons involved in the legal system.

[10] The legal profession is largely self-governing. Although other professions also have been granted powers of self-government, the legal profession is unique in this respect because of the close relationship between the profession and the processes of government and law enforcement. This connection is manifested in the fact that ultimate authority over the legal profession is vested largely in the courts.

[11] To the extent that lawyers meet the obligations of their professional calling, the occasion for government regulation is obviated. Self-regulation also helps maintain the legal profession's independence from government domination. An independent legal profession is an important force in preserving government under law, for abuse of legal authority is more readily challenged by a profession whose members are not dependent on government for the right to practice.

[12] The legal profession's relative autonomy carries with it special responsibilities of self-government. The profession has a responsibility to ensure that its regulations are conceived in the public interest and not in furtherance of parochial or self-interested concerns of the bar. Every lawyer is responsible for observance of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct. A lawyer should also aid in securing their observance by other lawyers. Neglect of these responsibilities compromises the independence of the profession and the public interest which it serves.

[13] Lawyers play a vital role in the preservation of society. The fulfillment of this role requires an understanding by lawyers of their relationship to our legal system. The Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct, when properly applied, serve to define that relationship.

SCOPE

[14] The Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct are rules of reason. They should be interpreted with reference to the purposes of legal representation and of the law itself. Some of the rules are imperatives, cast in the terms "shall" or "shall not." These define proper conduct for purposes of professional discipline. Others, generally cast in the term "may," are permissive and define areas under the rules in which the lawyer has discretion to exercise professional judgment. No disciplinary action should be taken when the lawyer chooses not to act or acts within the bounds of such discretion. Other rules define the nature of relationships between the lawyer and others. The rules are thus partly obligatory and disciplinary and partly constitutive and descriptive in that they define a lawyer's professional role. Many of the comments use the term "should." Comments do not add obligations to the rules but provide guidance for practicing in compliance with the rules.

[15] The rules presuppose a larger legal context shaping the lawyer's role. That context includes court rules and statutes relating to matters of licensure, laws defining specific obligations of lawyers, and substantive and procedural law in general. The comments are sometimes used to alert lawyers to their responsibilities under such other law.

[16] Compliance with the rules, as with all law in an open society, depends primarily upon understanding and voluntary compliance, secondarily upon reinforcement by peer and public opinion, and finally, when necessary, upon enforcement through disciplinary proceedings. The rules do not, however, exhaust the moral and ethical considerations that should inform a lawyer, for no worthwhile human activity can be completely defined by legal rules. The rules simply provide a framework for the ethical practice of law.

[17] Furthermore, for purposes of determining the lawyer's authority and responsibility, principles of substantive law external to these rules determine whether a client-lawyer relationship exists. Most of the duties flowing from the client-lawyer relationship attach only after the client has requested the lawyer to render legal services and the lawyer has agreed to do so. But there are some duties, such as that of confidentiality under rule 32:1.6, that attach when the lawyer agrees to consider whether a client-lawyer relationship shall be established. *See* rule 32:1.18. Whether a client-lawyer relationship exists for any specific purpose can depend on the circumstances and may be a question of fact.

[18] Under various legal provisions, including constitutional, statutory, and common law, the responsibilities of government lawyers may include authority concerning legal matters that ordinarily reposes in the client in private client-lawyer relationships. For example, a lawyer for a government agency may have authority on behalf of the government to decide upon settlement or whether to appeal from an adverse judgment. Such authority in various respects is generally vested in the attorney general and the state's attorney in state government, and their federal counterparts, and the same may be true of other government law officers. Also, lawyers under the supervision of these officers may be authorized to represent several government agencies in intragovernmental legal controversies in circumstances where a private lawyer could not represent multiple private clients. These rules do not abrogate any such authority.

[19] Failure to comply with an obligation or prohibition imposed by a rule is a basis for invoking the disciplinary process. The rules presuppose that disciplinary assessment of a lawyer's conduct will be made on the basis of the facts and circumstances as they existed at the time of the conduct in question and in recognition of the fact that a lawyer often has to act upon uncertain or incomplete evidence of the situation. Moreover, the rules presuppose that whether or not discipline should be imposed for a violation, and the severity of a sanction, depend on all the circumstances, such as the willfulness and seriousness of the violation, extenuating factors, and whether there have been previous violations.

[20] Violation of a rule should not itself give rise to a cause of action against a lawyer nor should it create any presumption in such a case that a legal duty has been breached. In addition, violation of a rule does not necessarily warrant any other nondisciplinary remedy, such as disqualification of a lawyer in pending litigation. The rules are designed to provide guidance to lawyers and to provide a structure for regulating conduct through disciplinary agencies. They are not designed to be a basis for civil liability. Furthermore, the purpose of the rules can be subverted when they are invoked by opposing parties as procedural weapons. The fact that a rule is a just basis for a lawyer's self-assessment, or for sanctioning a lawyer under the administration of a disciplinary authority, does not imply that an antagonist in a collateral proceeding or transaction has standing to seek enforcement of the rule. Nevertheless, since the rules do establish standards of conduct by lawyers, a lawyer's violation of a rule may be evidence of breach of the applicable standard of conduct.

[21] The comment accompanying each rule explains and illustrates the meaning and purpose of the rule. The Preamble and this note on Scope provide general orientation. The comments are intended as guides to interpretation, but the text of each rule is authoritative.

Rule 32:1.0: TERMINOLOGY

(a) "*Belief*" or "*believes*" denotes that the person involved actually supposed the fact in question to be true. A person's belief may be inferred from circumstances.

(b) "*Confirmed in writing,*" when used in reference to the informed consent of a person, denotes informed consent that is given in writing by the person or a writing that a lawyer promptly transmits to the person confirming an oral informed consent. *See* paragraph (e) for the definition of "informed consent." If it is not feasible to obtain or transmit the writing at the time the person gives informed consent, then the lawyer must obtain or transmit it within a reasonable time thereafter.

(c) "*Firm*" or "*law firm*" denotes a lawyer or lawyers in a law partnership, professional corporation, sole proprietorship, or other association authorized to practice law; or lawyers employed in a legal services organization or the legal department of a corporation or other organization.

(d) "*Fraud*" or "*fraudulent*" denotes conduct that is fraudulent under the substantive or procedural law of the applicable jurisdiction and has a purpose to deceive.

(e) "*Informed consent*" denotes the agreement by a person to a proposed course of conduct after the lawyer has communicated adequate information and explanation about the material risks of and

reasonably available alternatives to the proposed course of conduct.

(f) “*Knowingly*,” “*known*,” or “*knows*” denotes actual knowledge of the fact in question. A person’s knowledge may be inferred from circumstances.

(g) “*Partner*” denotes a member of a partnership, a shareholder in a law firm organized as a professional corporation, or a member of an association authorized to practice law.

(h) “*Reasonable*” or “*reasonably*” when used in relation to conduct by a lawyer denotes the conduct of a reasonably prudent and competent lawyer.

(i) “*Reasonable belief*” or “*reasonably believes*” when used in reference to a lawyer denotes that the lawyer believes the matter in question and that the circumstances are such that the belief is reasonable.

(j) “*Reasonably should know*” when used in reference to a lawyer denotes that a lawyer of reasonable prudence and competence would ascertain the matter in question.

(k) “*Screened*” denotes the isolation of a lawyer from any participation in a matter through the timely imposition of procedures within a firm that are reasonably adequate under the circumstances to protect information that the isolated lawyer is obligated to protect under these rules or other law.

(l) “*Substantial*” when used in reference to degree or extent denotes a material matter of clear and weighty importance.

(m) “*Tribunal*” denotes a court, an arbitrator in a binding arbitration proceeding, or a legislative body, administrative agency, or other body acting in an adjudicative capacity. A legislative body, administrative agency, or other body acts in an adjudicative capacity when a neutral official, after the presentation of evidence or legal argument by a party or parties, will render a binding legal judgment directly affecting a party’s interests in a particular matter.

(n) “*Writing*” or “*written*” denotes a tangible or electronic record of a communication or representation, including handwriting, typewriting, printing, photostating, photography, audio or videorecording, and e-mail. A “signed” writing includes an electronic sound, symbol, or process attached to or logically associated with a writing and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the writing.

Comment

Confirmed in Writing

[1] If it is not feasible to obtain or transmit a written confirmation at the time the client gives informed consent, then the lawyer must obtain or transmit it within a reasonable time thereafter. If a lawyer has obtained a client’s informed consent, the lawyer may act in reliance on that consent so long as it is confirmed in writing within a reasonable time thereafter.

Firm

[2] Whether two or more lawyers constitute a firm within paragraph (c) can depend on the specific facts. For example, two practitioners who share office space and occasionally consult or assist each other ordinarily would not be regarded as constituting a firm. However, if they present themselves to the public in a way that suggests that they are a firm or conduct themselves as a firm, they should be regarded as a firm for purposes of the rules. The terms of any formal agreement between associated lawyers are relevant in determining whether they are a firm, as is the fact that they have mutual access to information concerning the clients they serve. Furthermore, it is relevant in doubtful cases to consider the underlying purpose of the rule that is involved. A group of lawyers could be regarded as a firm for purposes of the rule that the same lawyer should not represent opposing parties in litigation, while it might not be so regarded for purposes of the rule that information acquired by one lawyer is attributed to another.

[3] With respect to the law department of an organization, including the government, there is ordinarily no question that the members of the department constitute a firm within the meaning of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct. There can be uncertainty, however, as to the identity of the client. For example, it may not be clear whether the law department of a corporation represents a subsidiary or an affiliated corporation, as well as the corporation by which the members of the department are directly employed. A similar question can arise concerning an unincorporated association and its local affiliates.

[4] Similar questions can also arise with respect to lawyers in legal aid and legal services organizations. Depending upon the structure of the organization, the entire organization or different components of it may constitute a firm or firms for purposes of these rules.

Fraud

[5] When used in these rules, the terms “fraud” or “fraudulent” refer to conduct that is characterized as such under the substantive or procedural law of the applicable jurisdiction and has a purpose to deceive. This does not include merely negligent misrepresentation or negligent failure to apprise another of relevant information. For purposes of these rules, it is not necessary that anyone has suffered damages or relied on the misrepresentation or failure to inform.

Informed Consent

[6] Many of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct require the lawyer to obtain the informed consent of a client or other person (e.g., a former client or, under certain circumstances, a prospective client) before accepting or continuing representation or pursuing a course of conduct. *See, e.g.*, rules 32:1.2(c), 32:1.6(a), 32:1.7(b), 32:1.9(a), 32:1.11(a), 32:1.12(a), and 32:1.18(d). The communication necessary to obtain such consent will vary according to the rule involved and the circumstances giving rise to the need to obtain informed consent. The lawyer must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the client or other person possesses information reasonably adequate to make an informed decision. Ordinarily, this will require communication that includes a disclosure of the facts and circumstances giving rise to the situation, any explanation reasonably necessary to inform the client or other person of the material advantages and disadvantages of the proposed course of conduct, and a discussion of the client’s or other person’s options and alternatives. In some circumstances it may be appropriate for a lawyer to advise a client or other person to seek the advice of other counsel. A lawyer need not inform a client or other person of facts or implications already known to the client or other person; nevertheless, a lawyer who does not personally inform the client or other person assumes the risk that the client or other person is inadequately informed and the consent is invalid. In determining whether the information and explanation provided are reasonably adequate, relevant factors include whether the client or other person is experienced in legal matters generally and in making decisions of the type involved, and whether the client or other person is independently represented by other counsel in giving the consent. Normally, such persons need less information and explanation than others, and generally a client or other person who is independently represented by other counsel in giving the consent should be assumed to have given informed consent.

[7] Obtaining informed consent will usually require an affirmative response by the client or other person. In general, a lawyer may not assume consent from a client’s or other person’s silence. Consent may be inferred, however, from the conduct of a client or other person who has reasonably adequate information about the matter. A number of rules require that a person’s consent be confirmed in writing. *See* rules 32:1.7(b), 32:1.9(a), 32:1.11(a), 32:1.12(a), and 32:1.18(d). For a definition of “writing” and “confirmed in writing,” see paragraphs (n) and (b). Other rules require that a client’s consent be obtained in a writing signed by the client. *See, e.g.*, rules 32:1.8(a) and (g). For a definition of “signed,” see paragraph (n).

Screened

[8] This definition applies to situations where screening of a personally disqualified lawyer is permitted to remove imputation of a conflict of interest under rule 32:1.11, 32:1.12, or 32:1.18.

[9] The purpose of screening is to assure the affected parties that confidential information known by the personally disqualified lawyer remains protected. The personally disqualified lawyer should acknowledge the obligation not to communicate with any of the other lawyers in the firm with respect to the matter. Similarly, other lawyers in the firm who are working on the matter should be informed that the screening is in place and that they may not communicate with the personally disqualified lawyer with respect to the matter. Additional screening measures that are appropriate for the particular matter will depend on the circumstances. To implement, reinforce, and remind all affected lawyers of the presence of the screening, it may be appropriate for the firm to undertake such procedures as a written undertaking by the screened lawyer to avoid any communication with

other firm personnel and any contact with any firm files or other materials relating to the matter, written notice and instructions to all other firm personnel forbidding any communication with the screened lawyer relating to the matter, denial of access by the screened lawyer to firm files or other materials relating to the matter, and periodic reminders of the screen to the screened lawyer and all other firm personnel.

[10] In order to be effective, screening measures must be implemented as soon as practical after a lawyer or law firm knows or reasonably should know that there is a need for screening.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

CLIENT-LAWYER RELATIONSHIP

Rule 32:1.1: COMPETENCE

A lawyer shall provide competent representation to a client. Competent representation requires the legal knowledge, skill, thoroughness, and preparation reasonably necessary for the representation.

Comment

Legal Knowledge and Skill

[1] In determining whether a lawyer employs the requisite knowledge and skill in a particular matter, relevant factors include the relative complexity and specialized nature of the matter, the lawyer's general experience, the lawyer's training and experience in the field in question, the preparation and study the lawyer is able to give the matter, and whether it is feasible to refer the matter to, or associate or consult with, a lawyer of established competence in the field in question. In many instances, the required proficiency is that of a general practitioner. Expertise in a particular field of law may be required in some circumstances.

[2] A lawyer need not necessarily have special training or prior experience to handle legal problems of a type with which the lawyer is unfamiliar. A newly admitted lawyer can be as competent as a practitioner with long experience. Some important legal skills, such as the analysis of precedent, the evaluation of evidence, and legal drafting, are required in all legal problems. Perhaps the most fundamental legal skill consists of determining what kind of legal problems a situation may involve, a skill that necessarily transcends any particular specialized knowledge. A lawyer can provide adequate representation in a wholly novel field through necessary study. Competent representation can also be provided through the association of a lawyer of established competence in the field in question.

[3] In an emergency a lawyer may give advice or assistance in a matter in which the lawyer does not have the skill ordinarily required where referral to or consultation or association with another lawyer would be impractical. Even in an emergency, however, assistance should be limited to that reasonably necessary in the circumstances, for ill-considered action under emergency conditions can jeopardize the client's interest.

[4] A lawyer may accept representation where the requisite level of competence can be achieved by reasonable preparation. This applies as well to a lawyer who is appointed as counsel for an unrepresented person. *See also* rule 32:6.2.

Thoroughness and Preparation

[5] Competent handling of a particular matter includes inquiry into and analysis of the factual and legal elements of the problem, and use of methods and procedures meeting the standards of competent practitioners. It also includes adequate preparation. The required attention and preparation are determined in part by what is at stake; major litigation and complex transactions ordinarily require more extensive treatment than matters of lesser complexity and consequence. An agreement between the lawyer and the client regarding the scope of the representation may limit the matters for which the lawyer is responsible. *See* rule 32:1.2(c).

Maintaining Competence

[6] To maintain the requisite knowledge and skill, a lawyer should keep abreast of changes in the law and its practice, engage in continuing study and education, and comply with all continuing legal education requirements to which the lawyer is subject.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:1.2: SCOPE OF REPRESENTATION AND ALLOCATION OF AUTHORITY BETWEEN CLIENT AND LAWYER

(a) Subject to paragraphs (c) and (d), a lawyer shall abide by a client's decisions concerning the objectives of representation and, as required by rule 32:1.4, shall consult with the client as to the means by which they are to be pursued. A lawyer may take such action on behalf of the client as is impliedly authorized to carry out the representation. A lawyer shall abide by a client's decision whether to settle a matter. In a criminal case, the lawyer shall abide by the client's decision, after consultation with the lawyer, as to a plea to be entered, whether to waive jury trial, and whether the client will testify.

(b) A lawyer's representation of a client, including representation by appointment, does not constitute an endorsement of the client's political, economic, social, or moral views or activities.

(c) A lawyer may limit the scope of the representation if the limitation is reasonable under the circumstances and the client gives informed consent.

(1) The client's informed consent must be confirmed in writing unless:

(i) the representation of the client consists solely of telephone consultation;

(ii) the representation is provided by a lawyer employed by a nonprofit legal services program or participating in a nonprofit or court-annexed legal services program and the lawyer's representation consists solely of providing information and advice or the preparation of court-approved legal forms; or

(iii) the court appoints the attorney for a limited purpose that is set forth in the appointment order.

(2) If the client gives informed consent in a writing signed by the client, there shall be a presumption that:

(i) the representation is limited to the attorney and the services described in the writing; and

(ii) the attorney does not represent the client generally or in any matters other than those identified in the writing.

(d) A lawyer shall not counsel a client to engage, or assist a client, in conduct that the lawyer knows is criminal or fraudulent, but a lawyer may discuss the legal consequences of any proposed course of conduct with a client and may counsel or assist a client to make a good faith effort to determine the validity, scope, meaning, or application of the law.

Comment*Allocation of Authority between Client and Lawyer*

[1] Paragraph (a) confers upon the client the ultimate authority to determine the purposes to be served by legal representation, within the limits imposed by law and the lawyer's professional obligations. The decisions specified in paragraph (a), such as whether to settle a civil matter, must also be made by the client. See rule 32:1.4(a)(1) for the lawyer's duty to communicate with the client about such decisions. With respect to the means by which the client's objectives are to be pursued, the lawyer shall consult with the client as required by rule 32:1.4(a)(2) and may take such action as is impliedly authorized to carry out the representation.

[2] On occasion, however, a lawyer and a client may disagree about the means to be used to accomplish the client's objectives. Clients normally defer to the special knowledge and skill of their lawyer with respect to the means to be used to accomplish their objectives, particularly with respect to technical, legal, and tactical matters. Conversely, lawyers usually defer to the client regarding such questions as the expense to be incurred and concern for third persons who might be adversely affected. Because of the varied nature of the matters about which a lawyer and client might disagree and because the actions in question may implicate the interests of a tribunal or other persons, this rule does not prescribe how such disagreements are to be resolved. Other law, however, may be

applicable and should be consulted by the lawyer. The lawyer should also consult with the client and seek a mutually acceptable resolution of the disagreement. If such efforts are unavailing and the lawyer has a fundamental disagreement with the client, the lawyer may withdraw from the representation. *See* rule 32:1.16(b)(4). Conversely, the client may resolve the disagreement by discharging the lawyer. *See* rule 32:1.16(a)(3).

[3] At the outset of a representation, the client may authorize the lawyer to take specific action on the client's behalf without further consultation. Absent a material change in circumstances and subject to rule 32:1.4, a lawyer may rely on such an advance authorization. The client may, however, revoke such authority at any time.

[4] In a case in which the client appears to be suffering diminished capacity, the lawyer's duty to abide by the client's decisions is to be guided by reference to rule 32:1.14.

Independence from Client's Views or Activities

[5] Legal representation should not be denied to people who are unable to afford legal services, or whose cause is controversial or the subject of popular disapproval. By the same token, representing a client does not constitute approval of the client's views or activities.

Agreements Limiting Scope of Representation

[6] The scope of services to be provided by a lawyer may be limited by agreement with the client or by the terms under which the lawyer's services are made available to the client. When a lawyer has been retained by an insurer to represent an insured, for example, the representation may be limited to matters related to the insurance coverage. A limited representation may be appropriate because the client has limited objectives for the representation. In addition, the terms upon which representation is undertaken may exclude specific means that might otherwise be used to accomplish the client's objectives. Such limitations may exclude actions that the client thinks are too costly or that the lawyer regards as repugnant or imprudent.

[7] Although this rule affords the lawyer and client substantial latitude to limit the representation, the limitation must be reasonable under the circumstances. If, for example, a client's objective is limited to securing general information about the law the client needs in order to handle a common and typically uncomplicated legal problem, the lawyer and client may agree that the lawyer's services will be limited to a brief telephone consultation. Such a limitation, however, would not be reasonable if the time allotted was not sufficient to yield advice upon which the client could rely. Although an agreement for a limited representation does not exempt a lawyer from the duty to provide competent representation, the limitation is a factor to be considered when determining the legal knowledge, skill, thoroughness, and preparation reasonably necessary for the representation. *See* rule 32:1.1.

[8] All agreements concerning a lawyer's representation of a client must accord with the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct and other law. *See, e.g.,* rules 32:1.1, 32:1.8, and 32:5.6.

Criminal, Fraudulent, and Prohibited Transactions

[9] Paragraph (d) prohibits a lawyer from knowingly counseling or assisting a client to commit a crime or fraud. This prohibition, however, does not preclude the lawyer from giving an honest opinion about the actual consequences that appear likely to result from a client's conduct. Nor does the fact that a client uses advice in a course of action that is criminal or fraudulent of itself make a lawyer a party to the course of action. There is a critical distinction between presenting an analysis of legal aspects of questionable conduct and recommending the means by which a crime or fraud might be committed with impunity.

[10] When the client's course of action has already begun and is continuing, the lawyer's responsibility is especially delicate. The lawyer is required to avoid assisting the client, for example, by drafting or delivering documents that the lawyer knows are fraudulent or by suggesting how the wrongdoing might be concealed. A lawyer may not continue assisting a client in conduct that the lawyer originally supposed was legally proper but then discovers is criminal or fraudulent. The lawyer must, therefore, withdraw from the representation of the client in the matter. *See* rule 32:1.16(a). In some cases, withdrawal alone might be insufficient. It may be necessary for the

lawyer to give notice of the fact of withdrawal and to disaffirm any opinion, document, affirmation, or the like. *See* rule 32:4.1.

[11] Where the client is a fiduciary, the lawyer may be charged with special obligations in dealings with a beneficiary.

[12] Paragraph (d) applies whether or not the defrauded party is a party to the transaction. Hence, a lawyer must not participate in a transaction to effectuate criminal or fraudulent avoidance of tax liability. Paragraph (d) does not preclude undertaking a criminal defense incident to a general retainer for legal services to a lawful enterprise. The last clause of paragraph (d) recognizes that determining the validity or interpretation of a statute or regulation may require a course of action involving disobedience of the statute or regulation or of the interpretation placed upon it by governmental authorities.

[13] If a lawyer comes to know or reasonably should know that a client expects assistance not permitted by the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct or other law or if the lawyer intends to act contrary to the client's instructions, the lawyer must consult with the client regarding the limitations on the lawyer's conduct. *See* rule 32:1.4(a)(5).

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; March 12, 2007]

Rule 32:1.3: DILIGENCE

A lawyer shall act with reasonable diligence and promptness in representing a client.

Comment

[1] A lawyer should pursue a matter on behalf of a client despite opposition, obstruction, or personal inconvenience to the lawyer, and take whatever lawful and ethical measures are required to vindicate a client's cause or endeavor. A lawyer must also act with commitment and dedication to the interests of the client and with zeal in advocacy upon the client's behalf. A lawyer is not bound, however, to press for every advantage that might be realized for a client. For example, a lawyer may have authority to exercise professional discretion in determining the means by which a matter should be pursued. *See* rule 32:1.2. The lawyer's duty to act with reasonable diligence does not require the use of offensive tactics or preclude the treating of all persons involved in the legal process with courtesy and respect. *See* Iowa Ct. R. ch. 33.

[2] A lawyer's work load must be controlled so that each matter can be handled competently.

[3] Perhaps no professional shortcoming is more widely resented than procrastination. A client's interests often can be adversely affected by the passage of time or the change of conditions; in extreme instances, as when a lawyer overlooks a statute of limitations, the client's legal position may be destroyed. Even when the client's interests are not affected in substance, however, unreasonable delay can cause a client needless anxiety and undermine confidence in the lawyer's trustworthiness. A lawyer's duty to act with reasonable promptness, however, does not preclude the lawyer from agreeing to a reasonable request for a postponement that will not prejudice the lawyer's client.

[4] Unless the relationship is terminated as provided in rule 32:1.16, a lawyer should carry through to conclusion all matters undertaken for a client. If a lawyer's employment is limited to a specific matter, the relationship terminates when the matter has been resolved. If a lawyer has served a client over a substantial period in a variety of matters, the client sometimes may assume that the lawyer will continue to serve on a continuing basis unless the lawyer gives notice of withdrawal. Doubt about whether a client-lawyer relationship still exists should be clarified by the lawyer, preferably in writing, so that the client will not mistakenly suppose the lawyer is looking after the client's affairs when the lawyer has ceased to do so. For example, if a lawyer has handled a judicial or administrative proceeding that produced a result adverse to the client and the lawyer and the client have not agreed that the lawyer will handle the matter on appeal, the lawyer must consult with the client about the possibility of appeal before relinquishing responsibility for the matter. *See* rule 32:1.4(a)(2). Whether the lawyer is obligated to prosecute the appeal for the client depends on the scope of the representation the lawyer has agreed to provide to the client or other applicable law. *See* rule 32:1.2. *See, e.g.,* Iowa R. Crim. P. 2.29(6); Iowa Rs. App. P. 6.102(1)(b) and 6.201, 6.109(4) and 6.109(5).

[5] To prevent neglect of client matters in the event of a sole practitioner's death or disability, the duty of diligence may require that each sole practitioner prepare a plan, in conformity with applicable rules, that designates another competent lawyer to review client files, notify each client of the lawyer's death or disability, and determine whether there is a need for immediate protective action. *See* Iowa

Ct. R. 35.17(6) and 35.18 (where reasonable necessity exists, the local chief judge shall appoint a lawyer to serve as trustee to inventory files, sequester client funds, and take any other appropriate action to protect the interests of the clients and other affected persons of a deceased, suspended, or disabled lawyer).

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; February 20, 2012]

Rule 32:1.4: COMMUNICATION

(a) A lawyer shall:

(1) promptly inform the client of any decision or circumstance with respect to which the client's informed consent, as defined in rule 32:1.0(e), is required by these rules;

(2) reasonably consult with the client about the means by which the client's objectives are to be accomplished;

(3) keep the client reasonably informed about the status of the matter;

(4) promptly comply with reasonable requests for information; and

(5) consult with the client about any relevant limitation on the lawyer's conduct when the lawyer knows that the client expects assistance not permitted by the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct or other law.

(b) A lawyer shall explain a matter to the extent reasonably necessary to permit the client to make informed decisions regarding the representation.

Comment

[1] Reasonable communication between the lawyer and the client is necessary for the client effectively to participate in the representation.

Communicating with Client

[2] If these rules require that a particular decision about the representation be made by the client, paragraph (a)(1) requires that the lawyer promptly consult with and secure the client's consent prior to taking action unless prior discussions with the client have resolved what action the client wants the lawyer to take. For example, a lawyer who receives from opposing counsel an offer of settlement in a civil controversy or a proffered plea bargain in a criminal case must promptly inform the client of its substance unless the client has previously indicated that the proposal will be acceptable or unacceptable or has authorized the lawyer to accept or to reject the offer. *See* rule 32:1.2(a).

[3] Paragraph (a)(2) requires the lawyer to reasonably consult with the client about the means to be used to accomplish the client's objectives. The lawyer should also discuss relevant provisions of the Standards for Professional Conduct and indicate the lawyer's intent to follow those Standards whenever possible. *See* Iowa Ct. R. ch. 33. In some situations—depending on both the importance of the action under consideration and the feasibility of consulting with the client—this duty will require consultation prior to taking action. In other circumstances, such as during a trial when an immediate decision must be made, the exigency of the situation may require the lawyer to act without prior consultation. In such cases the lawyer must nonetheless act reasonably to inform the client of actions the lawyer has taken on the client's behalf. Additionally, paragraph (a)(3) requires that the lawyer keep the client reasonably informed about the status of the matter, such as significant developments affecting the timing or the substance of the representation.

[4] A lawyer's regular communication with clients will minimize the occasions on which a client will need to request information concerning the representation. When a client makes a reasonable request for information, however, paragraph (a)(4) requires prompt compliance with the request, or if a prompt response is not feasible, that the lawyer, or a member of the lawyer's staff, acknowledge receipt of the request and advise the client when a response may be expected. Client telephone calls should be promptly returned or acknowledged.

Explaining Matters

[5] The client should have sufficient information to participate intelligently in decisions concerning the objectives of the representation and the means by which they are to be pursued, to the extent the client is willing and able to do so. Adequacy of communication depends in part

on the kind of advice or assistance that is involved. For example, when there is time to explain a proposal made in a negotiation, the lawyer should review all important provisions with the client before proceeding to an agreement. In litigation a lawyer should explain the general strategy and prospects of success and ordinarily should consult the client on tactics that are likely to result in significant expense or to injure or coerce others. On the other hand, a lawyer ordinarily will not be expected to describe trial or negotiation strategy in detail. The guiding principle is that the lawyer should fulfill reasonable client expectations for information consistent with the duty to act in the client's best interests, and the client's overall requirements as to the character of representation. In certain circumstances, such as when a lawyer asks a client to consent to a representation affected by a conflict of interest, the client must give informed consent, as defined in rule 32:1.0(e).

[6] Ordinarily, the information to be provided is that appropriate for a client who is a comprehending and responsible adult. However, fully informing the client according to this standard may be impracticable, for example, where the client is a child or suffers from diminished capacity. *See* rule 32:1.14. When the client is an organization or group, it is often impossible or inappropriate to inform every one of its members about its legal affairs; ordinarily, the lawyer should address communications to the appropriate officials of the organization. *See* rule 32:1.13. Where many routine matters are involved, a system of limited or occasional reporting may be arranged with the client.

Withholding Information

[7] In some circumstances, a lawyer may be justified in delaying transmission of information when the client would be likely to react imprudently to an immediate communication. Thus, a lawyer might withhold a psychiatric diagnosis of a client when the examining psychiatrist indicates that disclosure would harm the client. A lawyer may not withhold information to serve the lawyer's own interest or convenience or the interests or convenience of another person. Rules or court orders governing litigation may provide that information supplied to a lawyer may not be disclosed to the client. Rule 32:3.4(c) directs compliance with such rules or orders.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:1.5: FEES

(a) A lawyer shall not make an agreement for, charge, or collect an unreasonable fee or an unreasonable amount for expenses, or violate any restrictions imposed by law. The factors to be considered in determining the reasonableness of a fee include the following:

(1) the time and labor required, the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved, and the skill requisite to perform the legal service properly;

(2) the likelihood, if apparent to the client, that the acceptance of the particular employment will preclude other employment by the lawyer;

(3) the fee customarily charged in the locality for similar legal services;

(4) the amount involved and the results obtained;

(5) the time limitations imposed by the client or by the circumstances;

(6) the nature and length of the professional relationship with the client;

(7) the experience, reputation, and ability of the lawyer or lawyers performing the services;
and

(8) whether the fee is fixed or contingent.

(b) The scope of the representation and the basis or rate of the fee and expenses for which the client will be responsible shall be communicated to the client, preferably in writing, before or within a reasonable time after commencing the representation, except when the lawyer will charge a regularly represented client on the same basis or rate. Any changes in the basis or rate of the fee or expenses shall also be communicated to the client.

(c) A fee may be contingent on the outcome of the matter for which the service is rendered, except in a matter in which a contingent fee is prohibited by paragraph (d) or other law. A contingent fee agreement shall be in a writing signed by the client and shall state the method by which the fee is to be determined, including the percentage or percentages that shall accrue to the lawyer in the event of settlement, trial, or appeal; litigation and other expenses to be deducted from the recovery; and whether such expenses are to be deducted before or after the contingent fee is calculated. The agreement must clearly notify the client of any expenses for

which the client will be liable whether or not the client is the prevailing party. Upon conclusion of a contingent fee matter, the lawyer shall provide the client with a written statement stating the outcome of the matter and, if there is a recovery, showing the remittance to the client and the method of its determination.

(d) A lawyer shall not enter into an arrangement for, charge, or collect:

(1) any fee in a domestic relations matter, the payment or amount of which is contingent upon the securing of a divorce or upon the amount of alimony or support, or property settlement in lieu thereof; or

(2) a contingent fee for representing a defendant in a criminal case.

(e) A division of a fee between lawyers who are not in the same firm may be made only if:

(1) the division is in proportion to the services performed by each lawyer or each lawyer assumes joint responsibility for the representation;

(2) the client agrees to the arrangement, including the share each lawyer will receive, and the agreement is confirmed in writing; and

(3) the total fee is reasonable.

Comment

Reasonableness and Legality of Fee and Expenses

[1] Paragraph (a) requires that lawyers charge fees that are reasonable under the circumstances. The factors specified in (1) through (8) are not exclusive. Nor will each factor be relevant in each instance. Paragraph (a) also requires that expenses for which the client will be charged must be reasonable. A lawyer may seek reimbursement for the cost of services performed in-house, such as copying, or for other expenses incurred in-house, such as telephone charges, either by charging a reasonable amount to which the client has agreed in advance or by charging an amount that reasonably reflects the cost incurred by the lawyer. A fee that is otherwise reasonable may be subject to legal limitations, of which the lawyer should be aware. For example, a lawyer must comply with restrictions imposed by statute or court rule on the timing and amount of fees in probate.

Basis or Rate of Fee

[2] When the lawyer has regularly represented a client, they ordinarily will have evolved an understanding concerning the basis or rate of the fee and the expenses for which the client will be responsible. In a new client-lawyer relationship, however, an understanding as to fees and expenses must be promptly established. Generally, it is desirable to furnish the client with at least a simple memorandum or copy of the lawyer's customary fee arrangements that states the general nature of the legal services to be provided, the basis, rate, or total amount of the fee, and whether and to what extent the client will be responsible for any costs, expenses, or disbursements in the course of the representation. A written statement concerning the terms of the engagement reduces the possibility of misunderstanding.

[3] Contingent fees, like any other fees, are subject to the reasonableness standard of paragraph (a) of this rule. In determining whether a particular contingent fee is reasonable, or whether it is reasonable to charge any form of contingent fee, a lawyer must consider the factors that are relevant under the circumstances. Applicable law may impose limitations on contingent fees, such as a ceiling on the percentage allowable, or may require a lawyer to offer clients an alternative basis for the fee. Applicable law also may apply to situations other than a contingent fee, for example, government regulations regarding fees in certain tax matters.

Terms of Payment

[4] A lawyer may require advance payment of a fee, but is obliged to return any unearned portion. *See* rule 32:1.16(d). A lawyer may accept property in payment for services, such as an ownership interest in an enterprise, providing this does not involve acquisition of a proprietary interest in the cause of action or subject matter of the litigation contrary to rule 32:1.8(i). However, a fee paid in property instead of money may be subject to the requirements of rule 32:1.8(a) because such fees often have the essential qualities of a business transaction with the client.

[5] An agreement may not be made whose terms might induce the lawyer improperly to curtail services for the client or perform them in a way contrary to the client's interest. For example, a lawyer should not enter into an agreement whereby services are to be provided only up to a stated amount when it is foreseeable that more extensive services probably will be required, unless the situation is adequately explained to the client. Otherwise, the client might have to bargain for further assistance in the midst of a proceeding or transaction. However, it is proper to define the extent of services in light of the client's ability to pay. A lawyer should not exploit a fee arrangement based primarily on hourly charges by using wasteful procedures.

Prohibited Contingent Fees

[6] Paragraph (d) prohibits a lawyer from charging a contingent fee in a domestic relations matter when payment is contingent upon the securing of a divorce or upon the amount of alimony or support or property settlement to be obtained. This provision does not preclude a contract for a contingent fee for legal representation in connection with the recovery of post-judgment balances due under support, alimony, or other financial orders because such contracts do not implicate the same policy concerns.

Division of Fee

[7] A division of fee is a single billing to a client covering the fee of two or more lawyers who are not in the same firm. A division of fee facilitates association of more than one lawyer in a matter in which neither alone could serve the client as well, and most often is used when the fee is contingent and the division is between a referring lawyer and a trial specialist. Paragraph (e) permits the lawyers to divide a fee either on the basis of the proportion of services they render or if each lawyer assumes responsibility for the representation as a whole. In addition, the client must agree to the arrangement, including the share that each lawyer is to receive, and the agreement must be confirmed in writing. Contingent fee agreements must be in a writing signed by the client and must otherwise comply with paragraph (c) of this rule. Joint responsibility for the representation entails financial and ethical responsibility for the representation as if the lawyers were associated in a partnership. A lawyer should only refer a matter to a lawyer whom the referring lawyer reasonably believes is competent to handle the matter. *See* rule 32:1.1.

[8] Paragraph (e) does not prohibit or regulate division of fees to be received in the future for work done when lawyers were previously associated in a law firm.

Disputes over Fees

[9] If a procedure has been established for resolution of fee disputes, such as an arbitration or mediation procedure established by the bar, the lawyer must comply with the procedure when it is mandatory, and, even when it is voluntary, the lawyer should conscientiously consider submitting to it. Law may prescribe a procedure for determining a lawyer's fee, for example, in representation of an executor or administrator, a class or a person entitled to a reasonable fee as part of the measure of damages. The lawyer entitled to such a fee and a lawyer representing another party concerned with the fee should comply with the prescribed procedure.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:1.6: CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION

(a) A lawyer shall not reveal information relating to the representation of a client unless the client gives informed consent, the disclosure is impliedly authorized in order to carry out the representation, or the disclosure is permitted by paragraph (b) or required by paragraph (c).

(b) A lawyer may reveal information relating to the representation of a client to the extent the lawyer reasonably believes necessary:

- (1) to prevent reasonably certain death or substantial bodily harm;**
- (2) to prevent the client from committing a crime or fraud that is reasonably certain to result in substantial injury to the financial interests or property of another and in furtherance of which the client has used or is using the lawyer's services;**
- (3) to prevent, mitigate, or rectify substantial injury to the financial interests or property of**

another that is reasonably certain to result or has resulted from the client's commission of a crime or fraud in furtherance of which the client has used the lawyer's services;

(4) to secure legal advice about the lawyer's compliance with these rules;

(5) to establish a claim or defense on behalf of the lawyer in a controversy between the lawyer and the client, to establish a defense to a criminal charge or civil claim against the lawyer based upon conduct in which the client was involved, or to respond to allegations in any proceeding concerning the lawyer's representation of the client; or

(6) to comply with other law or a court order.

(c) A lawyer shall reveal information relating to the representation of a client to the extent the lawyer reasonably believes necessary to prevent imminent death or substantial bodily harm.

Comment

[1] This rule governs the disclosure by a lawyer of information relating to the representation of a client during the lawyer's representation of the client. See rule 32:1.18 for the lawyer's duties with respect to information provided to the lawyer by a prospective client, rule 32:1.9(c)(2) for the lawyer's duty not to reveal information relating to the lawyer's prior representation of a former client, and rules 32:1.8(b) and 32:1.9(c)(1) for the lawyer's duties with respect to the use of such information to the disadvantage of clients and former clients.

[2] A fundamental principle in the client-lawyer relationship is that, in the absence of the client's informed consent, the lawyer must not reveal information relating to the representation. See rule 32:1.0(e) for the definition of informed consent. This contributes to the trust that is the hallmark of the client-lawyer relationship. The client is thereby encouraged to seek legal assistance and to communicate fully and frankly with the lawyer even as to embarrassing or legally damaging subject matter. The lawyer needs this information to represent the client effectively and, if necessary, to advise the client to refrain from wrongful conduct. Almost without exception, clients come to lawyers in order to determine their rights and what is, in the complex of laws and regulations, deemed to be legal and correct. Based upon experience, lawyers know that almost all clients follow the advice given, and the law is upheld.

[3] The principle of client-lawyer confidentiality is given effect by related bodies of law: the attorney-client privilege, the work product doctrine, and the rule of confidentiality established in professional ethics. The attorney-client privilege and work-product doctrine apply in judicial and other proceedings in which a lawyer may be called as a witness or otherwise required to produce evidence concerning a client. The rule of client-lawyer confidentiality applies in situations other than those where evidence is sought from the lawyer through compulsion of law. The confidentiality rule, for example, applies not only to matters communicated in confidence by the client but also to all information relating to the representation, whatever its source. A lawyer may not disclose such information except as authorized or required by the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct or other law. *See also* Scope.

[4] Paragraph (a) prohibits a lawyer from revealing information relating to the representation of a client. This prohibition also applies to disclosures by a lawyer that do not in themselves reveal protected information but could reasonably lead to the discovery of such information by a third person. A lawyer's use of a hypothetical to discuss issues relating to the representation is permissible so long as there is no reasonable likelihood that the listener will be able to ascertain the identity of the client or the situation involved.

Authorized Disclosure

[5] Except to the extent that the client's instructions or special circumstances limit that authority, a lawyer is impliedly authorized to make disclosures about a client when appropriate in carrying out the representation. In some situations, for example, a lawyer may be impliedly authorized to admit a fact that cannot properly be disputed or to make a disclosure that facilitates a satisfactory conclusion to a matter. Lawyers in a firm may, in the course of the firm's practice, disclose to each other information relating to a client of the firm, unless the client has instructed that particular information be confined to specified lawyers.

Permissive Disclosure Adverse to Client

[6] Although the public interest is usually best served by a strict rule requiring lawyers to preserve the confidentiality of information relating to the representation of their clients, the confidentiality rule is subject to limited exceptions. Paragraph (b)(1) recognizes the overriding value of life and physical integrity and permits disclosure reasonably necessary to prevent reasonably certain death or substantial bodily harm. Such harm is reasonably certain to occur if it will be suffered in the near future or if there is a present and substantial threat that a person will suffer such harm at a later date if the lawyer fails to take action necessary to eliminate the threat. Thus, a lawyer who knows that a client has accidentally discharged toxic waste into a town's water supply may reveal this information to the authorities if there is a present and substantial risk that a person who drinks the water will contract a life-threatening or debilitating disease and the lawyer's disclosure is necessary to eliminate the threat or reduce the number of victims.

[7] Paragraph (b)(2) is a limited exception to the rule of confidentiality that permits the lawyer to reveal information to the extent necessary to enable affected persons or appropriate authorities to prevent the client from committing a crime or fraud, as defined in rule 32:1.0(d), that is reasonably certain to result in substantial injury to the financial or property interests of another and in furtherance of which the client has used or is using the lawyer's services. Such a serious abuse of the client-lawyer relationship by the client forfeits the protection of this rule. The client can, of course, prevent such disclosure by refraining from the wrongful conduct. Although paragraph (b)(2) does not require the lawyer to reveal the client's misconduct, the lawyer may not counsel or assist the client in conduct the lawyer knows is criminal or fraudulent. *See* rule 32:1.2(d). *See* also rule 32:1.16 with respect to the lawyer's obligation or right to withdraw from the representation of the client in such circumstances, and rule 32:1.13(c), which permits the lawyer, where the client is an organization, to reveal information relating to the representation in limited circumstances.

[8] Paragraph (b)(3) addresses the situation in which the lawyer does not learn of the client's crime or fraud until after it has been consummated. Although the client no longer has the option of preventing disclosure by refraining from the wrongful conduct, there will be situations in which the loss suffered by the affected person can be prevented, rectified, or mitigated. In such situations, the lawyer may disclose information relating to the representation to the extent necessary to enable the affected persons to prevent or mitigate reasonably certain losses or to attempt to recoup their losses. Paragraph (b)(3) does not apply when a person who has committed a crime or fraud thereafter employs a lawyer for representation concerning that offense.

[9] A lawyer's confidentiality obligations do not preclude a lawyer from securing confidential legal advice about the lawyer's personal responsibility to comply with these rules. In most situations, disclosing information to secure such advice will be impliedly authorized for the lawyer to carry out the representation. Even when the disclosure is not impliedly authorized, paragraph (b)(4) permits such disclosure because of the importance of a lawyer's compliance with the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct.

[10] Where a legal claim or disciplinary charge alleges complicity of the lawyer in a client's conduct or other misconduct of the lawyer involving representation of the client, the lawyer may respond to the extent the lawyer reasonably believes necessary to establish a defense. The same is true with respect to a claim involving the conduct or representation of a former client. Such a charge can arise in a civil, criminal, disciplinary, or other proceeding and can be based on a wrong allegedly committed by the lawyer against the client or on a wrong alleged by a third person, for example, a person claiming to have been defrauded by the lawyer and client acting together. The lawyer's right to respond arises when an assertion of such complicity has been made. Paragraph (b)(5) does not require the lawyer to await the commencement of an action or proceeding that charges such complicity, so that the defense may be established by responding directly to a third party who has made such an assertion. The right to defend also applies, of course, where a proceeding has been commenced.

[11] A lawyer entitled to a fee is permitted by paragraph (b)(5) to prove the services rendered in an action to collect it. This aspect of the rule expresses the principle that the beneficiary of a fiduciary relationship may not exploit it to the detriment of the fiduciary.

[12] Other law may require that a lawyer disclose information about a client. Whether such a law supersedes rule 32:1.6 is a question of law beyond the scope of these rules. When disclosure of information relating to the representation appears to be required by other law, the lawyer must

discuss the matter with the client to the extent required by rule 32:1.4. If, however, the other law supersedes this rule and requires disclosure, paragraph (b)(6) permits the lawyer to make such disclosures as are necessary to comply with the law.

[13] A lawyer may be ordered to reveal information relating to the representation of a client by a court or by another tribunal or governmental entity claiming authority pursuant to other law to compel the disclosure. Absent informed consent of the client to do otherwise, the lawyer should assert on behalf of the client all nonfrivolous claims that the order is not authorized by other law or that the information sought is protected against disclosure by the attorney-client privilege or other applicable law. In the event of an adverse ruling, the lawyer must consult with the client about the possibility of appeal to the extent required by rule 32:1.4. Unless review is sought, however, paragraph (b)(6) permits the lawyer to comply with the court's order.

[14] Paragraph (b) permits disclosure only to the extent the lawyer reasonably believes the disclosure is necessary to accomplish one of the purposes specified. Where practicable, the lawyer should first seek to persuade the client to take suitable action to obviate the need for disclosure. In any case, a disclosure adverse to the client's interest should be no greater than the lawyer reasonably believes necessary to accomplish the purpose. If the disclosure will be made in connection with a judicial proceeding, the disclosure should be made in a manner that limits access to the information to the tribunal or other persons having a need to know it and appropriate protective orders or other arrangements should be sought by the lawyer to the fullest extent practicable.

[15] Paragraph (b) permits but does not require the disclosure of information relating to a client's representation to accomplish the purposes specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(6). In exercising the discretion conferred by this rule, the lawyer may consider such factors as the nature of the lawyer's relationship with the client and with those who might be injured by the client, the lawyer's own involvement in the transaction, and factors that may extenuate the conduct in question. A lawyer's decision not to disclose as permitted by paragraph (b) does not violate this rule. Disclosure may be required, however, by other rules. Some rules require disclosure only if such disclosure would be permitted by paragraph (b). *See* rules 32:1.2(d), 32:4.1(b), 32:8.1, and 32:8.3. Rule 32:3.3, on the other hand, requires disclosure in some circumstances regardless of whether such disclosure is permitted by this rule. *See* rule 32:3.3(c).

Acting Competently to Preserve Confidentiality

[16] A lawyer must act competently to safeguard information relating to the representation of a client against inadvertent or unauthorized disclosure by the lawyer or other persons who are participating in the representation of the client or who are subject to the lawyer's supervision. *See* rules 32:1.1, 32:5.1, and 32:5.3.

[17] When transmitting a communication that includes information relating to the representation of a client, the lawyer must take reasonable precautions to prevent the information from coming into the hands of unintended recipients. This duty, however, does not require that the lawyer use special security measures if the method of communication affords a reasonable expectation of privacy. Special circumstances, however, may warrant special precautions. Factors to be considered in determining the reasonableness of the lawyer's expectation of confidentiality include the sensitivity of the information and the extent to which the privacy of the communication is protected by law or by a confidentiality agreement. A client may require the lawyer to implement special security measures not required by this rule or may give informed consent to the use of a means of communication that would otherwise be prohibited by this rule.

Former Client

[18] The duty of confidentiality continues after the client-lawyer relationship has terminated. *See* rule 32:1.9(c)(2). *See* rule 32:1.9(c)(1) for the prohibition against using such information to the disadvantage of the former client.

Required Disclosure Adverse to Client

[19] Rule 32:1.6(c) requires a lawyer to reveal information relating to the representation of a client to the extent the lawyer reasonably believes necessary to prevent imminent death or substantial

bodily harm. Rule 32:1.6(c) differs from rule 32:1.6(b)(1) in that rule 32:1.6(b)(1) permits, but does not require, disclosure in situations where death or substantial bodily harm is deemed to be reasonably certain rather than imminent. For purposes of rule 32:1.6, “reasonably certain” includes situations where the lawyer knows or reasonably believes the harm will occur, but there is still time for independent discovery and prevention of the harm without the lawyer’s disclosure. For purposes of this rule, death or substantial bodily harm is “imminent” if the lawyer knows or reasonably believes it is unlikely that the death or harm can be prevented unless the lawyer immediately discloses the information.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:1.7: CONFLICT OF INTEREST: CURRENT CLIENTS

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a lawyer shall not represent a client if the representation involves a concurrent conflict of interest. A concurrent conflict of interest exists if:

(1) the representation of one client will be directly adverse to another client; or
(2) there is a significant risk that the representation of one or more clients will be materially limited by the lawyer’s responsibilities to another client, a former client, or a third person or by a personal interest of the lawyer.

(b) Notwithstanding the existence of a concurrent conflict of interest under paragraph (a), a lawyer may represent a client if:

(1) the lawyer reasonably believes that the lawyer will be able to provide competent and diligent representation to each affected client;

(2) the representation is not prohibited by law;

(3) the representation does not involve the assertion of a claim by one client against another client represented by the lawyer in the same litigation or other proceeding before a tribunal;
and

(4) each affected client gives informed consent, confirmed in writing.

(c) In no event shall a lawyer represent both parties in dissolution of marriage proceedings.

Comment

General Principles

[1] Loyalty and independent judgment are essential elements in the lawyer’s relationship to a client. Concurrent conflicts of interest can arise from the lawyer’s responsibilities to another client, a former client or a third person, or from the lawyer’s own interests. For specific rules regarding certain concurrent conflicts of interest, see rule 32:1.8. For former client conflicts of interest, see rule 32:1.9. For conflicts of interest involving prospective clients, see rule 32:1.18. For definitions of “informed consent” and “confirmed in writing,” see rule 32:1.0(e) and (b).

[2] Resolution of a conflict of interest problem under this rule requires the lawyer to: 1) clearly identify the client or clients; 2) determine whether a conflict of interest exists; 3) decide whether the representation may be undertaken despite the existence of a conflict, i.e., whether the conflict is consentable; and 4) if so, consult with the clients affected under paragraph (a) and obtain their informed consent, confirmed in writing. The clients affected under paragraph (a) include both of the clients referred to in paragraph (a)(1) and the one or more clients whose representation might be materially limited under paragraph (a)(2).

[3] A conflict of interest may exist before representation is undertaken, in which event the representation must be declined, unless the lawyer obtains the informed consent of each client under the conditions of paragraph (b). To determine whether a conflict of interest exists, a lawyer should adopt reasonable procedures, appropriate for the size and type of firm and practice, to determine in both litigation and non-litigation matters the persons and issues involved. *See also* comment to rule 32:5.1. Ignorance caused by a failure to institute such procedures will not excuse a lawyer’s violation of this rule. As to whether a client-lawyer relationship exists or, having once been established, is continuing, see comment to rule 32:1.3 and Scope.

[4] If a conflict arises after representation has been undertaken, the lawyer ordinarily must withdraw from the representation, unless the lawyer has obtained the informed consent of the client under the conditions of paragraph (b). *See* rule 32:1.16. Where more than one client is involved,

whether the lawyer may continue to represent any of the clients is determined both by the lawyer's ability to comply with duties owed to the former client and by the lawyer's ability to represent adequately the remaining client or clients, given the lawyer's duties to the former client. *See* rule 32:1.9. *See also* comments [5] and [29].

[5] Unforeseeable developments, such as changes in corporate and other organizational affiliations or the addition or realignment of parties in litigation, might create conflicts in the midst of a representation, as when a company sued by the lawyer on behalf of one client is bought by another client represented by the lawyer in an unrelated matter. Depending on the circumstances, the lawyer may have the option to withdraw from one of the representations in order to avoid the conflict. The lawyer must seek court approval where necessary and take steps to minimize harm to the clients. *See* rule 32:1.16. The lawyer must continue to protect the confidences of the client from whose representation the lawyer has withdrawn. *See* rule 32:1.9(c).

Identifying Conflicts of Interest: Directly Adverse

[6] Loyalty to a current client prohibits undertaking representation directly adverse to that client without that client's informed consent. Thus, absent consent, a lawyer may not act as an advocate in one matter against a person the lawyer represents in some other matter, even when the matters are wholly unrelated. The client as to whom the representation is directly adverse is likely to feel betrayed, and the resulting damage to the client-lawyer relationship is likely to impair the lawyer's ability to represent the client effectively. In addition, the client on whose behalf the adverse representation is undertaken reasonably may fear that the lawyer will pursue that client's case less effectively out of deference to the other client, i.e., that the representation may be materially limited by the lawyer's interest in retaining the current client. Similarly, a directly adverse conflict may arise when a lawyer is required to cross-examine a client who appears as a witness in a lawsuit involving another client, as when the testimony will be damaging to the client who is represented in the lawsuit. On the other hand, simultaneous representation in unrelated matters of clients whose interests are only economically adverse, such as representation of competing economic enterprises in unrelated litigation, does not ordinarily constitute a conflict of interest and thus may not require consent of the respective clients.

[7] Directly adverse conflicts can also arise in transactional matters. For example, if a lawyer is asked to represent the seller of a business in negotiations with a buyer represented by the lawyer, not in the same transaction but in another, unrelated matter, the lawyer could not undertake the representation without the informed consent of each client.

Identifying Conflicts of Interest: Material Limitation

[8] Even where there is no direct adverseness, a conflict of interest exists if there is a significant risk that a lawyer's ability to consider, recommend, or carry out an appropriate course of action for the client will be materially limited as a result of the lawyer's other responsibilities or interests. For example, a lawyer asked to represent several individuals seeking to form a joint venture is likely to be materially limited in the lawyer's ability to recommend or advocate all possible positions that each might take because of the lawyer's duty of loyalty to the others. The conflict in effect forecloses alternatives that would otherwise be available to the client. The mere possibility of subsequent harm does not itself require disclosure and consent. The critical questions are the likelihood that a difference in interests will eventuate and, if it does, whether it will materially interfere with the lawyer's independent professional judgment in considering alternatives or foreclose courses of action that reasonably should be pursued on behalf of the client.

Lawyer's Responsibilities to Former Clients and Other Third Persons

[9] In addition to conflicts with other current clients, a lawyer's duties of loyalty and independence may be materially limited by responsibilities to former clients under rule 32:1.9 or by the lawyer's responsibilities to other persons, such as fiduciary duties arising from a lawyer's service as a trustee, executor, or corporate director.

Personal Interest Conflicts

[10] The lawyer's own interests should not be permitted to have an adverse effect on representation of a client. For example, if the probity of a lawyer's own conduct in a transaction is in serious question, it may be difficult or impossible for the lawyer to give a client detached advice. Similarly, when a lawyer has discussions concerning possible employment with an opponent of the lawyer's client, or with a law firm representing the opponent, such discussions could materially limit the lawyer's representation of the client. In addition, a lawyer may not allow related business interests to affect representation, for example, by referring clients to an enterprise in which the lawyer has an undisclosed financial interest. See rule 32:1.8 for specific rules pertaining to a number of personal interest conflicts, including business transactions with clients. *See also* rule 32:1.10 (personal interest conflicts under rule 32:1.7 ordinarily are not imputed to other lawyers in a law firm).

[11] When lawyers representing different clients in the same matter or in substantially related matters are closely related by blood or marriage, there may be a significant risk that client confidences will be revealed and that the lawyer's family relationship will interfere with both loyalty and independent professional judgment. As a result, each client is entitled to know of the existence and implications of the relationship between the lawyers before the lawyer agrees to undertake the representation. Thus, a lawyer related to another lawyer, e.g., a parent, child, sibling, spouse, cohabiting partner, or lawyer related in any other familial or romantic capacity, ordinarily may not represent a client in a matter where that lawyer is representing another party, unless each client gives informed consent. The disqualification arising from a close family relationship is personal and ordinarily is not imputed to members of firms with whom the lawyers are associated. *See* rule 32:1.10.

[12] A lawyer is prohibited from engaging in sexual relationships with a client unless the sexual relationship predates the formation of the client-lawyer relationship. *See* rule 32:1.8(j).

Interest of Person Paying for a Lawyer's Service

[13] A lawyer may be paid from a source other than the client, including a co-client, if the client is informed of that fact and consents and the arrangement does not compromise the lawyer's duty of loyalty or independent judgment to the client. *See* rule 32:1.8(f). If acceptance of the payment from any other source presents a significant risk that the lawyer's representation of the client will be materially limited by the lawyer's own interest in accommodating the person paying the lawyer's fee or by the lawyer's responsibilities to a payer who is also a co-client, then the lawyer must comply with the requirements of paragraph (b) before accepting the representation, including determining whether the conflict is consentable and, if so, that the client has adequate information about the material risks of the representation.

[13a] Where a lawyer has been retained by an insurer to represent the insured pursuant to the insurer's obligations under a liability insurance policy, the lawyer may comply with reasonable cost-containment litigation guidelines proposed by the insurer if such guidelines do not materially interfere with the lawyer's duty to exercise independent professional judgment to protect the reasonable interests of the insured, do not regulate the details of the lawyer's performance, and do not materially limit the professional discretion and control of the lawyer. The lawyer may provide the insurer with a description of the services rendered and time spent, but the lawyer may not agree to provide detailed information that would undermine the protection of confidential client-lawyer information, if the insurer will share such information with a third party. If the lawyer believes that guidelines proposed by the insurer prevent the lawyer from exercising independent professional judgment or from protecting confidential client information, the lawyer shall identify and explain the conflict of interest to the insurer and insured and also advise the insured of the right to seek independent legal counsel. If the conflict is not eliminated but the insured wants the lawyer to continue the representation, the lawyer may proceed if the lawyer reasonably believes that the lawyer will be able to provide competent and diligent representation and the insured's informed consent is obtained pursuant to paragraph (b)(4).

Prohibited Representations

[14] Ordinarily, clients may consent to representation notwithstanding a conflict. However, as

indicated in paragraph (b), some conflicts are nonconsentable, meaning that the lawyer involved cannot properly ask for such agreement or provide representation on the basis of the client's consent. When the lawyer is representing more than one client, the question of consentability must be resolved as to each client.

[15] Consentability is typically determined by considering whether the interests of the clients will be adequately protected if the clients are permitted to give their informed consent to representation burdened by a conflict of interest. Thus, under paragraph (b)(1), representation is prohibited if in the circumstances the lawyer cannot reasonably conclude that the lawyer will be able to provide competent and diligent representation. *See* rule 32:1.1 (competence) and rule 32:1.3 (diligence).

[16] Paragraph (b)(2) describes conflicts that are nonconsentable because the representation is prohibited by applicable law.

[17] Paragraph (b)(3) describes conflicts that are nonconsentable because of the institutional interest in vigorous development of each client's position when the clients are aligned directly against each other in the same litigation or other proceeding before a tribunal. Whether clients are aligned directly against each other within the meaning of this paragraph requires examination of the context of the proceeding. Paragraph (c) provides a specific example of such a nonconsentable conflict, that is, where a lawyer is asked to represent both parties in a marriage dissolution proceeding. Although this paragraph does not preclude a lawyer's multiple representation of adverse parties to a mediation (because mediation is not a proceeding before a "tribunal" under rule 32:1.0(m)), such representation may be precluded by paragraph (b)(1).

Informed Consent

[18] Informed consent requires that each affected client be aware of the relevant circumstances and of the material and reasonably foreseeable ways that the conflict could have adverse effects on the interests of that client. *See* rule 32:1.0(e) (informed consent). The information required depends on the nature of the conflict and the nature of the risks involved. When representation of multiple clients in a single matter is undertaken, the information must include the implications of the common representation, including possible effects on loyalty, confidentiality, and the attorney-client privilege and the advantages and risks involved. *See* comments [30] and [31] (effect of common representation on confidentiality).

[19] Under some circumstances it may be impossible to make the disclosure necessary to obtain consent. For example, when the lawyer represents different clients in related matters and one of the clients refuses to consent to the disclosure necessary to permit the other client to make an informed decision, the lawyer cannot properly ask the latter to consent. In some cases the alternative to common representation can be that each party may have to obtain separate representation with the possibility of incurring additional costs. These costs, along with the benefits of securing separate representation, are factors that may be considered by the affected client in determining whether common representation is in the client's interests.

Consent Confirmed in Writing

[20] Paragraph (b) requires the lawyer to obtain the informed consent of the client, confirmed in writing. Such a writing may consist of a document executed by the client or one that the lawyer promptly records and transmits to the client following an oral consent. *See* rule 32:1.0(b). *See also* rule 32:1.0(n) (writing includes electronic transmission). If it is not feasible to obtain or transmit the writing at the time the client gives informed consent, then the lawyer must obtain or transmit it within a reasonable time thereafter. *See* rule 32:1.0(b). The requirement of a writing does not supplant the need in most cases for the lawyer to talk with the client, to explain the risks and advantages, if any, of representation burdened with a conflict of interest, as well as reasonably available alternatives, and to afford the client a reasonable opportunity to consider the risks and alternatives and to raise questions and concerns. Rather, the writing is required in order to impress upon clients the seriousness of the decision the client is being asked to make and to avoid disputes or ambiguities that might later occur in the absence of a writing.

Revoking Consent

[21] A client who has given consent to a conflict may revoke the consent and, like any other client, may terminate the lawyer's representation at any time. Whether revoking consent to the client's own representation precludes the lawyer from continuing to represent other clients depends on the circumstances, including the nature of the conflict, whether the client revoked consent because of a material change in circumstances, the reasonable expectations of the other clients, and whether material detriment to the other clients or the lawyer would result.

Consent to Future Conflict

[22] Whether a lawyer may properly request a client to waive conflicts that might arise in the future is subject to the test of paragraph (b). The effectiveness of such waivers is generally determined by the extent to which the client reasonably understands the material risks that the waiver entails. The more comprehensive the explanation of the types of future representations that might arise and the actual and reasonably foreseeable adverse consequences of those representations, the greater the likelihood that the client will have the requisite understanding. Thus, if the client agrees to consent to a particular type of conflict with which the client is already familiar, then the consent ordinarily will be effective with regard to that type of conflict. If the consent is general and open-ended, then the consent ordinarily will be ineffective, because it is not reasonably likely that the client will have understood the material risks involved. On the other hand, if the client is an experienced user of the legal services involved and is reasonably informed regarding the risk that a conflict may arise, such consent is more likely to be effective, particularly if, e.g., the client is independently represented by other counsel in giving consent and the consent is limited to future conflicts unrelated to the subject of the representation. In any case, advance consent cannot be effective if the circumstances that materialize in the future are such as would make the conflict nonconsentable under paragraph (b).

Conflicts in Litigation

[23] Paragraphs (b)(3) and (c) prohibit representation of opposing parties in the same litigation, regardless of the clients' consent. On the other hand, simultaneous representation of parties whose interests in litigation may conflict, such as coplaintiffs or codefendants, is governed by paragraph (a)(2). A conflict may exist by reason of substantial discrepancy in the parties' testimony, incompatibility in positions in relation to an opposing party or the fact that there are substantially different possibilities of settlement of the claims or liabilities in question. Such conflicts can arise in criminal cases as well as civil. The potential for conflict of interest in representing multiple defendants in a criminal case is so grave that ordinarily a lawyer should decline to represent more than one codefendant. On the other hand, common representation of persons having similar interests in civil litigation is proper if the requirements of paragraph (b) are met.

[24] Ordinarily a lawyer may take inconsistent legal positions in different tribunals at different times on behalf of different clients. The mere fact that advocating a legal position on behalf of one client might create precedent adverse to the interests of a client represented by the lawyer in an unrelated matter does not create a conflict of interest. A conflict of interest exists, however, if there is a significant risk that a lawyer's action on behalf of one client will materially limit the lawyer's effectiveness in representing another client in a different case; for example, when a decision favoring one client will create a precedent likely to seriously weaken the position taken on behalf of the other client. Factors relevant in determining whether the clients need to be advised of the risk include: where the cases are pending, whether the issue is substantive or procedural, the temporal relationship between the matters, the significance of the issue to the immediate and long-term interests of the clients involved, and the clients' reasonable expectations in retaining the lawyer. If there is significant risk of material limitation, then absent informed consent of the affected clients, the lawyer must refuse one of the representations or withdraw from one or both matters.

[25] When a lawyer represents or seeks to represent a class of plaintiffs or defendants in a class-action lawsuit, unnamed members of the class are ordinarily not considered to be clients of the lawyer for purposes of applying paragraph (a)(1) of this rule. Thus, the lawyer does not typically need to get the consent of such a person before representing a client suing the person in an unrelated matter. Similarly, a lawyer seeking to represent an opponent in a class action does not typically need

the consent of an unnamed member of the class whom the lawyer represents in an unrelated matter.

Nonlitigation Conflicts

[26] Conflicts of interest under paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) arise in contexts other than litigation. For a discussion of directly adverse conflicts in transactional matters, see comment [7]. Relevant factors in determining whether there is significant potential for material limitation include the duration and intimacy of the lawyer's relationship with the client or clients involved, the functions being performed by the lawyer, the likelihood that disagreements will arise, and the likely prejudice to the client from the conflict. The question is often one of proximity and degree. *See* comment [8].

[27] For example, conflict questions may arise in estate planning and estate administration. A lawyer may be called upon to prepare wills for several family members, such as husband and wife, and, depending upon the circumstances, a conflict of interest may be present. In order to comply with conflict of interest rules, the lawyer should make clear the lawyer's relationship to the parties involved.

[28] Whether a conflict is consentable depends on the circumstances. For example, a lawyer may not represent multiple parties to a negotiation whose interests are fundamentally antagonistic to each other, but common representation is permissible where the clients are generally aligned in interest even though there is some difference in interest among them. Thus, a lawyer may seek to establish or adjust a relationship between clients on an amicable and mutually advantageous basis; for example, in helping to organize a business in which two or more clients are entrepreneurs, working out the financial reorganization of an enterprise in which two or more clients have an interest, or arranging a property distribution in settlement of an estate. The lawyer seeks to resolve potentially adverse interests by developing the parties' mutual interests. Otherwise, each party might have to obtain separate representation, with the possibility of incurring additional cost, complication, or even litigation. Given these and other relevant factors, the clients may prefer that the lawyer act for all of them.

Special Considerations in Common Representation

[29] In considering whether to represent multiple clients in the same matter, a lawyer should be mindful that if the common representation fails because the potentially adverse interests cannot be reconciled, the result can be additional cost, embarrassment, and recrimination. Ordinarily, the lawyer will be forced to withdraw from representing all of the clients if the common representation fails. In some situations, the risk of failure is so great that multiple representation is plainly impossible. For example, a lawyer cannot undertake common representation of clients where contentious litigation or negotiations between them are imminent or contemplated. Moreover, because the lawyer is required to be impartial between commonly represented clients, representation of multiple clients is improper when it is unlikely that impartiality can be maintained. Generally, if the relationship between the parties has already assumed antagonism, the possibility that the clients' interests can be adequately served by common representation is not very good. Other relevant factors are whether the lawyer subsequently will represent both parties on a continuing basis and whether the situation involves creating or terminating a relationship between the parties.

[30] A particularly important factor in determining the appropriateness of common representation is the effect on client-lawyer confidentiality and the attorney-client privilege. With regard to the attorney-client privilege, the prevailing rule is that, as between commonly represented clients, the privilege does not attach. Hence, it must be assumed that if litigation eventuates between the clients, the privilege will not protect any such communications, and the clients should be so advised.

[31] As to the duty of confidentiality, continued common representation will almost certainly be inadequate if one client asks the lawyer not to disclose to the other client information relevant to the common representation. This is so because the lawyer has an equal duty of loyalty to each client, and each client has the right to be informed of anything bearing on the representation that might affect that client's interests and the right to expect that the lawyer will use that information to that client's benefit. *See* rule 32:1.4. The lawyer should, at the outset of the common representation and as part of the process of obtaining each client's informed consent, advise each client that information will be shared and that the lawyer will have to withdraw if one client decides that some matter material to the representation should be kept from the other. In limited circumstances, it may be appropriate

for the lawyer to proceed with the representation when the clients have agreed, after being properly informed, that the lawyer will keep certain information confidential. For example, the lawyer may reasonably conclude that failure to disclose one client's trade secrets to another client will not adversely affect representation involving a joint venture between the clients and agree to keep that information confidential with the informed consent of both clients.

[32] When seeking to establish or adjust a relationship between clients, the lawyer should make clear that the lawyer's role is not that of partisanship normally expected in other circumstances and, thus, that the clients may be required to assume greater responsibility for decisions than when each client is separately represented. Any limitations on the scope of the representation made necessary as a result of the common representation should be fully explained to the clients at the outset of the representation. *See* rule 32:1.2(c).

[33] Subject to the above limitations, each client in the common representation has the right to loyal and diligent representation and the protection of rule 32:1.9 concerning the obligations to a former client. The client also has the right to discharge the lawyer as stated in rule 32:1.16.

Organizational Clients

[34] A lawyer who represents a corporation or other organization does not, by virtue of that representation, necessarily represent any constituent or affiliated organization, such as a parent or subsidiary. *See* rule 32:1.13(a). Thus, the lawyer for an organization is not barred from accepting representation adverse to an affiliate in an unrelated matter, unless the circumstances are such that the affiliate should also be considered a client of the lawyer, there is an understanding between the lawyer and the organizational client that the lawyer will avoid representation adverse to the client's affiliates, or the lawyer's obligations to either the organizational client or the new client are likely to limit materially the lawyer's representation of the other client.

[35] A lawyer for a corporation or other organization who is also a member of its board of directors should determine whether the responsibilities of the two roles may conflict. The lawyer may be called on to advise the corporation in matters involving actions of the directors. Consideration should be given to the frequency with which such situations may arise, the potential intensity of the conflict, the effect of the lawyer's resignation from the board, and the possibility of the corporation's obtaining legal advice from another lawyer in such situations. If there is material risk that the dual role will compromise the lawyer's independence of professional judgment, the lawyer should not serve as a director or should cease to act as the corporation's lawyer when conflicts of interest arise. The lawyer should advise the other members of the board that in some circumstances matters discussed at board meetings while the lawyer is present in the capacity of director might not be protected by the attorney-client privilege and that conflict of interest considerations might require the lawyer's recusal as a director or might require the lawyer and the lawyer's firm to decline representation of the corporation in a matter.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:1.8: CONFLICT OF INTEREST: CURRENT CLIENTS: SPECIFIC RULES

(a) A lawyer shall not enter into a business transaction with a client or knowingly acquire an ownership, possessory, security, or other pecuniary interest adverse to a client unless:

(1) the transaction and terms on which the lawyer acquires the interest are fair and reasonable to the client and are fully disclosed and transmitted in writing in a manner that can be reasonably understood by the client;

(2) the client is advised in writing of the desirability of seeking and is given a reasonable opportunity to seek the advice of independent legal counsel on the transaction; and

(3) the client gives informed consent, in a writing signed by the client, to the essential terms of the transaction and the lawyer's role in the transaction, including whether the lawyer is representing the client in the transaction.

(b) A lawyer shall not use information relating to representation of a client to the disadvantage of the client unless the client gives informed consent, except as permitted or required by these rules.

(c) A lawyer shall not solicit any substantial gift from a client, including a testamentary gift, or prepare on behalf of a client an instrument giving the lawyer or a person related to the lawyer any substantial gift unless the lawyer or other recipient of the gift is related to

the client. For purposes of this paragraph, related persons include a spouse, child, sibling, grandchild, parent, grandparent, or other relative or individual with whom the lawyer or the client maintains a close, familial relationship.

(d) Prior to the conclusion of representation of a client, a lawyer shall not make or negotiate an agreement giving the lawyer literary or media rights to a portrayal or account based in substantial part on information relating to the representation.

(e) A lawyer shall not provide financial assistance to a client in connection with pending or contemplated litigation, except that:

(1) a lawyer may advance court costs and expenses of litigation, the repayment of which may be contingent on the outcome of the matter; and

(2) a lawyer representing an indigent client may pay court costs and expenses of litigation on behalf of the client.

(f) A lawyer shall not accept compensation for representing a client from one other than the client unless:

(1) the client gives informed consent;

(2) there is no interference with the lawyer's independence of professional judgment or with the client-lawyer relationship; and

(3) information relating to representation of a client is protected as required by rule 32:1.6.

(g) A lawyer who represents two or more clients shall not participate in making an aggregate settlement of the claims of or against the clients, or in a criminal case an aggregated agreement as to guilty or nolo contendere pleas, unless each client gives informed consent, in a writing signed by the client. The lawyer's disclosure shall include the existence and nature of all the claims or pleas involved and of the participation of each person in the settlement.

(h) A lawyer shall not:

(1) make an agreement prospectively limiting the lawyer's liability to a client for malpractice; or

(2) settle a claim or potential claim for such liability with an unrepresented client or former client unless that person is advised in writing of the desirability of seeking and is given a reasonable opportunity to seek the advice of independent legal counsel in connection therewith.

(i) A lawyer shall not acquire a proprietary interest in the cause of action or subject matter of litigation the lawyer is conducting for a client, except that the lawyer may:

(1) acquire a lien authorized by law to secure the lawyer's fee or expenses; and

(2) contract with a client for a reasonable contingent fee in a civil case.

(j) A lawyer shall not have sexual relations with a client, or a representative of a client, unless the person is the spouse of the lawyer or the sexual relationship predates the initiation of the client-lawyer relationship. Even in these provisionally exempt relationships, the lawyer should strictly scrutinize the lawyer's behavior for any conflicts of interest to determine if any harm may result to the client or to the representation. If there is any reasonable possibility that the legal representation of the client may be impaired, or the client harmed by the continuation of the sexual relationship, the lawyer should immediately withdraw from the legal representation.

(k) While lawyers are associated in a firm, a prohibition in the foregoing paragraphs (a) through (i) that applies to any one of them shall apply to all of them.

(l) A lawyer related to another lawyer shall not represent a client whose interests are directly adverse to a person whom the lawyer knows is represented by the related lawyer except upon the client's informed consent, confirmed in a writing signed by the client. Even if the client's interests do not appear to be directly adverse, the lawyer should not undertake the representation of a client if there is a significant risk that the related lawyer's involvement will interfere with the lawyer's loyalty and exercise of independent judgment, or will create a significant risk that client confidences will be revealed. For purposes of this paragraph, "related lawyer" includes a parent, child, sibling, spouse, cohabiting partner, or lawyer related in any other familial or romantic capacity.

Comment

Business Transactions Between Client and Lawyer

[1] A lawyer's legal skill and training, together with the relationship of trust and confidence

between lawyer and client, create the possibility of overreaching when the lawyer participates in a business, property, or financial transaction with a client, for example, a loan or sales transaction or a lawyer investment on behalf of a client. The requirements of paragraph (a) must be met even when the transaction is not closely related to the subject matter of the representation, as when a lawyer drafting a will for a client learns that the client needs money for unrelated expenses and offers to make a loan to the client. The rule applies to lawyers engaged in the sale of goods or services related to the practice of law, for example, the sale of investment services to existing clients of the lawyer's legal practice. *See* rule 32:5.7. It also applies to lawyers purchasing property from estates they represent. It does not apply to ordinary fee arrangements between client and lawyer, which are governed by rule 32:1.5, although its requirements must be met when the lawyer accepts an interest in the client's business or other nonmonetary property as payment of all or part of a fee. In addition, the rule does not apply to standard commercial transactions between the lawyer and the client for products or services that the client generally markets to others, for example, banking or brokerage services, medical services, products manufactured or distributed by the client, and utilities' services. In such transactions, the lawyer has no advantage in dealing with the client, and the restrictions in paragraph (a) are unnecessary and impracticable.

[2] Paragraph (a)(1) requires that the transaction itself be fair to the client and that its essential terms be communicated to the client, in writing, in a manner that can be reasonably understood. Paragraph (a)(2) requires that the client also be advised, in writing, of the desirability of seeking the advice of independent legal counsel. It also requires that the client be given a reasonable opportunity to obtain such advice. Paragraph (a)(3) requires that the lawyer obtain the client's informed consent, in a writing signed by the client, both to the essential terms of the transaction and to the lawyer's role. When necessary, the lawyer should discuss both the material risks of the proposed transaction, including any risk presented by the lawyer's involvement, and the existence of reasonably available alternatives and should explain why the advice of independent legal counsel is desirable. *See* rule 32:1.0(e) (definition of informed consent).

[3] The risk to a client is greatest when the client expects the lawyer to represent the client in the transaction itself or when the lawyer's financial interest otherwise poses a significant risk that the lawyer's representation of the client will be materially limited by the lawyer's financial interest in the transaction. Here the lawyer's role requires that the lawyer must comply, not only with the requirements of paragraph (a), but also with the requirements of rule 32:1.7. Under that rule, the lawyer must disclose the risks associated with the lawyer's dual role as both legal adviser and participant in the transaction, such as the risk that the lawyer will structure the transaction or give legal advice in a way that favors the lawyer's interests at the expense of the client. Moreover, the lawyer must obtain the client's informed consent. In some cases, the lawyer's interest may be such that rule 32:1.7 will preclude the lawyer from seeking the client's consent to the transaction.

[4] If the client is independently represented in the transaction, paragraph (a)(2) of this rule is inapplicable, and the paragraph (a)(1) requirement for full disclosure is satisfied either by a written disclosure by the lawyer involved in the transaction or by the client's independent counsel. The fact that the client was independently represented in the transaction is relevant in determining whether the agreement was fair and reasonable to the client as paragraph (a)(1) further requires.

Use of Information Related to Representation

[5] Use of information relating to the representation to the disadvantage of the client violates the lawyer's duty of loyalty. Paragraph (b) applies when the information is used to benefit either the lawyer or a third person, such as another client or business associate of the lawyer. For example, if a lawyer learns that a client intends to purchase and develop several parcels of land, the lawyer may not use that information to purchase one of the parcels in competition with the client or to recommend that another client make such a purchase. The rule does not prohibit uses that do not disadvantage the client. For example, a lawyer who learns a government agency's interpretation of trade legislation during the representation of one client may properly use that information to benefit other clients. Paragraph (b) prohibits disadvantageous use of client information unless the client gives informed consent, except as permitted or required by these rules. *See* rules 32:1.2(d), 32:1.6, 32:1.9(c), 32:3.3, 32:4.1(b), 32:8.1, and 32:8.3.

Gifts to Lawyers

[6] A lawyer may accept a gift from a client, if the transaction meets general standards of fairness. For example, a simple gift such as a present given at a holiday or as a token of appreciation is permitted. If a client offers the lawyer a more substantial gift, paragraph (c) does not prohibit the lawyer from accepting it, although such a gift may be voidable by the client under the doctrine of undue influence, which treats client gifts as presumptively fraudulent. In any event, due to concerns about overreaching and imposition on clients, a lawyer may not suggest that a substantial gift be made to the lawyer or for the lawyer's benefit, except where the lawyer is related to the client as set forth in paragraph (c).

[7] If effectuation of a substantial gift requires preparing a legal instrument such as a will or conveyance the client should have the detached advice that another lawyer can provide. The sole exception to this rule is where the client is a relative of the donee.

[8] This rule does not prohibit a lawyer from seeking to have the lawyer or a partner or associate of the lawyer named as executor of the client's estate or to another potentially lucrative fiduciary position. Nevertheless, such appointments will be subject to the general conflict of interest provision in rule 32:1.7 when there is a significant risk that the lawyer's interest in obtaining the appointment will materially limit the lawyer's independent professional judgment in advising the client concerning the choice of an executor or other fiduciary. In obtaining the client's informed consent to the conflict, the lawyer should advise the client concerning the nature and extent of the lawyer's financial interest in the appointment, as well as the availability of alternative candidates for the position.

Literary Rights

[9] An agreement by which a lawyer acquires literary or media rights concerning the conduct of the representation creates a conflict between the interests of the client and the personal interests of the lawyer. Measures suitable in the representation of the client may detract from the publication value of an account of the representation. Paragraph (d) does not prohibit a lawyer representing a client in a transaction concerning literary property from agreeing that the lawyer's fee shall consist of a share in ownership in the property, if the arrangement conforms to rule 32:1.5 and paragraphs (a) and (i).

Financial Assistance

[10] Lawyers may not subsidize lawsuits or administrative proceedings brought on behalf of their clients, including making or guaranteeing loans to their clients for living expenses, because to do so would encourage clients to pursue lawsuits that might not otherwise be brought and because such assistance gives lawyers too great a financial stake in the litigation. These dangers do not warrant a prohibition on a lawyer lending a client court costs and litigation expenses, including the expenses of medical examination and the costs of obtaining and presenting evidence, because these advances are virtually indistinguishable from contingent fees and help ensure access to the courts. Similarly, an exception allowing lawyers representing indigent clients to pay court costs and litigation expenses regardless of whether these funds will be repaid is warranted.

Person Paying for a Lawyer's Services

[11] Lawyers are frequently asked to represent a client under circumstances in which a third person will compensate the lawyer, in whole or in part. The third person might be a relative or friend, an indemnitor (such as a liability insurance company), or a co-client (such as a corporation sued along with one or more of its employees). Because third-party payers frequently have interests that differ from those of the client, including interests in minimizing the amount spent on the representation and in learning how the representation is progressing, lawyers are prohibited from accepting or continuing such representations unless the lawyer determines that there will be no interference with the lawyer's independent professional judgment and there is informed consent from the client. *See also* rule 32:5.4(c) (prohibiting interference with a lawyer's professional judgment by one who recommends, employs, or pays the lawyer to render legal services for another).

[12] Sometimes, it will be sufficient for the lawyer to obtain the client's informed consent regarding the fact of the payment and the identity of the third-party payer. If, however, the fee arrangement creates a conflict of interest for the lawyer, then the lawyer must comply with rule 32:1.7. The lawyer must also conform to the requirements of rule 32:1.6 concerning confidentiality. Under rule 32:1.7(a), a conflict of interest exists if there is significant risk that the lawyer's representation of the client will be materially limited by the lawyer's own interest in the fee arrangement or by the lawyer's responsibilities to the third-party payer (for example, when the third-party payer is a co-client). Under rule 32:1.7(b), the lawyer may accept or continue the representation with the informed consent of each affected client, unless the conflict is nonconsentable under that paragraph. Under rule 32:1.7(b), the informed consent must be confirmed in writing.

[12a] When the lawyer is publicly-compensated, such as in the case of a public defender in a criminal case or a guardian appointed in a civil case or when civil legal services are provided by a legal aid organization, the fee arrangement ordinarily does not pose the same risk of interference with the lawyer's independent professional judgment that exists in other contexts. Under paragraph (f), such a lawyer must disclose the fact that the lawyer is being compensated through public funding or that legal services are being provided as part of a legal aid organization; however, formal consent by the client to the fee arrangement is not required under such circumstances given the limited ability of an indigent client as a practical matter to refuse the services of the lawyer being compensated through public funding or through legal aid.

Aggregate Settlements

[13] Differences in willingness to make or accept an offer of settlement are among the risks of common representation of multiple clients by a single lawyer. Under rule 32:1.7, this is one of the risks that should be discussed before undertaking the representation, as part of the process of obtaining the clients' informed consent. In addition, rule 32:1.2(a) protects each client's right to have the final say in deciding whether to accept or reject an offer of settlement and in deciding whether to enter a guilty or nolo contendere plea in a criminal case. The rule stated in this paragraph is a corollary of both these rules and provides that, before any settlement offer or plea bargain is made or accepted on behalf of multiple clients, the lawyer must inform each of them about all the material terms of the settlement, including what the other clients will receive or pay if the settlement or plea offer is accepted. *See also* rule 32:1.0(e) (definition of informed consent). Lawyers representing a class of plaintiffs or defendants, or those proceeding derivatively, may not have a full client-lawyer relationship with each member of the class; nevertheless, such lawyers must comply with applicable rules regulating notification of class members and other procedural requirements designed to ensure adequate protection of the entire class.

Limiting Liability and Settling Malpractice Claims

[14] Agreements prospectively limiting a lawyer's liability for malpractice are prohibited because they are likely to undermine competent and diligent representation. Also, many clients are unable to evaluate the desirability of making such an agreement before a dispute has arisen, particularly if they are then represented by the lawyer seeking the agreement. This paragraph does not, however, prohibit a lawyer from entering into an agreement with the client to arbitrate legal malpractice claims, provided such agreements are enforceable and the client is fully informed of the scope and effect of the agreement. Nor does this paragraph limit the ability of lawyers to practice in the form of a limited-liability entity, where permitted by law, provided that each lawyer remains personally liable to the client for his or her own conduct and the firm complies with any conditions required by law, such as provisions requiring client notification or maintenance of adequate liability insurance. Nor does it prohibit an agreement in accordance with rule 32:1.2 that defines the scope of the representation, although a definition of scope that makes the obligations of representation illusory will amount to an attempt to limit liability.

[15] Agreements settling a claim or a potential claim for malpractice are not prohibited by this rule. Nevertheless, in view of the danger that a lawyer will take unfair advantage of an unrepresented client or former client, the lawyer must first advise such a person in writing of the appropriateness of independent representation in connection with such a settlement. In addition, the lawyer must give the client or former client a reasonable opportunity to find and consult independent counsel.

Acquiring Proprietary Interest in Litigation

[16] Paragraph (i) states the traditional general rule that lawyers are prohibited from acquiring a proprietary interest in litigation. Like paragraph (e), the general rule has its basis in common law champerty and maintenance and is designed to avoid giving the lawyer too great an interest in the representation. In addition, when the lawyer acquires an ownership interest in the subject of the representation, it will be more difficult for a client to discharge the lawyer if the client so desires. The rule is subject to specific exceptions developed in decisional law and continued in these rules. The exception for certain advances of the costs of litigation is set forth in paragraph (e). In addition, paragraph (i) sets forth exceptions for liens authorized by law to secure the lawyer's fees or expenses and contracts for reasonable contingent fees. Iowa law determines which liens are authorized. These may include liens granted by statute and liens acquired by contract with the client. When a lawyer acquires by contract a security interest in property other than that recovered through the lawyer's efforts in the litigation, such an acquisition is a business or financial transaction with a client and is governed by the requirements of paragraph (a). Contracts for contingent fees in civil cases are governed by rule 32:1.5.

Client-Lawyer Sexual Relationships

[17] The relationship between lawyer and client is a fiduciary one in which the lawyer occupies the highest position of trust and confidence. The relationship is almost always unequal; thus, a sexual relationship between lawyer and client can involve unfair exploitation of the lawyer's fiduciary role, in violation of the lawyer's basic ethical obligation not to use the trust of the client to the client's disadvantage. In addition, such a relationship presents a significant danger that, because of the lawyer's emotional involvement, the lawyer will be unable to represent the client without impairment of the exercise of independent professional judgment. Moreover, a blurred line between the professional and personal relationships may make it difficult to predict to what extent client confidences will be protected by the attorney-client evidentiary privilege, since client confidences are protected by privilege only when they are imparted in the context of the client-lawyer relationship. Because of the significant danger of harm to client interests and because the client's own emotional involvement renders it unlikely that the client could give adequate informed consent, this rule prohibits the lawyer from having sexual relations with a client regardless of whether the relationship is consensual and regardless of the absence of prejudice to the client.

[18] Sexual relationships that predate the client-lawyer relationship are not prohibited. Issues relating to the exploitation of the fiduciary relationship and client dependency are diminished when the sexual relationship existed prior to the commencement of the client-lawyer relationship. However, before proceeding with the representation in these circumstances, the lawyer should consider whether the lawyer's ability to represent the client will be materially limited by the relationship. *See* rule 32:1.7(a)(2).

[19] When the client is an organization, paragraph (j) of this rule prohibits a lawyer for the organization (whether inside counsel or outside counsel) from having a sexual relationship with a constituent of the organization who supervises, directs, or regularly consults with that lawyer concerning the organization's legal matters.

Imputation of Prohibitions

[20] Under paragraph (k), a prohibition on conduct by an individual lawyer in paragraphs (a) through (i) also applies to all lawyers associated in a firm with the personally prohibited lawyer. For example, one lawyer in a firm may not enter into a business transaction with a client of another member of the firm without complying with paragraph (a), even if the first lawyer is not personally involved in the representation of the client. The prohibitions set forth in paragraphs (j) and (l) are personal and are not applied to associated lawyers.
[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:1.9: DUTIES TO FORMER CLIENTS

(a) A lawyer who has formerly represented a client in a matter shall not thereafter represent

another person in the same or a substantially related matter in which that person's interests are materially adverse to the interests of the former client unless the former client gives informed consent, confirmed in writing.

(b) A lawyer shall not knowingly represent a person in the same or a substantially related matter in which a firm with which the lawyer formerly was associated had previously represented a client

(1) whose interests are materially adverse to that person, and

(2) about whom the lawyer had acquired information protected by rules 32:1.6 and 32:1.9(c) that is material to the matter, unless the former client gives informed consent, confirmed in writing.

(c) A lawyer who has formerly represented a client in a matter or whose present or former firm has formerly represented a client in a matter shall not thereafter:

(1) use information relating to the representation to the disadvantage of the former client except as these rules would permit or require with respect to a client, or when the information has become generally known; or

(2) reveal information relating to the representation except as these rules would permit or require with respect to a client.

Comment

[1] After termination of a client-lawyer relationship, a lawyer has certain continuing duties with respect to confidentiality and conflicts of interest and thus may not represent another client except in conformity with this rule. Under this rule, for example, a lawyer could not properly seek to rescind on behalf of a new client a contract drafted on behalf of the former client. So also a lawyer who has prosecuted an accused person could not properly represent the accused in a subsequent civil action against the government concerning the same transaction. Nor could a lawyer who has represented multiple clients in a matter represent one of the clients against the others in the same or a substantially related matter after a dispute arose among the clients in that matter, unless all affected clients give informed consent. *See* comment [9]. Current and former government lawyers must comply with this rule to the extent required by rule 32:1.11.

[2] The scope of a "matter" for purposes of this rule depends on the facts of a particular situation or transaction. The lawyer's involvement in a matter can also be a question of degree. When a lawyer has been directly involved in a specific transaction, subsequent representation of other clients with materially adverse interests in that transaction clearly is prohibited. On the other hand, a lawyer who recurrently handled a type of problem for a former client is not precluded from later representing another client in a factually distinct problem of that type even though the subsequent representation involves a position adverse to the prior client. Similar considerations can apply to the reassignment of military lawyers between defense and prosecution functions within the same military jurisdictions. The underlying question is whether the lawyer was so involved in the matter that the subsequent representation can be justly regarded as a changing of sides in the matter in question.

[3] Matters are "substantially related" for purposes of this rule if they involve the same transaction or legal dispute or if there otherwise is a substantial risk that confidential factual information as would normally have been obtained in the prior representation would materially advance the client's position in the subsequent matter. For example, a lawyer who has represented a businessperson and learned extensive private financial information about that person may not then represent that person's spouse in seeking a divorce. Similarly, a lawyer who has previously represented a client in securing environmental permits to build a shopping center would be precluded from representing neighbors seeking to oppose rezoning of the property on the basis of environmental considerations; however, the lawyer would not be precluded, on the grounds of substantial relationship, from defending a tenant of the completed shopping center in resisting eviction for nonpayment of rent. Information that has been disclosed to the public or to other parties adverse to the former client ordinarily will not be disqualifying. Information acquired in a prior representation may have been rendered obsolete by the passage of time, a circumstance that may be relevant in determining whether two representations are substantially related. In the case of an organizational client, general knowledge of the client's policies and practices ordinarily will not preclude a subsequent representation; on the other hand, knowledge of specific facts gained in a prior representation that are relevant to the matter in question ordinarily will preclude such a representation. A former client is not required

to reveal the confidential information learned by the lawyer in order to establish a substantial risk that the lawyer has confidential information to use in the subsequent matter. A conclusion about the possession of such information may be based on the nature of the services the lawyer provided the former client and information that would in ordinary practice be learned by a lawyer providing such services.

Lawyers Moving Between Firms

[4] When lawyers have been associated within a firm but then end their association, the question of whether a lawyer should undertake representation is more complicated. There are several competing considerations. First, the client previously represented by the former firm must be reasonably assured that the principle of loyalty to the client is not compromised. Second, the rule should not be so broadly cast as to preclude other persons from having reasonable choice of legal counsel. Third, the rule should not unreasonably hamper lawyers from forming new associations and taking on new clients after having left a previous association. In this connection, it should be recognized that today many lawyers practice in firms, that many lawyers to some degree limit their practice to one field or another, and that many move from one association to another several times in their careers. If the concept of imputation were applied with unqualified rigor, the result would be radical curtailment of the opportunity of lawyers to move from one practice setting to another and of the opportunity of clients to change counsel.

[5] Paragraph (b) operates to disqualify the lawyer only when the lawyer involved has actual knowledge of information protected by rules 32:1.6 and 32:1.9(c). Thus, if a lawyer while with one firm acquired no knowledge or information relating to a particular client of the firm, and that lawyer later joined another firm, neither the lawyer individually nor the second firm is disqualified from representing another client in the same or a related matter even though the interests of the two clients conflict. See rule 32:1.10(b) for the restrictions on a firm once a lawyer has terminated association with the firm.

[6] Application of paragraph (b) depends on a situation's particular facts, aided by inferences, deductions, or working presumptions that reasonably may be made about the way in which lawyers work together. A lawyer may have general access to files of all clients of a law firm and may regularly participate in discussions of their affairs; it should be inferred that such a lawyer in fact is privy to all information about all the firm's clients. In contrast, another lawyer may have access to the files of only a limited number of clients and participate in discussions of the affairs of no other clients; in the absence of information to the contrary, it should be inferred that such a lawyer in fact is privy to information about the clients actually served but not those of other clients. In such an inquiry, the burden of proof should rest upon the firm whose disqualification is sought.

[7] Independent of the question of disqualification of a firm, a lawyer changing professional association has a continuing duty to preserve confidentiality of information about a client formerly represented. See rules 32:1.6 and 32:1.9(c).

[8] Paragraph (c) provides that information acquired by the lawyer in the course of representing a client may not subsequently be used or revealed by the lawyer to the disadvantage of the client. However, the fact that a lawyer has once served a client does not preclude the lawyer from using generally known information about that client when later representing another client.

[9] The provisions of this rule are for the protection of former clients and can be waived if the client gives informed consent, which consent must be confirmed in writing under paragraphs (a) and (b). See rule 32:1.0(e). With regard to the effectiveness of an advance waiver, see comment [22] to rule 32:1.7. With regard to disqualification of a firm with which a lawyer is or was formerly associated, see rule 32:1.10.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:1.10: IMPUTATION OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST: GENERAL RULE

(a) While lawyers are associated in a firm, none of them shall knowingly represent a client when any one of them practicing alone would be prohibited from doing so by rule 32:1.7 or 32:1.9, unless the prohibition is based on a personal interest of the prohibited lawyer and does not present a significant risk of materially limiting the representation of the client by the remaining lawyers in the firm.

(b) When a lawyer has terminated an association with a firm, the firm is not prohibited

from thereafter representing a person with interests materially adverse to those of a client represented by the formerly associated lawyer and not currently represented by the firm, unless:

(1) the matter is the same or substantially related to that in which the formerly associated lawyer represented the client; and

(2) any lawyer remaining in the firm has information protected by rules 32:1.6 and 32:1.9(c) that is material to the matter.

(c) A disqualification prescribed by this rule may be waived by the affected client under the conditions stated in rule 32:1.7.

(d) The disqualification of lawyers associated in a firm with former or current government lawyers is governed by rule 32:1.11.

Comment

Definition of "Firm"

[1] For purposes of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct, the term "firm" denotes lawyers in a law partnership, professional corporation, sole proprietorship, or other association authorized to practice law; or lawyers employed in a legal services organization or the legal department of a corporation or other organization. *See* rule 32:1.0(c). Whether two or more lawyers constitute a firm within this definition can depend on the specific facts. *See* rule 32:1.0, comments [2] - [4].

Principles of Imputed Disqualification

[2] The rule of imputed disqualification stated in paragraph (a) gives effect to the principle of loyalty to the client as it applies to lawyers who practice in a law firm. Such situations can be considered from the premise that a firm of lawyers is essentially one lawyer for purposes of the rules governing loyalty to the client, or from the premise that each lawyer is vicariously bound by the obligation of loyalty owed by each lawyer with whom the lawyer is associated. Paragraph (a) operates only among the lawyers currently associated in a firm. When a lawyer moves from one firm to another, the situation is governed by rules 32:1.9(b) and 32:1.10(b).

[3] The rule in paragraph (a) does not prohibit representation where neither questions of client loyalty nor protection of confidential information are presented. Where one lawyer in a firm could not effectively represent a given client because of strong political beliefs, for example, but that lawyer will do no work on the case and the personal beliefs of the lawyer will not materially limit the representation by others in the firm, the firm should not be disqualified. On the other hand, if an opposing party in a case were owned by a lawyer in the law firm, and others in the firm would be materially limited in pursuing the matter because of loyalty to that lawyer, the personal disqualification of the lawyer would be imputed to all others in the firm.

[4] The rule in paragraph (a) also does not prohibit representation by others in the law firm where the person prohibited from involvement in a matter is a nonlawyer, such as a paralegal or legal secretary. Nor does paragraph (a) prohibit representation if the lawyer is prohibited from acting because of events before the person became a lawyer, for example, work that the person did while a law student. Such persons, however, ordinarily must be screened from any personal participation in the matter to avoid communication to others in the firm of confidential information that both the nonlawyers and the firm have a legal duty to protect. In addition, written notice must be promptly given to any affected former client to enable the former client to ascertain compliance with the provisions of this rule. *See* rules 32:1.0(k) and 32:5.3.

[5] Rule 32:1.10(b) operates to permit a law firm, under certain circumstances, to represent a person with interests directly adverse to those of a client represented by a lawyer who formerly was associated with the firm. The rule applies regardless of when the formerly associated lawyer represented the client. However, the law firm may not represent a person with interests adverse to those of a present client of the firm, which would violate rule 32:1.7. Moreover, the firm may not represent the person where the matter is the same or substantially related to that in which the formerly associated lawyer represented the client and any other lawyer currently in the firm has material information protected by rules 32:1.6 and 32:1.9(c).

[6] Rule 32:1.10(c) removes imputation with the informed consent of the affected client or former

client under the conditions stated in rule 32:1.7. The conditions stated in rule 32:1.7 require the lawyer to determine that the representation is not prohibited by rule 32:1.7(b) and that each affected client or former client has given informed consent to the representation, confirmed in writing. In some cases, the risk may be so severe that the conflict may not be cured by client consent. For a discussion of the effectiveness of client waivers of conflicts that might arise in the future, see rule 32:1.7, comment [22]. For a definition of informed consent, see rule 32:1.0(e).

[7] Where a lawyer has joined a private firm after having represented the government, imputation is governed by rule 32:1.11(b) and (c), not this rule. Under rule 32:1.11(d), where a lawyer represents the government after having served clients in private practice, nongovernmental employment, or in another government agency, former-client conflicts are not imputed to government lawyers associated with the individually disqualified lawyer.

[8] Where a lawyer is prohibited from engaging in certain transactions under rule 32:1.8, paragraph (k) of that rule, and not this rule, determines whether that prohibition also applies to other lawyers associated in a firm with the personally prohibited lawyer.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:1.11: SPECIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST FOR FORMER AND CURRENT GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

(a) Except as law may otherwise expressly permit, a lawyer who has formerly served as a public officer or employee of the government:

(1) is subject to rule 32:1.9(c); and

(2) shall not otherwise represent a client in connection with a matter in which the lawyer participated personally and substantially as a public officer or employee, unless the appropriate government agency gives its informed consent, confirmed in writing, to the representation.

(b) When a lawyer is disqualified from representation under paragraph (a), no lawyer in a firm with which that lawyer is associated may knowingly undertake or continue representation in such a matter unless:

(1) the disqualified lawyer is timely screened from any participation in the matter and is apportioned no part of the fee therefrom; and

(2) written notice is promptly given to the appropriate government agency to enable it to ascertain compliance with the provisions of this rule.

(c) Except as law may otherwise expressly permit, a lawyer having information that the lawyer knows is confidential government information about a person, acquired when the lawyer was a public officer or employee, may not represent a private client whose interests are adverse to that person in a matter in which the information could be used to the material disadvantage of that person. As used in this rule, the term “confidential government information” means information that has been obtained under governmental authority and which, at the time this rule is applied, the government is prohibited by law from disclosing to the public or has a legal privilege not to disclose and which is not otherwise available to the public. A firm with which that lawyer is associated may undertake or continue representation in the matter only if the disqualified lawyer is timely screened from any participation in the matter and is apportioned no part of the fee therefrom.

(d) Except as law may otherwise expressly permit, a lawyer currently serving as a public officer or employee:

(1) is subject to rules 32:1.7 and 32:1.9; and

(2) shall not:

(i) participate in a matter in which the lawyer participated personally and substantially while in private practice or nongovernmental employment, unless the appropriate government agency gives its informed consent, confirmed in writing; or

(ii) negotiate for private employment with any person who is involved as a party or as lawyer for a party in a matter in which the lawyer is participating personally and substantially, except that a lawyer serving as a law clerk to a judge, other adjudicative officer, or arbitrator may negotiate for private employment as permitted by rule 32:1.12(b) and subject to the conditions stated in rule 32:1.12(b).

(e) As used in this rule, the term “matter” includes:

(1) any judicial or other proceeding, application, request for a ruling or other determination, contract, claim, controversy, investigation, charge, accusation, arrest, or other particular

matter involving a specific party or parties, and

(2) any other matter covered by the conflict of interest rules of the appropriate government agency.

(f) Prosecutors for the state or county shall not engage in the defense of an accused in any criminal matter during the time they are engaged in such public responsibilities. However, this paragraph does not apply to a lawyer not regularly employed as a prosecutor for the state or county who serves as a special prosecutor for a specific criminal case, provided that the employment does not create a conflict of interest or the lawyer complies with the requirements of rule 32:1.7(b).

Comment

[1] A lawyer who has served or is currently serving as a public officer or employee is personally subject to the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct, including the prohibition against concurrent conflicts of interest stated in rule 32:1.7. In addition, such a lawyer may be subject to statutes and government regulations regarding conflict of interest. Such statutes and regulations may circumscribe the extent to which the government agency may give consent under this rule. See rule 32:1.0(e) for the definition of informed consent.

[2] Paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), and (d)(1) restate the obligations of an individual lawyer who has served or is currently serving as an officer or employee of the government toward a former government or private client. Rule 32:1.10 is not applicable to the conflicts of interest addressed by this rule. Rather, paragraph (b) sets forth a special imputation rule for former government lawyers that provides for screening and notice. Because of the special problems raised by imputation within a government agency, paragraph (d) does not impute the conflicts of a lawyer currently serving as an officer or employee of the government to other associated government officers or employees, although ordinarily it will be prudent to screen such lawyers.

[3] Paragraphs (a)(2) and (d)(2) apply regardless of whether a lawyer is adverse to a former client and are thus designed not only to protect the former client, but also to prevent a lawyer from exploiting public office for the advantage of another client. For example, a lawyer who has pursued a claim on behalf of the government may not pursue the same claim on behalf of a later private client after the lawyer has left government service, except when authorized to do so by the government agency under paragraph (a). Similarly, a lawyer who has pursued a claim on behalf of a private client may not pursue the claim on behalf of the government, except when authorized to do so by paragraph (d). As with paragraphs (a)(1) and (d)(1), rule 32:1.10 is not applicable to the conflicts of interest addressed by these paragraphs.

[4] This rule represents a balancing of interests. On the one hand, where the successive clients are a government agency and another client, public or private, the risk exists that power or discretion vested in that agency might be used for the special benefit of the other client. A lawyer should not be in a position where benefit to the other client might affect performance of the lawyer's professional functions on behalf of the government. Also, unfair advantage could accrue to the other client by reason of access to confidential government information about the client's adversary obtainable only through the lawyer's government service. On the other hand, the rules governing lawyers presently or formerly employed by a government agency should not be so restrictive as to inhibit transfer of employment to and from the government. The government has a legitimate need to attract qualified lawyers as well as to maintain high ethical standards. Thus a former government lawyer is disqualified only from particular matters in which the lawyer participated personally and substantially. The provisions for screening and waiver in paragraph (b) are necessary to prevent the disqualification rule from imposing too severe a deterrent against entering public service. The limitation of disqualification in paragraphs (a)(2) and (d)(2) to matters involving a specific party or parties, rather than extending disqualification to all substantive issues on which the lawyer worked, serves a similar function.

[5] When a lawyer has been employed by one government agency and then moves to a second government agency, it may be appropriate to treat that second agency as another client for purposes of this rule, as when a lawyer is employed by a city and subsequently is employed by a federal agency. However, because the conflict of interest is governed by paragraph (d), the latter agency is not required to screen the lawyer as paragraph (b) requires a law firm to do. The question of whether two government agencies should be regarded as the same or different clients for conflict of interest

purposes is beyond the scope of these rules. *See* rule 32:1.13 comment [9].

[6] Paragraphs (b) and (c) contemplate a screening arrangement. *See* rule 32:1.0(k) (requirements for screening procedures). These paragraphs do not prohibit a lawyer from receiving a salary or partnership share established by prior independent agreement, but that lawyer may not receive compensation directly relating the lawyer's compensation to the fee in the matter in which the lawyer is disqualified.

[7] Notice, including a description of the screened lawyer's prior representation and of the screening procedures employed, generally should be given as soon as practicable after the need for screening becomes apparent.

[8] Paragraph (c) operates only when the lawyer in question has knowledge of the information, which means actual knowledge; it does not operate with respect to information that merely could be imputed to the lawyer.

[9] Paragraphs (a) and (d) do not prohibit a lawyer from jointly representing a private party and a government agency when doing so is permitted by rule 32:1.7 and is not otherwise prohibited by law.

[10] For purposes of paragraph (e) of this rule, a "matter" may continue in another form. In determining whether two particular matters are the same, the lawyer should consider the extent to which the matters involve the same basic facts, the same or related parties, and the time elapsed.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:1.12: FORMER JUDGE, ARBITRATOR, MEDIATOR, OR OTHER THIRD-PARTY NEUTRAL

(a) Except as stated in paragraph (d), a lawyer shall not represent anyone in connection with a matter in which the lawyer participated personally and substantially as a judge or other adjudicative officer or law clerk to such a person or as an arbitrator, mediator, or other third-party neutral, unless all parties to the proceeding give informed consent, confirmed in writing.

(b) A lawyer shall not negotiate for employment with any person who is involved as a party or as lawyer for a party in a matter in which the lawyer is participating personally and substantially as a judge or other adjudicative officer or as an arbitrator, mediator, or other third-party neutral. A lawyer serving as a law clerk to a judge or other adjudicative officer may negotiate for employment with a party or lawyer involved in a matter in which the law clerk is participating personally and substantially, but only after the law clerk has notified the judge or other adjudicative officer.

(c) If a lawyer is disqualified by paragraph (a), no lawyer in a firm with which that lawyer is associated may knowingly undertake or continue representation in the matter unless:

(1) the disqualified lawyer is timely screened from any participation in the matter and is apportioned no part of the fee therefrom; and

(2) written notice is promptly given to the parties and any appropriate tribunal to enable them to ascertain compliance with the provisions of this rule.

(d) An arbitrator selected as a partisan of a party in a multimember arbitration panel is not prohibited from subsequently representing that party.

Comment

[1] This rule generally parallels rule 32:1.11. The term "personally and substantially" signifies that a judge who was a member of a multimember court, and thereafter left judicial office to practice law, is not prohibited from representing a client in a matter pending in the court, but in which the former judge did not participate. So also the fact that a former judge exercised administrative responsibility in a court does not prevent the former judge from acting as a lawyer in a matter where the judge had previously exercised remote or incidental administrative responsibility that did not affect the merits. Compare the comment to rule 32:1.11. The term "adjudicative officer" includes such officials as judges pro tempore, referees, special masters, hearing officers, and other parajudicial officers, and also lawyers who serve as part-time judges. Application section III(B) of the Iowa Code of Judicial Conduct provides that a magistrate or other continuing part-time judge "shall not act as a lawyer in a proceeding in which the judge has served as a judge or in any other proceeding related thereto." Although phrased differently from this rule, that rule corresponds in meaning.

[2] Like former judges, lawyers who have served as arbitrators, mediators, or other third-party

neutrals may be asked to represent a client in a matter in which the lawyer participated personally and substantially. This rule forbids such representation unless all of the parties to the proceedings give their informed consent, confirmed in writing. *See* rule 32:1.0(e) and (b). Other law or codes of ethics governing third-party neutrals may impose more stringent standards of personal or imputed disqualification. *See* rule 32:2.4.

[3] Although lawyers who serve as third-party neutrals do not have information concerning the parties that is protected under rule 32:1.6, they typically owe the parties an obligation of confidentiality under law or codes of ethics governing third-party neutrals. Thus, paragraph (c) provides that conflicts of the personally disqualified lawyer will be imputed to other lawyers in a law firm unless the conditions of this paragraph are met.

[4] Requirements for screening procedures are stated in rule 32:1.0(k). Paragraph (c)(1) does not prohibit the screened lawyer from receiving a salary or partnership share established by prior independent agreement, but that lawyer may not receive compensation directly related to the matter in which the lawyer is disqualified.

[5] Notice, including a description of the screened lawyer's prior representation and of the screening procedures employed, generally should be given as soon as practicable after the need for screening becomes apparent.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; April 30, 2010, effective May 3, 2010]

Rule 32:1.13: ORGANIZATION AS CLIENT

(a) A lawyer employed or retained by an organization represents the organization acting through its duly authorized constituents.

(b) If a lawyer for an organization knows that an officer, employee, or other person associated with the organization is engaged in action, intends to act, or refuses to act in a matter related to the representation that is a violation of a legal obligation to the organization, or a violation of law that reasonably might be imputed to the organization, and that is likely to result in substantial injury to the organization, then the lawyer shall proceed as is reasonably necessary in the best interest of the organization. Unless the lawyer reasonably believes that it is not necessary in the best interest of the organization to do so, the lawyer shall refer the matter to higher authority in the organization, including, if warranted by the circumstances to the highest authority that can act on behalf of the organization as determined by applicable law.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d), if

(1) despite the lawyer's efforts in accordance with paragraph (b) the highest authority that can act on behalf of the organization insists upon or fails to address in a timely and appropriate manner an action, or a refusal to act, that is clearly a violation of law, and

(2) the lawyer reasonably believes that the violation is reasonably certain to result in substantial injury to the organization,

then the lawyer may reveal information relating to the representation whether or not rule 32:1.6 permits such disclosure, but only if and to the extent the lawyer reasonably believes necessary to prevent substantial injury to the organization.

(d) Paragraph (c) shall not apply with respect to information relating to a lawyer's representation of an organization to investigate an alleged violation of law, or to defend the organization or an officer, employee, or other constituent associated with the organization against a claim arising out of an alleged violation of law.

(e) A lawyer who reasonably believes that the lawyer has been discharged because of the lawyer's actions taken pursuant to paragraphs (b) or (c), or who withdraws under circumstances that require or permit the lawyer to take action under either of those paragraphs, shall proceed as the lawyer reasonably believes necessary to ensure that the organization's highest authority is informed of the lawyer's discharge or withdrawal.

(f) In dealing with an organization's directors, officers, employees, members, shareholders, or other constituents, a lawyer shall explain the identity of the client when the lawyer knows or reasonably should know that the organization's interests are adverse to those of the constituents with whom the lawyer is dealing.

(g) A lawyer representing an organization may also represent any of its directors, officers, employees, members, shareholders, or other constituents, subject to the provisions of rule 32:1.7. If the organization's consent to the dual representation is required by rule 32:1.7, the

consent shall be given by an appropriate official of the organization other than the individual who is to be represented, or by the shareholders.

Comment

The Entity as the Client

[1] An organizational client is a legal entity, but it cannot act except through its officers, directors, employees, shareholders, and other constituents. Officers, directors, employees, and shareholders are the constituents of the corporate organizational client. The duties defined in this comment apply equally to unincorporated associations. “Other constituents” as used in this comment means the positions equivalent to officers, directors, employees, and shareholders held by persons acting for organizational clients that are not corporations.

[2] When one of the constituents of an organizational client communicates with the organization’s lawyer in that person’s organizational capacity, the communication is protected by rule 32:1.6. Thus, by way of example, if an organizational client requests its lawyer to investigate allegations of wrongdoing, interviews made in the course of that investigation between the lawyer and the client’s employees or other constituents are covered by rule 32:1.6. This does not mean, however, that constituents of an organizational client are the clients of the lawyer. The lawyer may not disclose to such constituents information relating to the representation except for disclosures explicitly or impliedly authorized by the organizational client in order to carry out the representation or as otherwise permitted by rule 32:1.6.

[3] When constituents of the organization make decisions for it, the decisions ordinarily must be accepted by the lawyer even if their utility or prudence is doubtful. Decisions concerning policy and operations, including ones entailing serious risk, are not as such in the lawyer’s province. Paragraph (b) makes clear, however, that when the lawyer knows that the organization is likely to be substantially injured by action of an officer or other constituent that violates a legal obligation to the organization or is in violation of law that might be imputed to the organization, the lawyer must proceed as is reasonably necessary in the best interest of the organization. As defined in rule 32:1.0(f), knowledge can be inferred from circumstances, and a lawyer cannot ignore the obvious.

[4] In determining how to proceed under paragraph (b), the lawyer should give due consideration to the seriousness of the violation and its consequences, the responsibility in the organization and the apparent motivation of the person involved, the policies of the organization concerning such matters, and any other relevant considerations. Ordinarily, referral to a higher authority would be necessary. In some circumstances, however, it may be appropriate for the lawyer to ask the constituent to reconsider the matter; for example, if the circumstances involve a constituent’s innocent misunderstanding of law and subsequent acceptance of the lawyer’s advice, the lawyer may reasonably conclude that the best interest of the organization does not require that the matter be referred to higher authority. If a constituent persists in conduct contrary to the lawyer’s advice, it will be necessary for the lawyer to take steps to have the matter reviewed by a higher authority in the organization. If the matter is of sufficient seriousness and importance or urgency to the organization, referral to higher authority in the organization may be necessary even if the lawyer has not communicated with the constituent. Any measures taken should, to the extent practicable, minimize the risk of revealing information relating to the representation to persons outside the organization. Even in circumstances where a lawyer is not obligated by rule 32:1.13 to proceed, a lawyer may bring to the attention of an organizational client, including its highest authority, matters that the lawyer reasonably believes to be of sufficient importance to warrant doing so in the best interest of the organization.

[5] Paragraph (b) also makes clear that when it is reasonably necessary to enable the organization to address the matter in a timely and appropriate manner, the lawyer must refer the matter to higher authority, including, if warranted by the circumstances, the highest authority that can act on behalf of the organization under applicable law. The organization’s highest authority to whom a matter may be referred ordinarily will be the board of directors or similar governing body. However, applicable law may prescribe that under certain conditions the highest authority reposes elsewhere, for example, in the independent directors of a corporation.

Relation to Other Rules

[6] The authority and responsibility provided in this rule are concurrent with the authority and responsibility provided in other rules. In particular, this rule does not limit or expand the lawyer's responsibility under rule 32:1.8, 32:1.16, 32:3.3, or 32:4.1. Paragraph (c) of this rule supplements rule 32:1.6(b) by providing an additional basis upon which the lawyer may reveal information relating to the representation, but does not modify, restrict, or limit the provisions of rule 32:1.6(b)(1) - (6). Under paragraph (c) the lawyer may reveal such information only when the organization's highest authority insists upon or fails to address threatened or ongoing action that is clearly a violation of law, and then only to the extent the lawyer reasonably believes necessary to prevent reasonably certain substantial injury to the organization. It is not necessary that the lawyer's services be used in furtherance of the violation, but it is required that the matter be related to the lawyer's representation of the organization. If the lawyer's services are being used by an organization to further a crime or fraud by the organization, rules 32:1.6(b)(2) and 32:1.6(b)(3) may permit the lawyer to disclose confidential information. In such circumstances rule 32:1.2(d) may also be applicable, in which event, withdrawal from the representation under rule 32:1.16(a)(1) may be required.

[7] Paragraph (d) makes clear that the authority of a lawyer to disclose information relating to a representation in circumstances described in paragraph (c) does not apply with respect to information relating to a lawyer's engagement by an organization to investigate an alleged violation of law or to defend the organization or an officer, employee, or other person associated with the organization against a claim arising out of an alleged violation of law. This is necessary in order to enable organizational clients to enjoy the full benefits of legal counsel in conducting an investigation or defending against a claim.

[8] A lawyer who reasonably believes that the lawyer has been discharged because of the lawyer's actions taken pursuant to paragraph (b) or (c), or who withdraws in circumstances that require or permit the lawyer to take action under either of these paragraphs, must proceed as the lawyer reasonably believes necessary to assure that the organization's highest authority is informed of the lawyer's discharge or withdrawal.

Government Agency

[9] The duty defined in this rule applies to governmental organizations. Defining precisely the identity of the client and prescribing the resulting obligations of such lawyers may be more difficult in the government context and is a matter beyond the scope of these rules. *See Scope* [18]. Although in some circumstances the client may be a specific agency, it may also be a branch of government, such as the executive branch, or the government as a whole. For example, if the action or failure to act involves the head of a bureau, either the department of which the bureau is a part or the relevant branch of government may be the client for purposes of this rule. Moreover, in a matter involving the conduct of government officials, a government lawyer may have authority under applicable law to question such conduct more extensively than that of a lawyer for a private organization in similar circumstances. Thus, when the client is a governmental organization, a different balance may be appropriate between maintaining confidentiality and ensuring that the wrongful act is prevented or rectified, for public business is involved. In addition, duties of lawyers employed by the government or lawyers in military service may be defined by statutes and regulation. This rule does not limit that authority. *See Scope*.

Clarifying the Lawyer's Role

[10] There are times when the organization's interest may be or become adverse to those of one or more of its constituents. In such circumstances the lawyer should advise any constituent, whose interest the lawyer finds adverse to that of the organization, of the conflict or potential conflict of interest, that the lawyer cannot represent such constituent, and that such person may wish to obtain independent representation. Care must be taken to ensure that the individual understands that, when there is such adversity of interest, the lawyer for the organization cannot provide legal representation for that constituent individual, and that discussions between the lawyer for the organization and the individual may not be privileged.

[11] Whether such a warning should be given by the lawyer for the organization to any constituent individual may turn on the facts of each case.

Dual Representation

[12] Paragraph (g) recognizes that a lawyer for an organization may also represent a principal officer or major shareholder.

Derivative Actions

[13] Under generally prevailing law, the shareholders or members of a corporation may bring suit to compel the directors to perform their legal obligations in the supervision of the organization. Members of unincorporated associations have essentially the same right. Such an action may be brought nominally by the organization, but usually is, in fact, a legal controversy over management of the organization.

[14] The question can arise whether counsel for the organization may defend such an action. The proposition that the organization is the lawyer's client does not alone resolve the issue. Most derivative actions are a normal incident of an organization's affairs, to be defended by the organization's lawyer like any other suit. However, if the claim involves serious charges of wrongdoing by those in control of the organization, a conflict may arise between the lawyer's duty to the organization and the lawyer's relationship with the board. In those circumstances, rule 32:1.7 governs who should represent the directors and the organization.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:1.14: CLIENT WITH DIMINISHED CAPACITY

(a) When a client's capacity to make adequately considered decisions in connection with a representation is diminished, whether because of minority, mental impairment, or for some other reason, the lawyer shall, as far as reasonably possible, maintain a normal client-lawyer relationship with the client.

(b) When the lawyer reasonably believes that the client has diminished capacity, is at risk of substantial physical, financial, or other harm unless action is taken, and cannot adequately act in the client's own interest, the lawyer may take reasonably necessary protective action, including consulting with individuals or entities that have the ability to take action to protect the client and, in appropriate cases, seeking the appointment of a guardian ad litem, conservator, or guardian.

(c) Information relating to the representation of a client with diminished capacity is protected by rule 32:1.6. When taking protective action pursuant to paragraph (b), the lawyer is impliedly authorized under rule 32:1.6 to reveal information about the client, but only to the extent reasonably necessary to protect the client's interests.

Comment

[1] The normal client-lawyer relationship is based on the assumption that the client, when properly advised and assisted, is capable of making decisions about important matters. When the client is a minor or suffers from a diminished mental capacity, however, maintaining the ordinary client-lawyer relationship may not be possible in all respects. In particular, a severely incapacitated person may have no power to make legally binding decisions. Nevertheless, a client with diminished capacity often has the ability to understand, deliberate upon, and reach conclusions about matters affecting the client's own well-being. For example, children as young as five or six years of age, and certainly those of ten or twelve, are regarded as having opinions that are entitled to weight in legal proceedings concerning their custody. So also, it is recognized that some persons of advanced age can be quite capable of handling routine financial matters while needing special legal protection concerning major transactions.

[2] The fact that a client suffers a disability does not diminish the lawyer's obligation to treat the client with attention and respect. Even if the person has a legal representative, the lawyer should as far as possible accord the represented person the status of client, particularly in maintaining communication.

[3] The client may wish to have family members or other persons participate in discussions with the lawyer. When necessary to assist in the representation, the presence of such persons generally does not affect the applicability of the attorney-client evidentiary privilege. Nevertheless, the lawyer must keep the client's interests foremost and, except for protective action authorized under paragraph (b), must look to the client, and not family members, to make decisions on the client's behalf.

[4] If a legal representative has already been appointed for the client, the lawyer should ordinarily look to the representative for decisions on behalf of the client. In matters involving a minor, whether the lawyer should look to the parents as natural guardians may depend on the type of proceeding or matter in which the lawyer is representing the minor. If the lawyer represents the guardian as distinct from the ward, and is aware that the guardian is acting adversely to the ward's interest, the lawyer may have an obligation to prevent or rectify the guardian's misconduct. *See* rule 32:1.2(d).

Taking Protective Action

[5] If a lawyer reasonably believes that a client is at risk of substantial physical, financial, or other harm unless action is taken, and that a normal client-lawyer relationship cannot be maintained as provided in paragraph (a) because the client lacks sufficient capacity to communicate or to make adequately considered decisions in connection with the representation, then paragraph (b) permits the lawyer to take protective measures deemed necessary. Such measures could include: consulting with family members, using a reconsideration period to permit clarification or improvement of circumstances, using voluntary surrogate decisionmaking tools such as durable powers of attorney, or consulting with support groups, professional services, adult-protective agencies, or other individuals or entities that have the ability to protect the client. In taking any protective action, the lawyer should be guided by such factors as the wishes and values of the client to the extent known, the client's best interests, and the goals of intruding into the client's decisionmaking autonomy to the least extent feasible, maximizing client capacities, and respecting the client's family and social connections.

[6] In determining the extent of the client's diminished capacity, the lawyer should consider and balance such factors as: the client's ability to articulate reasoning leading to a decision, variability of state of mind, and ability to appreciate consequences of a decision; the substantive fairness of a decision; and the consistency of a decision with the known long-term commitments and values of the client. In appropriate circumstances, the lawyer may seek guidance from an appropriate diagnostician.

[7] If a legal representative has not been appointed, the lawyer should consider whether appointment of a guardian ad litem, conservator, or guardian is necessary to protect the client's interests. Thus, if a client with diminished capacity has substantial property that should be sold for the client's benefit, effective completion of the transaction may require appointment of a legal representative. In addition, rules of procedure in litigation sometimes provide that minors or persons with diminished capacity must be represented by a guardian or next friend if they do not have a general guardian. In many circumstances, however, appointment of a legal representative may be more expensive or traumatic for the client than circumstances in fact require. Evaluation of such circumstances is a matter entrusted to the professional judgment of the lawyer. In considering alternatives, however, the lawyer should be aware of any law that requires the lawyer to advocate the least restrictive action on behalf of the client.

Disclosure of the Client's Condition

[8] Disclosure of the client's diminished capacity could adversely affect the client's interests. For example, raising the question of diminished capacity could, in some circumstances, lead to proceedings for involuntary commitment. Information relating to the representation is protected by rule 32:1.6. Therefore, unless authorized to do so, the lawyer may not disclose such information. When taking protective action pursuant to paragraph (b), the lawyer is impliedly authorized to make the necessary disclosures, even when the client directs the lawyer to the contrary. Nevertheless, given the risks of disclosure, paragraph (c) limits what the lawyer may disclose in consulting with other individuals or entities or seeking the appointment of a legal representative. At the very least, the lawyer should determine whether it is likely that the person or entity consulted with will act adversely to the client's interests before discussing matters related to the client. The lawyer's position in such cases is an unavoidably difficult one.

Emergency Legal Assistance

[9] In an emergency where the health, safety, or a financial interest of a person with seriously diminished capacity is threatened with imminent and irreparable harm, a lawyer may take legal action on behalf of such a person even though the person is unable to establish a client-lawyer relationship or to make or express considered judgments about the matter, when the person or another acting in good faith on that person's behalf has consulted with the lawyer. Even in such an emergency, however, the lawyer should not act unless the lawyer reasonably believes that the person has no other lawyer, agent, or other representative available. The lawyer should take legal action on behalf of the person only to the extent reasonably necessary to maintain the status quo or otherwise avoid imminent and irreparable harm. A lawyer who undertakes to represent a person in such an exigent situation has the same duties under these rules as the lawyer would with respect to a client.

[10] A lawyer who acts on behalf of a person with seriously diminished capacity in an emergency should keep the confidences of the person as if dealing with a client, disclosing them only to the extent necessary to accomplish the intended protective action. The lawyer should disclose to any tribunal involved and to any other counsel involved the nature of his or her relationship with the person. The lawyer should take steps to regularize the relationship or implement other protective solutions as soon as possible. Normally, a lawyer would not seek compensation for such emergency actions taken.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:1.15: SAFEKEEPING PROPERTY

(a) A lawyer shall hold property of clients or third persons that is in a lawyer's possession in connection with a representation separate from the lawyer's own property. Funds shall be kept in a separate account. Other property shall be identified as such and appropriately safeguarded. Complete records of such account funds and other property shall be kept by the lawyer and shall be preserved for a period of six years after termination of the representation.

(b) A lawyer may deposit the lawyer's own funds in a client trust account for the sole purpose of paying bank service charges on that account, but only in an amount necessary for that purpose.

(c) A lawyer shall deposit into a client trust account legal fees and expenses that have been paid in advance, to be withdrawn by the lawyer only as fees are earned or expenses incurred.

(d) Upon receiving funds or other property in which a client or third person has an interest, a lawyer shall promptly notify the client or third person. Except as stated in this rule or otherwise permitted by law or by agreement with the client, a lawyer shall promptly deliver to the client or third person any funds or other property that the client or third person is entitled to receive and, upon request by the client or third person, shall promptly render a full accounting regarding such property.

(e) When in the course of representation a lawyer is in possession of property in which two or more persons (one of whom may be the lawyer) claim interests, the property shall be kept separate by the lawyer until the dispute is resolved. The lawyer shall promptly distribute all portions of the property as to which the interests are not in dispute.

(f) All client trust accounts shall be governed by chapter 45 of the Iowa Court Rules.

Comment

[1] A lawyer should hold property of others with the care required of a professional fiduciary. Securities should be kept in a safe deposit box, except when some other form of safekeeping is warranted by special circumstances. All property that is the property of clients or third persons, including prospective clients, must be kept separate from the lawyer's business and personal property and, if monies, in one or more trust accounts. Separate trust accounts may be warranted when administering estate monies or acting in similar fiduciary capacities. A lawyer should maintain on a current basis books and records in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice and comply with any recordkeeping rules established by law or court order. *See*, Iowa Ct. R. ch 45.

[2] While normally it is impermissible to commingle the lawyer's own funds with client funds, paragraph (b) provides that it is permissible when necessary to pay bank service charges on that

account. Accurate records must be kept regarding which part of the funds are the lawyer's.

[3] Lawyers often receive funds from which the lawyer's fee will be paid. The lawyer is not required to remit to the client funds that the lawyer reasonably believes represent fees owed. However, a lawyer may not hold funds to coerce a client into accepting the lawyer's contention. The disputed portion of the funds must be kept in a trust account and the lawyer should suggest means for prompt resolution of the dispute, such as arbitration. The undisputed portion of the funds shall be promptly distributed.

[4] Paragraph (e) also recognizes that third parties may have lawful claims against specific funds or other property in a lawyer's custody, such as a client's creditor who has a lien on funds recovered in a personal injury action. A lawyer may have a duty under applicable law to protect such third-party claims against wrongful interference by the client. In such cases, when the third-party claim is not frivolous under applicable law, the lawyer must refuse to surrender the property to the client until the claims are resolved. A lawyer should not unilaterally assume to arbitrate a dispute between the client and the third party; but when there are substantial grounds for dispute as to the person entitled to the funds, the lawyer may file an action to have a court resolve the dispute.

[5] The obligations of a lawyer under this rule are independent of those arising from activity other than rendering legal services. For example, a lawyer who serves only as an escrow agent is governed by the applicable law relating to fiduciaries even though the lawyer does not render legal services in the transaction and is not governed by this rule.

[6] A lawyers' fund for client protection provides a means through the collective efforts of the bar to reimburse persons who have lost money or property as a result of dishonest conduct of a lawyer. Such a fund has been established in Iowa, and lawyer participation is mandatory to the extent required by chapter 39 of the Iowa Court Rules.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:1.16: DECLINING OR TERMINATING REPRESENTATION

(a) Except as stated in paragraph (c), a lawyer shall not represent a client or, where representation has commenced, shall withdraw from the representation of a client if:

(1) the representation will result in violation of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct or other law;

(2) the lawyer's physical or mental condition materially impairs the lawyer's ability to represent the client; or

(3) the lawyer is discharged.

(b) Except as stated in paragraph (c), a lawyer may withdraw from representing a client if:

(1) withdrawal can be accomplished without material adverse effect on the interests of the client;

(2) the client persists in a course of action involving the lawyer's services that the lawyer reasonably believes is criminal or fraudulent;

(3) the client has used the lawyer's services to perpetrate a crime or fraud;

(4) the client insists upon taking action that the lawyer considers repugnant or with which the lawyer has a fundamental disagreement;

(5) the client fails substantially to fulfill an obligation to the lawyer regarding the lawyer's services and has been given reasonable warning that the lawyer will withdraw unless the obligation is fulfilled;

(6) the representation will result in an unreasonable financial burden on the lawyer or has been rendered unreasonably difficult by the client; or

(7) other good cause for withdrawal exists.

(c) A lawyer must comply with applicable law requiring notice to or permission of a tribunal when terminating a representation. When ordered to do so by a tribunal, a lawyer shall continue representation notwithstanding good cause for terminating the representation.

(d) Upon termination of representation, a lawyer shall take steps to the extent reasonably practicable to protect a client's interests, such as giving reasonable notice to the client, allowing time for employment of other counsel, surrendering papers and property to which the client is entitled, and refunding any advance payment of fee or expense that has not been earned or incurred. The lawyer may retain papers relating to the client to the extent permitted by law.

Comment

[1] A lawyer should not accept representation in a matter unless it can be performed competently, promptly, without improper conflict of interest, and to completion. Ordinarily, a representation in a matter is completed when the agreed-upon assistance has been concluded. *See* rules 32:1.2(c) and 32:6.5. *See also* rule 32:1.3, comment [4].

Mandatory Withdrawal

[2] A lawyer ordinarily must decline or withdraw from representation if the client demands that the lawyer engage in conduct that is illegal or violates the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct or other law. The lawyer is not obliged to decline or withdraw simply because the client suggests such a course of conduct; a client may make such a suggestion in the hope that a lawyer will not be constrained by a professional obligation.

[3] When a lawyer has been appointed to represent a client, withdrawal ordinarily requires approval of the appointing authority. *See also* rule 32:6.2. Similarly, court approval or notice to the court is often required by applicable law before a lawyer withdraws from pending litigation. Difficulty may be encountered if withdrawal is based on the client's demand that the lawyer engage in unprofessional conduct. The court may request an explanation for the withdrawal, while the lawyer may be bound to keep confidential the facts that would constitute such an explanation. The lawyer's statement that professional considerations require termination of the representation ordinarily should be accepted as sufficient. Lawyers should be mindful of their obligations to both clients and the court under rules 32:1.6 and 32:3.3.

Discharge

[4] A client has a right to discharge a lawyer at any time, with or without cause, subject to liability for payment for the lawyer's services. Where future dispute about the withdrawal may be anticipated, it may be advisable to prepare a written statement reciting the circumstances.

[5] Whether a client can discharge appointed counsel may depend on applicable law. A client seeking to do so should be given a full explanation of the consequences. These consequences may include a decision by the appointing authority that appointment of successor counsel is unjustified, thus requiring self-representation by the client.

[6] If the client has severely diminished capacity, the client may lack the legal capacity to discharge the lawyer, and in any event the discharge may be seriously adverse to the client's interests. The lawyer should make special effort to help the client consider the consequences and may take reasonably necessary protective action as provided in rule 32:1.14.

Optional Withdrawal

[7] A lawyer may withdraw from representation in some circumstances. The lawyer has the option to withdraw if the withdrawal can be accomplished without material adverse effect on the client's interests. Withdrawal is also justified if the client persists in a course of action that the lawyer reasonably believes is criminal or fraudulent, for a lawyer is not required to be associated with such conduct even if the lawyer does not further it. Withdrawal is also permitted if the lawyer's services were misused in the past even if that would materially prejudice the client. The lawyer may also withdraw where the client insists on taking action that the lawyer considers repugnant or with which the lawyer has a fundamental disagreement.

[8] A lawyer may withdraw if the client refuses to abide by the terms of an agreement relating to the representation, such as an agreement concerning fees or court costs or an agreement limiting the objectives of the representation.

Assisting the Client upon Withdrawal

[9] Even if the lawyer has been unfairly discharged by the client, a lawyer must take all reasonable steps to mitigate the consequences to the client. The lawyer may retain papers as security for a fee to the extent permitted by Iowa Code section 602.10116 or other law. *See* rule 32:1.15.
[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:1.17: SALE OF LAW PRACTICE

A lawyer or a law firm may sell or purchase a law practice, or an area of law practice, including good will, if the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) The seller ceases to engage in the private practice of law, or in the area of practice that has been sold, in the geographic area in which the practice has been conducted;

(b) The entire practice, or the entire area of practice, is sold to one or more lawyers or law firms;

(c) The seller gives written notice to each of the seller's clients regarding:

(1) the proposed sale;

(2) the client's right to retain other counsel or to take possession of the file; and

(3) the fact that the client's consent to the transfer of the client's files will be presumed if the client does not take any action or does not otherwise object within 90 days of receipt of the notice.

If a client cannot be given notice, the representation of that client may be transferred to the purchaser only upon entry of an order so authorizing by a court having jurisdiction. The seller may disclose to the court in camera information relating to the representation only to the extent necessary to obtain an order authorizing the transfer of a file.

(d) The fees charged clients shall not be increased by reason of the sale.

Comment

[1] The practice of law is a profession, not merely a business. Clients are not commodities that can be purchased and sold at will. Pursuant to this rule, when a lawyer or an entire firm ceases to practice, or ceases to practice in an area of law, and other lawyers or firms take over the representation, the selling lawyer or firm may obtain compensation for the reasonable value of the practice as may withdrawing partners of law firms. *See* rules 32:5.4 and 32:5.6.

Termination of Practice by the Seller

[2] The requirement that all of the private practice, or all of an area of practice, be sold is satisfied if the seller in good faith makes the entire practice, or the area of practice, available for sale to the purchasers. The fact that a number of the seller's clients decide not to be represented by the purchasers but take their matters elsewhere, therefore, does not result in a violation. Return to private practice as a result of an unanticipated change in circumstances does not necessarily result in a violation. For example, a lawyer who has sold the practice to accept an appointment to judicial office does not violate the requirement that the sale be attendant to cessation of practice if the lawyer later resumes private practice upon being defeated in a retention election for the office or resigns from a judiciary position.

[3] The requirement that the seller cease to engage in the private practice of law does not prohibit employment as a lawyer on the staff of a public agency or a legal services entity that provides legal services to the poor, or as in-house counsel to a business.

[4] This rule contemplates that a lawyer who sells an entire practice may continue in the practice of law in Iowa provided that the lawyer practices in another geographic area of the state.

[5] This rule also permits a lawyer or law firm to sell an area of practice. If an area of practice is sold and the lawyer remains in the active practice of law, the lawyer must cease accepting any matters in the area of practice that has been sold, either as counsel or co-counsel or by assuming joint responsibility for a matter in connection with the division of a fee with another lawyer as would otherwise be permitted by rule 32:1.5(e). For example, a lawyer with a substantial number of estate planning matters and a substantial number of probate administration cases may sell the estate planning portion of the practice but remain in the practice of law by concentrating on probate administration; however, that practitioner may not thereafter accept any estate planning matters. Although a lawyer who leaves a geographical area typically would sell the entire practice, this rule permits the lawyer to limit the sale to one or more areas of the practice, thereby preserving the lawyer's right to continue practice in the areas of the practice that were not sold.

Sale of Entire Practice or Entire Area of Practice

[6] The rule requires that the seller's entire practice, or an entire area of practice, be sold. The prohibition against sale of less than an entire practice area protects those clients whose matters are less lucrative and who might find it difficult to secure other counsel if a sale could be limited to substantial fee-generating matters. The purchasers are required to undertake all client matters in the practice or practice area, subject to client consent. This requirement is satisfied, however, even if a purchaser is unable to undertake a particular client matter because of a conflict of interest.

Client Confidences, Consent, and Notice

[7] Negotiations between seller and prospective purchaser prior to disclosure of information relating to a specific representation of an identifiable client no more violate the confidentiality provisions of rule 32:1.6 than do preliminary discussions concerning the possible association of another lawyer or mergers between firms, with respect to which client consent is not required. Providing the purchaser access to client-specific information relating to the representation and to the file, however, requires client consent. The rule provides that before such information can be disclosed by the seller to the purchaser the client must be given actual written notice of the contemplated sale, including the identity of the purchaser, and must be told that the decision to consent or make other arrangements must be made within 90 days. If nothing is heard from the client within that time, consent to the sale is presumed.

[8] A lawyer or law firm ceasing to practice cannot be required to remain in practice because some clients cannot be given actual notice of the proposed purchase. Since these clients cannot themselves consent to the purchase or direct any other disposition of their files, the rule requires an order from a court having jurisdiction authorizing their transfer or other disposition. The court can be expected to determine whether reasonable efforts to locate the client have been exhausted, and whether the absent client's legitimate interests will be served by authorizing the transfer of the file so that the purchaser may continue the representation. Preservation of client confidences requires that the petition for a court order be considered in camera.

[9] All elements of client autonomy, including the client's absolute right to discharge a lawyer and transfer the representation to another, survive the sale of the practice or area of practice.

Fee Arrangements Between Client and Purchaser

[10] The sale may not be financed by increases in fees charged the clients of the practice. Existing arrangements between the seller and the client as to fees and the scope of the work must be honored by the purchaser.

Other Applicable Ethical Standards

[11] Lawyers participating in the sale of a law practice or a practice area are subject to the ethical standards applicable to involving another lawyer in the representation of a client. These include, for example, the seller's obligation to exercise competence in identifying a purchaser qualified to assume the practice and the purchaser's obligation to undertake the representation competently (see rule 32:1.1); the obligation to avoid disqualifying conflicts, and to secure the client's informed consent for those conflicts that can be agreed to (see rule 32:1.7 regarding conflicts and rule 32:1.0(e) for the definition of informed consent); and the obligation to protect information relating to the representation (see rules 32:1.6 and 32:1.9).

[12] If approval of the substitution of the purchasing lawyer for the selling lawyer is required by the rules of any tribunal in which a matter is pending, such approval must be obtained before the matter can be included in the sale (see rule 32:1.16).

Applicability of the Rule

[13] This rule applies to the sale of a law practice of a deceased, disabled, or disappeared lawyer. Thus, the seller may be represented by a nonlawyer representative not subject to these rules. Since, however, no lawyer may participate in a sale of a law practice which does not conform to the

requirements of this rule, the representatives of the seller as well as the purchasing lawyer can be expected to see to it that they are met.

[14] Admission to or retirement from a law partnership or professional association, retirement plans and similar arrangements, and a sale of tangible assets of a law practice, do not constitute a sale or purchase governed by this rule.

[15] This rule does not apply to the transfers of legal representation between lawyers when such transfers are unrelated to the sale of a practice or an area of practice.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:1.18: DUTIES TO PROSPECTIVE CLIENT

(a) A person who consults with a lawyer about the possibility of forming a client-lawyer relationship with respect to a matter is a prospective client.

(b) Even when no client-lawyer relationship ensues, a lawyer who has learned information from a prospective client shall not use or reveal that information, except as rule 32:1.9 would permit with respect to information of a former client.

(c) A lawyer subject to paragraph (b) shall not represent a client with interests materially adverse to those of a prospective client in the same or a substantially related matter if the lawyer received information from the prospective client that could be significantly harmful to that person in the matter, except as provided in paragraph (d). If a lawyer is disqualified from representation under this paragraph, no lawyer in a firm with which that lawyer is associated may knowingly undertake or continue representation in such a matter, except as provided in paragraph (d).

(d) When the lawyer has received disqualifying information as defined in paragraph (c), representation is permissible if:

(1) both the affected client and the prospective client have given informed consent, confirmed in writing, or;

(2) the lawyer who received the information took reasonable measures to avoid exposure to more disqualifying information than was reasonably necessary to determine whether to represent the prospective client; and

(i) the disqualified lawyer is timely screened from any participation in the matter and is apportioned no part of the fee therefrom; and

(ii) written notice is promptly given to the prospective client.

Comment

[1] Prospective clients, like clients, may disclose information to a lawyer, place documents or other property in the lawyer's custody, or rely on the lawyer's advice. A lawyer's consultations with a prospective client usually are limited in time and depth and leave both the prospective client and the lawyer free (and sometimes required) to proceed no further. Hence, prospective clients should receive some but not all of the protection afforded clients.

[2] A person becomes a prospective client by consulting with a lawyer about the possibility of forming a client-lawyer relationship with respect to a matter. Whether communications, including written, oral, or electronic communications, constitute a consultation depends on the circumstances. For example, a consultation is likely to have occurred if a lawyer, either in person or through the lawyer's advertising in any medium, specifically requests or invites the submission of information about a potential representation without clear and reasonably understandable warnings and cautionary statements that limit the lawyer's obligations, and a person provides information in response. *See* comment [4]. In contrast, a consultation does not occur if a person provides information to a lawyer in response to advertising that merely describes the lawyer's education, experience, areas of practice, and contact information, or provides legal information of general interest. Such a person communicates information unilaterally to a lawyer, without any reasonable expectation that the lawyer is willing to discuss the possibility of forming a client-lawyer relationship, and is thus not a "prospective client." Moreover, a person who communicates with a lawyer for the purpose of disqualifying the lawyer is not a "prospective client."

[3] It is often necessary for a prospective client to reveal information to the lawyer during an initial consultation prior to the decision about formation of a client-lawyer relationship. The lawyer often must learn such information to determine whether there is a conflict of interest with an existing

client and whether the matter is one that the lawyer is willing to undertake. Paragraph (b) prohibits the lawyer from using or revealing that information, except as permitted by rule 32:1.9, even if the client or lawyer decides not to proceed with the representation. The duty exists regardless of how brief the initial conference may be.

[4] In order to avoid acquiring disqualifying information from a prospective client, a lawyer considering whether or not to undertake a new matter should limit the initial consultation to only such information as reasonably appears necessary for that purpose. Where the information indicates that a conflict of interest or other reason for nonrepresentation exists, the lawyer should so inform the prospective client or decline the representation. If the prospective client wishes to retain the lawyer, and if consent is possible under rule 32:1.7, then consent from all affected present or former clients must be obtained before accepting the representation.

[5] A lawyer may condition a consultation with a prospective client on the person's informed consent that no information disclosed during the consultation will prohibit the lawyer from representing a different client in the matter. *See* rule 32:1.0(e) for the definition of informed consent. If the agreement expressly so provides, the prospective client may also consent to the lawyer's subsequent use of information received from the prospective client.

[6] Even in the absence of an agreement, under paragraph (c), the lawyer is not prohibited from representing a client with interests adverse to those of the prospective client in the same or a substantially related matter unless the lawyer has received from the prospective client information that could be significantly harmful if used in the matter.

[7] Under paragraph (c), the prohibition in this rule is imputed to other lawyers as provided in rule 32:1.10, but, under paragraph (d)(1), imputation may be avoided if the lawyer obtains the informed consent, confirmed in writing, of both the prospective and affected clients. In the alternative, imputation may be avoided if the conditions of paragraph (d)(2) are met and all disqualified lawyers are timely screened and written notice is promptly given to the prospective client. *See* rule 32:1.0(k) (requirements for screening procedures). Paragraph (d)(2)(i) does not prohibit the screened lawyer from receiving a salary or partnership share established by prior independent agreement, but that lawyer may not receive compensation directly related to the matter in which the lawyer is disqualified.

[8] Notice, including a general description of the subject matter about which the lawyer was consulted, and of the screening procedures employed, generally should be given as soon as practicable after the need for screening becomes apparent.

[9] For the duty of competence of a lawyer who gives assistance on the merits of a matter to a prospective client, see rule 32:1.1. For a lawyer's duties when a prospective client entrusts valuables or papers to the lawyer's care, see rule 32:1.15.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; August 29, 2012, effective January 1, 2013]

COUNSELOR

Rule 32:2.1: ADVISOR

In representing a client, a lawyer shall exercise independent professional judgment and render candid advice. In rendering advice, a lawyer may refer not only to law but to other considerations such as moral, economic, social, and political factors, that may be relevant to the client's situation.

Comment

Scope of Advice

[1] A client is entitled to straightforward advice expressing the lawyer's honest assessment. Legal advice often involves unpleasant facts and alternatives that a client may be disinclined to confront. In presenting advice, a lawyer endeavors to sustain the client's morale and may put advice in as acceptable a form as honesty permits. However, a lawyer should not be deterred from giving candid advice by the prospect that the advice will be unpalatable to the client.

[2] Advice couched in narrow legal terms may be of little value to a client, especially where practical considerations, such as cost or effects on other people, are predominant. Purely technical legal advice, therefore, can sometimes be inadequate. It is proper for a lawyer to refer to relevant

moral and ethical considerations in giving advice. Although a lawyer is not a moral advisor as such, moral and ethical considerations impinge upon most legal questions and may decisively influence how the law will be applied. In the final analysis, the lawyer should always remember that the decision whether to pursue or forgo legally available objectives or methods because of nonlegal factors is ultimately for the client and not for the lawyer.

[3] A client may expressly or impliedly ask the lawyer for purely technical advice. When such a request is made by a client experienced in legal matters, the lawyer may accept it at face value. When such a request is made by a client inexperienced in legal matters, however, the lawyer's responsibility as advisor may include indicating that more may be involved than strictly legal considerations.

[4] Matters that go beyond strictly legal questions may also be in the domain of another profession. Family matters can involve problems within the professional competence of psychiatry, clinical psychology, or social work; business matters can involve problems within the competence of the accounting profession or of financial specialists. Where consultation with a professional in another field is itself something a competent lawyer would recommend, the lawyer should make such a recommendation. At the same time, a lawyer's advice at its best often consists of recommending a course of action in the face of conflicting recommendations of experts.

Offering Advice

[5] In general, a lawyer is not expected to give advice until asked by the client. However, when a lawyer knows that a client proposes a course of action that is likely to result in substantial adverse legal consequences to the client, the lawyer's duty to the client under rule 32:1.4 may require that the lawyer offer advice if the client's course of action is related to the representation. Similarly, when a matter is likely to involve litigation, it may be necessary under rule 32:1.4 to inform the client of forms of dispute resolution that might constitute reasonable alternatives to litigation. A lawyer ordinarily has no duty to initiate investigation of a client's affairs or to give advice that the client has indicated is unwanted, but a lawyer may initiate advice to a client when doing so appears to be in the client's interest.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:2.2 (RESERVED)

Rule 32:2.3: EVALUATION FOR USE BY THIRD PERSONS

(a) A lawyer may provide an evaluation of a matter affecting a client for the use of someone other than the client if the lawyer reasonably believes that making the evaluation is compatible with other aspects of the lawyer's relationship with the client.

(b) When the lawyer knows or reasonably should know that the evaluation is likely to affect the client's interests materially and adversely, the lawyer shall not provide the evaluation unless the client gives informed consent.

(c) Except as disclosure is authorized in connection with a report of an evaluation, information relating to the evaluation is otherwise protected by rule 32:1.6.

Comment

Definition

[1] An evaluation may be performed at the client's direction or when impliedly authorized in order to carry out the representation. *See* rule 32:1.2. Such an evaluation may be for the primary purpose of establishing information for the benefit of third parties; for example, an opinion concerning the title of property rendered at the behest of a vendor for the information of a prospective purchaser, or at the behest of a borrower for the information of a prospective lender. In some situations, the evaluation may be required by a government agency; for example, an opinion concerning the legality of the securities registered for sale under the securities laws. In other instances, the evaluation may be required by a third person, such as a purchaser of a business.

[2] A legal evaluation should be distinguished from an investigation of a person with whom the lawyer does not have a client-lawyer relationship. For example, a lawyer retained by a purchaser to analyze a vendor's title to property does not have a client-lawyer relationship with the vendor. So

also, an investigation into a person's affairs by a government lawyer, or by special counsel employed by the government, is not an evaluation as that term is used in this rule. The question is whether the lawyer is retained by the person whose affairs are being examined. When the lawyer is retained by that person, the general rules concerning loyalty to client and preservation of confidences apply, which is not the case if the lawyer is retained by someone else. For this reason, it is essential to identify the person by whom the lawyer is retained. This should be made clear not only to the person under examination, but also to others to whom the results are to be made available.

Duties Owed to Third Person and Client

[3] When the evaluation is intended for the information or use of a third person, a legal duty to that person may or may not arise. That legal question is beyond the scope of this rule. However, since such an evaluation involves a departure from the normal client-lawyer relationship, careful analysis of the situation is required. The lawyer must be satisfied as a matter of professional judgment that making the evaluation is compatible with other functions undertaken in behalf of the client. For example, if the lawyer is acting as advocate in defending the client against charges of fraud, it would normally be incompatible with that responsibility for the lawyer to perform an evaluation for others concerning the same or a related transaction. Assuming no such impediment is apparent, however, the lawyer should advise the client of the implications of the evaluation, particularly the lawyer's responsibilities to third persons and the duty to disseminate the findings.

Access to and Disclosure of Information

[4] The quality of an evaluation depends on the freedom and extent of the investigation upon which it is based. Ordinarily a lawyer should have whatever latitude of investigation seems necessary as a matter of professional judgment. Under some circumstances, however, the terms of the evaluation may be limited. For example, certain issues or sources may be categorically excluded, or the scope of search may be limited by time constraints or the noncooperation of persons having relevant information. Any such limitations that are material to the evaluation should be described in the report. If after a lawyer has commenced an evaluation, the client refuses to comply with the terms upon which it was understood the evaluation was to have been made, the lawyer's obligations are determined by law, having reference to the terms of the client's agreement and the surrounding circumstances. In no circumstances is the lawyer permitted to knowingly make a false statement of material fact or law in providing an evaluation under this rule. *See* rule 32:4.1.

Obtaining Client's Informed Consent

[5] Information relating to an evaluation is protected by rule 32:1.6. In many situations, providing an evaluation to a third party poses no significant risk to the client; thus, the lawyer may be impliedly authorized to disclose information to carry out the representation. *See* rule 32:1.6(a). Where, however, it is reasonably likely that providing the evaluation will affect the client's interests materially and adversely, the lawyer must first obtain the client's consent after the client has been adequately informed concerning the important possible effects on the client's interests. *See* rules 32:1.6(a) and 32:1.0(e).

Financial Auditor's Requests for Information

[6] When a question concerning the legal situation of a client arises at the instance of the client's financial auditor and the question is referred to the lawyer, the lawyer's response may be made in accordance with procedures recognized in the legal profession. Such a procedure is set forth in the American Bar Association Statement of Policy Regarding Lawyers' Responses to Auditors' Requests for Information, adopted in 1975.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:2.4: LAWYER SERVING AS THIRD-PARTY NEUTRAL

(a) A lawyer serves as a third-party neutral when the lawyer assists two or more persons who are not clients of the lawyer to reach a resolution of a dispute or other matter that has arisen between them. Service as a third-party neutral may include service as an arbitrator, a mediator, or in such other capacity as will enable the lawyer to assist the parties to resolve the matter.

(b) A lawyer serving as a third-party neutral shall inform unrepresented parties that the lawyer is not representing them. When the lawyer knows or reasonably should know that a party does not understand the lawyer's role in the matter, the lawyer shall explain the difference between the lawyer's role as a third-party neutral and a lawyer's role as one who represents a client.

Comment

[1] Alternative dispute resolution has become a substantial part of the civil justice system. Aside from representing clients in dispute-resolution processes, lawyers often serve as third-party neutrals. A third-party neutral is a person, such as a mediator, arbitrator, conciliator, or evaluator, who assists the parties, represented or unrepresented, in the resolution of a dispute or in the arrangement of a transaction. Whether a third-party neutral serves primarily as a facilitator, evaluator, or decision maker depends on the particular process that is either selected by the parties or mandated by a court.

[2] The role of a third-party neutral is not unique to lawyers, although, in some court-connected contexts, only lawyers are allowed to serve in this role or to handle certain types of cases. In performing this role, the lawyer may be subject to court rules or other laws that apply either to third-party neutrals generally or to lawyers serving as third-party neutrals. Lawyer-neutrals may also be subject to various codes of ethics, such as the Code of Ethics for Arbitration in Commercial Disputes prepared by a joint committee of the American Bar Association and the American Arbitration Association or the Model Standards of Conduct for Mediators jointly prepared by the American Bar Association, the American Arbitration Association, and the Society of Professionals in Dispute Resolution. In 1987, the supreme court adopted the Rules Governing Standards of Practice for Lawyer Mediators in Family Disputes, chapter 11 of the Iowa Court Rules. Lawyers engaged in family law mediation should carefully review these rules because they address matters of special concern and state different and more restrictive rules on conflicts of interest.

[3] Unlike nonlawyers who serve as third-party neutrals, lawyers serving in this role may experience unique problems as a result of differences between the role of a third-party neutral and a lawyer's service as a client representative. The potential for confusion is significant when the parties are unrepresented in the process. Thus, paragraph (b) requires a lawyer-neutral to inform unrepresented parties that the lawyer is not representing them. For some parties, particularly parties who frequently use dispute-resolution processes, this information will be sufficient. For others, particularly those who are using the process for the first time, more information will be required. Where appropriate, the lawyer should inform unrepresented parties of the important differences between the lawyer's role as third-party neutral and a lawyer's role as a client representative, including the inapplicability of the attorney-client evidentiary privilege. The extent of disclosure required under this paragraph will depend on the particular parties involved and the subject matter of the proceeding, as well as the particular features of the dispute-resolution process selected.

[4] A lawyer who serves as a third-party neutral subsequently may be asked to serve as a lawyer representing a client in the same matter. The conflicts of interest that arise for both the individual lawyer and the lawyer's law firm are addressed in rule 32:1.12.

[5] Lawyers who represent clients in alternative dispute-resolution processes are governed by the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct. When the dispute-resolution process takes place before a tribunal, as in binding arbitration (*See* rule 32:1.0(m)), the lawyer's duty of candor is governed by rule 32:3.3. Otherwise, the lawyer's duty of candor toward both the third-party neutral and other parties is governed by rule 32:4.1.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

ADVOCATE

Rule 32:3.1: MERITORIOUS CLAIMS AND CONTENTIONS

A lawyer shall not bring or defend a proceeding, or assert or controvert an issue therein,

unless there is a basis in law and fact for doing so that is not frivolous, which includes a good faith argument for an extension, modification, or reversal of existing law. A lawyer for the defendant in a criminal proceeding, or the respondent in a proceeding that could result in incarceration, may nevertheless so defend the proceeding as to require that every element of the case be established.

Comment

[1] The advocate has a duty to use legal procedure for the fullest benefit of the client's cause, but also a duty not to abuse legal procedure. The law, both procedural and substantive, establishes the limits within which an advocate may proceed. However, the law is not always clear and never is static. Accordingly, in determining the proper scope of advocacy, account must be taken of the law's ambiguities and potential for change.

[2] The filing of an action, defense, or similar action taken for a client is not frivolous merely because the facts have not first been fully substantiated or because the lawyer expects to develop vital evidence only by discovery. What is required of lawyers, however, is that they inform themselves about the facts of their clients' cases and the applicable law and determine that they can make good faith arguments in support of their clients' positions. Such action is not frivolous even though the lawyer believes that the client's position ultimately will not prevail. The action is frivolous, however, if the lawyer is unable either to make a good faith argument on the merits of the action taken or to support the action taken by a good faith argument for an extension, modification, or reversal of existing law.

[3] The lawyer's obligations under this rule are subordinate to federal or state constitutional law that entitles a defendant in a criminal matter to the assistance of counsel in presenting a claim or contention that otherwise would be prohibited by this rule.

[4] When an applicable rule or order prohibits an appellate attorney from withdrawing on the ground that the appeal is frivolous, the lawyer is permitted to advocate grounds on appeal that the lawyer believes are ultimately without merit. The lawyer must, of course, comply with the remaining rules of this chapter, including rule 32:3.3.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; May 21, 2012]

Rule 32:3.2: EXPEDITING LITIGATION

A lawyer shall make reasonable efforts to expedite litigation consistent with the interests of the client.

Comment

[1] Dilatory practices bring the administration of justice into disrepute. Although there will be occasions when a lawyer may properly seek a postponement for personal reasons, it is not proper for a lawyer to routinely fail to expedite litigation solely for the convenience of the advocates. Nor will a failure to expedite be reasonable if done for the purpose of frustrating an opposing party's attempt to obtain rightful redress or repose. It is not a justification that similar conduct is often tolerated by the bench and bar. The question is whether a competent lawyer acting in good faith would regard the course of action as having some substantial purpose other than delay. Realizing financial or other benefit from otherwise improper delay in litigation is not a legitimate interest of the client.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:3.3: CANDOR TOWARD THE TRIBUNAL

(a) A lawyer shall not knowingly:

(1) make a false statement of fact or law to a tribunal or fail to correct a false statement of material fact or law previously made to the tribunal by the lawyer;

(2) fail to disclose to the tribunal legal authority in the controlling jurisdiction known to the lawyer to be directly adverse to the position of the client and not disclosed by opposing counsel; or

(3) offer evidence that the lawyer knows to be false. If a lawyer, the lawyer's client, or a witness called by the lawyer, has offered material evidence and the lawyer comes to know of its

falsity, the lawyer shall take reasonable remedial measures, including, if necessary, disclosure to the tribunal. A lawyer may refuse to offer evidence, other than the testimony of a defendant in a criminal matter, that the lawyer reasonably believes is false.

(b) A lawyer who represents a client in an adjudicative proceeding and who knows that a person intends to engage, is engaging, or has engaged in criminal or fraudulent conduct related to the proceeding shall take reasonable remedial measures, including, if necessary, disclosure to the tribunal.

(c) The duties stated in paragraphs (a) and (b) continue to the conclusion of the proceeding, and apply even if compliance requires disclosure of information otherwise protected by rule 32:1.6.

(d) In an ex parte proceeding, a lawyer shall inform the tribunal of all material facts known to the lawyer that will enable the tribunal to make an informed decision, whether or not the facts are adverse.

Comment

[1] This rule governs the conduct of a lawyer who is representing a client in the proceedings of a tribunal. See rule 32:1.0(m) for the definition of “tribunal.” It also applies when the lawyer is representing a client in an ancillary proceeding conducted pursuant to the tribunal’s adjudicative authority, such as a deposition. Thus, for example, paragraph (a)(3) requires a lawyer to take reasonable remedial measures if the lawyer comes to know that a client who is testifying in a deposition has offered evidence that is false.

[2] This rule sets forth the special duties of lawyers as officers of the court to avoid conduct that undermines the integrity of the adjudicative process. A lawyer acting as an advocate in an adjudicative proceeding has an obligation to present the client’s case with persuasive force. Performance of that duty while maintaining confidences of the client, however, is qualified by the advocate’s duty of candor to the tribunal. Consequently, although a lawyer in an adversary proceeding is not required to present an impartial exposition of the law or to vouch for the evidence submitted in a cause, the lawyer must not allow the tribunal to be misled by false statements of law or fact or evidence that the lawyer knows to be false.

Representations by a Lawyer

[3] An advocate is responsible for pleadings and other documents prepared for litigation, but is usually not required to have personal knowledge of matters asserted therein, for litigation documents ordinarily present assertions by the client, or by someone on the client’s behalf, and not assertions by the lawyer. *Compare* rule 32:3.1. However, an assertion purporting to be on the lawyer’s own knowledge, as in an affidavit by the lawyer or in a statement in open court, may properly be made only when the lawyer knows the assertion is true or believes it to be true on the basis of a reasonably diligent inquiry. There are circumstances where failure to make a disclosure is the equivalent of an affirmative misrepresentation. The obligation prescribed in rule 32:1.2(d) not to counsel a client to commit or assist the client in committing a fraud applies in litigation. Regarding compliance with rule 32:1.2(d), see the comment to that rule. See also the comment to rule 32:8.4(b).

Legal Argument

[4] Legal argument based on a knowingly false representation of law constitutes dishonesty toward the tribunal. A lawyer is not required to make a disinterested exposition of the law, but must recognize the existence of pertinent legal authorities. Furthermore, as stated in paragraph (a)(2), an advocate has a duty to disclose directly adverse authority in the controlling jurisdiction that has not been disclosed by the opposing party. The underlying concept is that legal argument is a discussion seeking to determine the legal premises properly applicable to the case.

Offering Evidence

[5] Paragraph (a)(3) requires that the lawyer refuse to offer evidence that the lawyer knows to be false, regardless of the client’s wishes. This duty is premised on the lawyer’s obligation as an

officer of the court to prevent the trier of fact from being misled by false evidence. A lawyer does not violate this rule if the lawyer offers the evidence for the purpose of establishing its falsity.

[6] If a lawyer knows that the client intends to testify falsely or wants the lawyer to introduce false evidence, the lawyer should seek to persuade the client that the evidence should not be offered. If the persuasion is ineffective and the lawyer continues to represent the client, the lawyer must refuse to offer the false evidence. If only a portion of a witness's testimony will be false, the lawyer may call the witness to testify but may not elicit or otherwise permit the witness to present the testimony that the lawyer knows is false.

[7] The duties stated in paragraphs (a) and (b) apply to all lawyers, including defense counsel in criminal cases. An advocate's obligation under the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct is subordinate to a court's directive requiring counsel to present the accused as a witness or to allow the accused to give a narrative statement if the accused so desires. *See also* comment [9].

[8] The prohibition against offering false evidence only applies if the lawyer knows that the evidence is false. A lawyer's reasonable belief that evidence is false does not preclude its presentation to the trier of fact. A lawyer's knowledge that evidence is false, however, can be inferred from the circumstances. *See* rule 32:1.0(f). Thus, although a lawyer should resolve doubts about the veracity of testimony or other evidence in favor of the client, the lawyer cannot ignore an obvious falsehood.

[9] Although paragraph (a)(3) only prohibits a lawyer from offering evidence the lawyer knows to be false, it permits the lawyer to refuse to offer testimony or other proof that the lawyer reasonably believes is false. Offering such proof may reflect adversely on the lawyer's ability to discriminate in the quality of evidence and thus impair the lawyer's effectiveness as an advocate. Because of the special protections historically provided criminal defendants, however, this rule does not permit a lawyer to refuse to offer the testimony of such a client where the lawyer reasonably believes but does not know that the testimony will be false. Unless the lawyer knows the testimony will be false, the lawyer must honor the client's decision to testify. *See also* comment [7].

Remedial Measures

[10] Having offered material evidence in the belief that it was true, a lawyer may subsequently come to know that the evidence is false. Or, a lawyer may be surprised when the lawyer's client, or another witness called by the lawyer, offers testimony the lawyer knows to be false, either during the lawyer's direct examination or in response to cross-examination by the opposing lawyer. In such situations or if the lawyer knows of the falsity of testimony elicited from the client during a deposition, the lawyer must take reasonable remedial measures. In such situations, the advocate's proper course is to remonstrate with the client confidentially, advise the client of the lawyer's duty of candor to the tribunal, and seek the client's cooperation with respect to the withdrawal or correction of the false statements or evidence. If that fails, the advocate must take further remedial action. If withdrawal from the representation is not permitted or will not undo the effect of the false evidence, the advocate must make such disclosure to the tribunal as is reasonably necessary to remedy the situation, even if doing so requires the lawyer to reveal information that otherwise would be protected by rule 32:1.6. It is for the tribunal then to determine what should be done—making a statement about the matter to the trier of fact, ordering a mistrial, or perhaps nothing.

[11] The disclosure of a client's false testimony can result in grave consequences to the client, including not only a sense of betrayal, but also loss of the case, and perhaps a prosecution for perjury. But the alternative is that the lawyer cooperate in deceiving the court, thereby subverting the truth-finding process which the adversary system is designed to implement. *See* rule 32:1.2(d). Furthermore, unless it is clearly understood that the lawyer will act upon the duty to disclose the existence of false evidence, the client can simply reject the lawyer's advice to reveal the false evidence and insist that the lawyer keep silent. Thus the client could in effect coerce the lawyer into being a party to fraud on the court.

Preserving Integrity of Adjudicative Process

[12] Lawyers have a special obligation to protect a tribunal against criminal or fraudulent conduct that undermines the integrity of the adjudicative process, such as bribing, intimidating, or otherwise unlawfully communicating with a witness, juror, court official, or other participant in the proceeding, unlawfully destroying or concealing documents or other evidence, or failing to disclose information

to the tribunal when required by law to do so. Thus, paragraph (b) requires a lawyer to take reasonable remedial measures, including disclosure if necessary, whenever the lawyer knows that a person, including the lawyer's client, intends to engage, is engaging, or has engaged in criminal or fraudulent conduct related to the proceeding.

Duration of Obligation

[13] A proceeding has concluded within the meaning of this rule when it is beyond the power of a tribunal to correct, modify, reverse, or vacate a final judgment, or to grant a new trial.

Ex Parte Proceedings

[14] Ordinarily, an advocate has the limited responsibility of presenting one side of the matters that a tribunal should consider in reaching a decision; the conflicting position is expected to be presented by the opposing party. However, in any ex parte proceeding, such as an application for a temporary restraining order, there is no balance of presentation by opposing advocates. The object of an ex parte proceeding is nevertheless to yield a substantially just result. The judge has an affirmative responsibility to accord the absent party just consideration. The lawyer for the represented party has the correlative duty to make disclosures of material facts known to the lawyer and that the lawyer reasonably believes are necessary to an informed decision.

Withdrawal

[15] Normally, a lawyer's compliance with the duty of candor imposed by this rule does not require that the lawyer withdraw from the representation of a client whose interests will be or have been adversely affected by the lawyer's disclosure. The lawyer may, however, be required by rule 32:1.16(a) to seek permission of the tribunal to withdraw if the lawyer's compliance with this rule's duty of candor results in such an extreme deterioration of the client-lawyer relationship that the lawyer can no longer competently represent the client. Also see rule 32:1.16(b) for the circumstances in which a lawyer will be permitted to seek a tribunal's permission to withdraw. In connection with a request for permission to withdraw that is premised on a client's misconduct, a lawyer may reveal information relating to the representation only to the extent reasonably necessary to comply with this rule or as otherwise permitted by rule 32:1.6.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:3.4: FAIRNESS TO OPPOSING PARTY AND COUNSEL

A lawyer shall not:

(a) unlawfully obstruct another party's access to evidence or unlawfully alter, destroy, or conceal a document or other material having potential evidentiary value. A lawyer shall not counsel or assist another person to do any such act;

(b) falsify evidence, counsel or assist a witness to testify falsely, or offer an inducement to a witness that is prohibited by law;

(c) knowingly disobey an obligation under the rules of a tribunal except for an open refusal based on an assertion that no valid obligation exists;

(d) in pretrial procedure, make a frivolous discovery request or fail to make a reasonably diligent effort to comply with a legally proper discovery request by an opposing party;

(e) in trial, allude to any matter that the lawyer does not reasonably believe is relevant or that will not be supported by admissible evidence, assert personal knowledge of facts in issue except when testifying as a witness, or state a personal opinion as to the justness of a cause, the credibility of a witness, the culpability of a civil litigant, or the guilt or innocence of an accused; or

(f) request a person other than a client to refrain from voluntarily giving relevant information to another party unless:

(1) the person is a relative or an employee or other agent of a client; and

(2) the lawyer reasonably believes that the person's interests will not be adversely affected by refraining from giving such information.

Comment

[1] The procedure of the adversary system contemplates that the evidence in a case is to be marshaled competitively by the contending parties. Fair competition in the adversary system is secured by prohibitions against destruction or concealment of evidence, improperly influencing witnesses, obstructive tactics in discovery procedure, and the like.

[2] Documents and other items of evidence are often essential to establish a claim or defense. Subject to evidentiary privileges, the right of an opposing party, including the government, to obtain evidence through discovery or subpoena is an important procedural right. The exercise of that right can be frustrated if relevant material is altered, concealed, or destroyed. The law may make it an offense to destroy material for the purpose of impairing its availability in a pending proceeding or one whose commencement can be foreseen. Falsifying evidence is also generally a criminal offense. Paragraph (a) applies to evidentiary material generally, including computerized information. The law may permit a lawyer to take temporary possession of physical evidence of client crimes for the purpose of conducting a limited examination that will not alter or destroy material characteristics of the evidence. In such a case, the law may require the lawyer to turn the evidence over to the police or other prosecuting authority, depending on the circumstances.

[3] With regard to paragraph (b), it is not improper to pay a witness's expenses, including loss of time in attending or testifying, or to compensate an expert witness on terms permitted by law. It is improper to pay an occurrence witness any fee other than as authorized by law for testifying and it is improper to pay an expert witness a contingent fee.

[4] Paragraph (f) permits a lawyer to advise employees of a client to refrain from giving information to another party, for the employees may identify their interests with those of the client. *See also* rule 32:4.2.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:3.5: IMPARTIALITY AND DECORUM OF THE TRIBUNAL

A lawyer shall not:

(a) seek to influence a judge, juror, prospective juror, or other official by means prohibited by law;

(b) communicate ex parte with such a person during the proceeding unless authorized to do so by law or court order;

(c) communicate with a juror or prospective juror after discharge of the jury if:

(1) the communication is prohibited by law or court order;

(2) the juror has made known to the lawyer a desire not to communicate; or

(3) the communication involves misrepresentation, coercion, duress, or harassment; or

(d) engage in conduct intended to disrupt a tribunal.

Comment

[1] Many forms of improper influence upon a tribunal are proscribed by criminal law. Others are specified in the Iowa Code of Judicial Conduct, with which an advocate should be familiar. A lawyer is required to avoid contributing to a violation of such provisions.

[2] During a proceeding a lawyer may not communicate ex parte with persons serving in an official capacity in the proceeding, such as judges, masters, or jurors, unless authorized to do so by law or court order.

[3] A lawyer may on occasion want to communicate with a juror or prospective juror after the jury has been discharged. The lawyer may do so unless the communication is prohibited by law or a court order but must respect the desire of the juror not to talk with the lawyer. The lawyer may not engage in improper conduct during the communication.

[4] The advocate's function is to present evidence and argument so that the cause may be decided according to law. Refraining from abusive or obstreperous conduct is a corollary of the advocate's right to speak on behalf of litigants. A lawyer may stand firm against abuse by a judge but should avoid reciprocation; the judge's default is no justification for similar dereliction by an advocate. An advocate can present the cause, protect the record for subsequent review, and preserve professional integrity by patient firmness no less effectively than by belligerence or theatrics.

[5] The duty to refrain from disruptive conduct applies to any proceeding of a tribunal, including a deposition. *See* rule 32:1.0(m).
[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:3.6: TRIAL PUBLICITY

(a) A lawyer who is participating or has participated in the investigation or litigation of a matter shall not make an extrajudicial statement that the lawyer knows or reasonably should know will be disseminated by means of public communication and will have a substantial likelihood of materially prejudicing an adjudicative proceeding in the matter.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a lawyer may state:

(1) the claim, offense, or defense involved and, except when prohibited by law, the identity of the persons involved;

(2) information contained in a public record;

(3) that an investigation of a matter is in progress;

(4) the scheduling or result of any step in litigation;

(5) a request for assistance in obtaining evidence and information necessary thereto;

(6) a warning of danger concerning the behavior of a person involved, when there is reason to believe that there exists the likelihood of substantial harm to an individual or to the public interest; and

(7) in a criminal case, in addition to subparagraphs (1) through (6):

(i) the identity, residence, occupation, and family status of the accused;

(ii) if the accused has not been apprehended, information necessary to aid in apprehension of that person;

(iii) the fact, time, and place of arrest; and

(iv) the identity of investigating and arresting officers or agencies and the length of the investigation.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a lawyer may make a statement that a reasonable lawyer would believe is required to protect a client from the substantial undue prejudicial effect of recent publicity not initiated by the lawyer or the lawyer's client. A statement made pursuant to this paragraph shall be limited to such information as is necessary to mitigate the recent adverse publicity.

(d) No lawyer associated in a firm or government agency with a lawyer subject to paragraph (a) shall make a statement prohibited by paragraph (a).

(e) Any communication made under paragraph (b) that includes information that a defendant will be or has been charged with a crime must also include a statement explaining that a criminal charge is merely an accusation and the defendant is presumed innocent until and unless proven guilty.

Comment

[1] It is difficult to strike a balance between protecting the right to a fair trial and safeguarding the right of free expression. Preserving the right to a fair trial necessarily entails some curtailment of the information that may be disseminated about a party prior to trial, particularly where trial by jury is involved. If there were no such limits, the result would be the practical nullification of the protective effect of the rules of forensic decorum and the exclusionary rules of evidence. On the other hand, there are vital social interests served by the free dissemination of information about events having legal consequences and about legal proceedings themselves. The public has a right to know about threats to its safety and measures aimed at ensuring its security. It also has a legitimate interest in the conduct of judicial proceedings, particularly in matters of general public concern. Furthermore, the subject matter of legal proceedings is often of direct significance in debate and deliberation over questions of public policy.

[2] Special rules of confidentiality may validly govern proceedings in juvenile, domestic relations, and mental disability proceedings, and perhaps other types of litigation. Rule 32:3.4(c) requires compliance with such rules.

[3] The rule sets forth a basic general prohibition against a lawyer's making statements that the lawyer knows or should know will have a substantial likelihood of materially prejudicing an adjudicative proceeding. Recognizing that the public value of informed commentary is great and

the likelihood of prejudice to a proceeding by the commentary of a lawyer who is not involved in the proceeding is small, the rule applies only to lawyers who are, or who have been involved in the investigation or litigation of a case, and their associates.

[4] Paragraph (b) identifies specific matters about which a lawyer's statements would not ordinarily be considered to present a substantial likelihood of material prejudice, and should not in any event be considered prohibited by the general prohibition of paragraph (a). Paragraph (b) is not intended to be an exhaustive listing of the subjects upon which a lawyer may make a statement, but statements on other matters may be subject to paragraph (a).

[5] There are, on the other hand, certain subjects that are more likely than not to have a material prejudicial effect on a proceeding, particularly when they refer to a civil matter triable to a jury, a criminal matter, or any other proceeding that could result in incarceration. These subjects relate to:

(1) the character, credibility, reputation, or criminal record of a party, suspect in a criminal investigation or witness, or the identity of a witness, or the expected testimony of a party or witness;

(2) in a criminal case or proceeding that could result in incarceration, the possibility of a plea of guilty to the offense or the existence or contents of any confession, admission, or statement given by a defendant or suspect or that person's refusal or failure to make a statement;

(3) the performance or results of any examination or test or the refusal or failure of a person to submit to an examination or test, or the identity or nature of physical evidence expected to be presented;

(4) any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of a defendant or suspect in a criminal case or proceeding that could result in incarceration;

(5) information that the lawyer knows or reasonably should know is likely to be inadmissible as evidence in a trial and that would, if disclosed, create a substantial risk of prejudicing an impartial trial; or

(6) the fact that a defendant has been charged with a crime, unless there is included therein a statement explaining that the charge is merely an accusation and that the defendant is presumed innocent until and unless proven guilty.

[6] Another relevant factor in determining prejudice is the nature of the proceeding involved. Criminal jury trials will be most sensitive to extrajudicial speech. Civil trials may be less sensitive. Non-jury hearings and arbitration proceedings may be even less affected. The rule will still place limitations on prejudicial comments in these cases, but the likelihood of prejudice may be different depending on the type of proceeding.

[7] Finally, extrajudicial statements that might otherwise raise a question under this rule may be permissible when they are made in response to statements made publicly by another party, another party's lawyer, or third persons, where a reasonable lawyer would believe a public response is required in order to avoid prejudice to the lawyer's client. When prejudicial statements have been publicly made by others, responsive statements may have the salutary effect of lessening any resulting adverse impact on the adjudicative proceeding. Such responsive statements should be limited to contain only such information as is necessary to mitigate undue prejudice created by the statements made by others.

[8] See rule 32:3.8(f) for additional duties of prosecutors in connection with extrajudicial statements about criminal proceedings.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:3.7: LAWYER AS WITNESS

(a) A lawyer shall not act as advocate at a trial in which the lawyer is likely to be a necessary witness unless:

(1) the testimony relates to an uncontested issue;

(2) the testimony relates to the nature and value of legal services rendered in the case; or

(3) disqualification of the lawyer would work substantial hardship on the client.

(b) A lawyer may act as advocate in a trial in which another lawyer in the lawyer's firm is likely to be called as a witness unless precluded from doing so by rule 32:1.7 or rule 32:1.9.

Comment

[1] Combining the roles of advocate and witness can prejudice the tribunal and the opposing party and can also involve a conflict of interest between the lawyer and client.

Advocate-Witness Rule

[2] The tribunal has proper objection when the trier of fact may be confused or misled by a lawyer serving as both advocate and witness. The opposing party has proper objection where the combination of roles may prejudice that party's rights in the litigation. A witness is required to testify on the basis of personal knowledge, while an advocate is expected to explain and comment on evidence given by others. It may not be clear whether a statement by an advocate-witness should be taken as proof or as an analysis of the proof.

[3] To protect the tribunal, paragraph (a) prohibits a lawyer from simultaneously serving as advocate and necessary witness except in those circumstances specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3). Paragraph (a)(1) recognizes that if the testimony will be uncontested, the ambiguities in the dual role are purely theoretical. Paragraph (a)(2) recognizes that where the testimony concerns the extent and value of legal services rendered in the action in which the testimony is offered, permitting the lawyers to testify avoids the need for a second trial with new counsel to resolve that issue. Moreover, in such a situation the judge has firsthand knowledge of the matter in issue; hence, there is less dependence on the adversary process to test the credibility of the testimony.

[4] Apart from these two exceptions, paragraph (a)(3) recognizes that a balancing is required between the interests of the client and those of the tribunal and the opposing party. Whether the tribunal is likely to be misled or the opposing party is likely to suffer prejudice depends on the nature of the case, the importance and probable tenor of the lawyer's testimony, and the probability that the lawyer's testimony will conflict with that of other witnesses. Even if there is risk of such prejudice, in determining whether the lawyer should be disqualified, due regard must be given to the effect of disqualification on the lawyer's client. It is relevant that one or both parties could reasonably foresee that the lawyer would probably be a witness. The conflict of interest principles stated in rules 32:1.7, 32:1.9, and 32:1.10 have no application to this aspect of the problem.

[5] Because the tribunal is not likely to be misled when a lawyer acts as advocate in a trial in which another lawyer in the lawyer's firm will testify as a necessary witness, paragraph (b) permits the lawyer to do so except in situations involving a conflict of interest.

Conflict of Interest

[6] In determining if it is permissible to act as advocate in a trial in which the lawyer will be a necessary witness, the lawyer must also consider that the dual role may give rise to a conflict of interest that will require compliance with rule 32:1.7 or 32:1.9. For example, if there is likely to be substantial conflict between the testimony of the client and that of the lawyer, the representation involves a conflict of interest that requires compliance with rule 32:1.7. This would be true even though the lawyer might not be prohibited by paragraph (a) from simultaneously serving as advocate and witness because the lawyer's disqualification would work a substantial hardship on the client. Similarly, a lawyer who might be permitted to simultaneously serve as an advocate and a witness by paragraph (a)(3) might be precluded from doing so by rule 32:1.9. The problem can arise whether the lawyer is called as a witness on behalf of the client or is called by the opposing party. Determining whether or not such a conflict exists is primarily the responsibility of the lawyer involved. If there is a conflict of interest, the lawyer must secure the client's informed consent, confirmed in writing. In some cases, the lawyer will be precluded from seeking the client's consent. *See* rule 32:1.7. *See* rule 32:1.0(b) for the definition of "confirmed in writing" and rule 32:1.0(e) for the definition of "informed consent."

[7] Paragraph (b) provides that a lawyer is not disqualified from serving as an advocate because a lawyer with whom the lawyer is associated in a firm is precluded from doing so by paragraph (a). If, however, the testifying lawyer would also be disqualified by rule 32:1.7 or rule 32:1.9 from representing the client in the matter, other lawyers in the firm will be precluded from representing the client by rule 32:1.10 unless the client gives informed consent under the conditions stated in rule 32:1.7 or 32:1.9.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:3.8: SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF A PROSECUTOR

The prosecutor in a criminal case shall:

- (a) refrain from prosecuting a charge that the prosecutor knows or reasonably should know is not supported by probable cause;**
- (b) make reasonable efforts to ensure that the accused has been advised of the right to, and the procedure for obtaining, counsel and has been given reasonable opportunity to obtain counsel;**
- (c) not seek to obtain from an unrepresented accused a waiver of important pretrial rights, such as the right to a preliminary hearing;**
- (d) make timely disclosure to the defense of all evidence or information known to the prosecutor that tends to negate the guilt of the accused or mitigates the offense, and, in connection with sentencing, disclose to the defense and to the tribunal all unprivileged mitigating information known to the prosecutor, except when the prosecutor is relieved of this responsibility by a protective order of the tribunal;**
- (e) not subpoena a lawyer in a grand jury or other criminal proceeding to present evidence about a past or present client unless the prosecutor reasonably believes:**
 - (1) the information sought is not protected from disclosure by any applicable privilege;**
 - (2) the evidence sought is essential to the successful completion of an ongoing investigation or prosecution; and**
 - (3) there is no other feasible alternative to obtain the information; and**
- (f) except for statements that are necessary to inform the public of the nature and extent of the prosecutor's action and that serve a legitimate law enforcement purpose, refrain from making extrajudicial comments that have a substantial likelihood of heightening public condemnation of the accused and exercise reasonable care to prevent investigators, law enforcement personnel, employees, or other persons assisting or associated with the prosecutor in a criminal case from making an extrajudicial statement that the prosecutor would be prohibited from making under rule 32:3.6 or this rule.**

Comment

[1] A prosecutor has the responsibility of a minister of justice and not simply that of an advocate. This responsibility carries with it specific obligations to see that the defendant is accorded procedural justice and that guilt is decided upon the basis of sufficient evidence. *See generally* ABA Standards of Criminal Justice Relating to the Prosecution Function. Applicable law may require other measures by the prosecutor, and knowing disregard of those obligations or a systematic abuse of prosecutorial discretion could constitute a violation of rule 32:8.4.

[2] A defendant may waive a preliminary hearing and thereby lose a valuable opportunity to challenge probable cause. Accordingly, prosecutors should not seek to obtain waivers of preliminary hearings or other important pretrial rights from unrepresented accused persons. Paragraph (c) does not apply, however, to an accused appearing pro se with the approval of the tribunal. Nor does it forbid the lawful questioning of an uncharged suspect who has knowingly waived the rights to counsel and silence. In addition, paragraph (c) does not apply to a defendant charged with a simple misdemeanor for which the prosecutor reasonably believes the defendant will not be incarcerated.

[3] The exception in paragraph (d) recognizes that a prosecutor may seek an appropriate protective order from the tribunal if disclosure of information to the defense could result in substantial harm to an individual or to the public interest. For purposes of paragraph (d), evidence tending to negate the guilt of the accused includes evidence that tends to impeach a witness for the State.

[4] Paragraph (e) is intended to limit the issuance of lawyer subpoenas in grand jury and other criminal proceedings to those situations in which there is a genuine need to intrude into the client-lawyer relationship.

[5] Paragraph (f) supplements rule 32:3.6, which prohibits extrajudicial statements that have a substantial likelihood of prejudicing an adjudicatory proceeding. In the context of a criminal prosecution, a prosecutor's extrajudicial statement can create the additional problem of increasing public condemnation of the accused. Although the announcement of an indictment, for example, will necessarily have severe consequences for the accused, a prosecutor can, and should, avoid comments which have no legitimate law enforcement purpose and have a substantial likelihood of increasing public opprobrium of the accused. Nothing in this comment is intended to restrict the statements which a prosecutor may make which comply with rule 32:3.6(b) or 32:3.6(c) and with rule 32:3.6(e).

[6] Like other lawyers, prosecutors are subject to rules 32:5.1 and 32:5.3, which relate to

responsibilities regarding lawyers and nonlawyers who work for or are associated with the lawyer's office. Paragraph (f) reminds the prosecutor of the importance of these obligations in connection with the unique dangers of improper extrajudicial statements in a criminal case. In addition, paragraph (f) requires a prosecutor to exercise reasonable care to prevent persons assisting or associated with the prosecutor from making improper extrajudicial statements, even when such persons are not under the direct supervision of the prosecutor. Ordinarily, the reasonable care standard will be satisfied if the prosecutor issues the appropriate cautions to law-enforcement personnel and other relevant individuals.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:3.9: ADVOCATE IN NONADJUDICATIVE PROCEEDINGS

A lawyer representing a client before a legislative body or administrative agency in a nonadjudicative proceeding shall disclose that the appearance is in a representative capacity

and shall conform to the provisions of rules 32:3.3(a) through (c), 32:3.4(a) through (c), and 32:3.5.

Comment

[1] In representation before bodies such as legislatures, municipal councils, and executive and administrative agencies acting in a rule-making or policy-making capacity, lawyers present facts, formulate issues, and advance argument in the matters under consideration. The decision-making body, like a court, should be able to rely on the integrity of the submissions made to it. A lawyer appearing before such a body must deal with it honestly and in conformity with applicable rules of procedure. In all such appearances the lawyer shall identify the client if identification of the client is not prohibited by law. It is not improper, however, for a lawyer to seek from an agency information available to the public without identifying a client. *See* rules 32:3.3(a)-(c), 32:3.4(a)-(c), and 32:3.5.

[2] Lawyers have no exclusive right to appear before nonadjudicative bodies, as they do before a court. The requirements of this rule therefore may subject lawyers to regulations inapplicable to advocates who are not lawyers. However, legislatures and administrative agencies have a right to expect lawyers to deal with them as they deal with courts.

[3] This rule only applies when a lawyer represents a client in connection with an official hearing or meeting of a governmental agency or a legislative body to which the lawyer or the lawyer's client is presenting evidence or argument. It does not apply to representation of a client in a negotiation or other bilateral transaction with a governmental agency or in connection with an application for a license or other privilege or the client's compliance with generally applicable reporting requirements, such as the filing of income tax returns. Nor does it apply to the representation of a client in connection with an investigation or examination of the client's affairs conducted by government investigators or examiners. Representation in such matters is governed by rules 32:4.1 through 32:4.4.

[4] A lawyer representing a client before a governmental body in a nonadjudicative proceeding is engaged in the practice of law, even if such undertakings could also be engaged in by nonlawyers. Accordingly, a client who employs a lawyer to represent that client in lobbying or other advocacy before governmental bodies is entitled to assume that the lawyer will do so pursuant to the lawyer's professional obligations under these rules, specifically including those provisions concerning confidentiality, competence, and conflicts of interest.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

TRANSACTIONS WITH PERSONS OTHER THAN CLIENTS

Rule 32:4.1: TRUTHFULNESS IN STATEMENTS TO OTHERS

In the course of representing a client, a lawyer shall not knowingly:

- (a) make a false statement of material fact or law to a third person; or**
- (b) fail to disclose a material fact to a third person when disclosure is necessary to avoid assisting a criminal or fraudulent act by a client, unless disclosure is prohibited by rule 32:1.6.**

Comment

Misrepresentation

[1] A lawyer is required to be truthful when dealing with others on a client's behalf, but generally has no affirmative duty to inform an opposing party of relevant facts. A misrepresentation can occur if the lawyer incorporates or affirms a statement of another person that the lawyer knows is false. Misrepresentations can also occur by partially true but misleading statements or omissions that are the equivalent of affirmative false statements. For dishonest conduct that does not amount to a false statement or for misrepresentations by a lawyer other than in the course of representing a client, see rule 32:8.4.

Statements of Fact

[2] This rule refers to statements of fact. Whether a particular statement should be regarded as one of fact can depend on the circumstances. Under generally accepted conventions in negotiation, certain types of statements ordinarily are not taken as statements of material fact. Estimates of price or value placed on the subject of a transaction and a party's intentions as to an acceptable settlement of a claim are ordinarily in this category, and so is the existence of an undisclosed principal except where nondisclosure of the principal would constitute fraud. Lawyers should be mindful of their obligations under applicable law to avoid criminal and tortious misrepresentation.

Crime or Fraud by Client

[3] Under rule 32:1.2(d), a lawyer is prohibited from counseling or assisting a client in conduct that the lawyer knows is criminal or fraudulent. Paragraph (b) states a specific application of the principle set forth in rule 32:1.2(d) and addresses the situation where a client's crime or fraud takes the form of a lie or misrepresentation. Ordinarily, a lawyer can avoid assisting a client's crime or fraud by withdrawing from the representation. Sometimes it may be necessary for the lawyer to give notice of the fact of withdrawal and to disaffirm an opinion, document, affirmation, or the like. In extreme cases, substantive law may require a lawyer to disclose information relating to the representation to avoid being deemed to have assisted the client's crime or fraud. If the lawyer can avoid assisting a client's crime or fraud only by disclosing this information, then under paragraph (b) the lawyer is required to do so, unless the disclosure is prohibited by rule 32:1.6.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:4.2: COMMUNICATION WITH PERSON REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL

(a) In representing a client, a lawyer shall not communicate about the subject of the representation with a person the lawyer knows to be represented by another lawyer in the matter, unless the lawyer has the consent of the other lawyer or is authorized to do so by law or a court order.

(b) An otherwise unrepresented person to whom limited representation is being provided or has been provided in accordance with rule 32:1.2(c) is considered to be unrepresented for purposes of this rule unless the opposing lawyer knows of, or has been provided with, a written notice of appearance under which, or a written notice of time period during which, the opposing lawyer is to communicate with the limited-representation lawyer as to the subject matter within the limited scope of representation.

Comment

[1] This rule contributes to the proper functioning of the legal system by protecting a person who has chosen to be represented by a lawyer in a matter against possible overreaching by other lawyers who are participating in the matter, interference by those lawyers with the client-lawyer relationship, and the uncounseled disclosure of information relating to the representation.

[2] This rule applies to communications with any person who is represented by counsel concerning the matter to which the communication relates.

[3] The rule applies even though the represented person initiates or consents to the communication.

A lawyer must immediately terminate communication with a person if, after commencing communication, the lawyer learns that the person is one with whom communication is not permitted by this rule.

[4] This rule does not prohibit communication with a represented person, or an employee or agent of such a person, concerning matters outside the representation. For example, the existence of a controversy between a government agency and a private party, or between two organizations, does not prohibit a lawyer for either from communicating with nonlawyer representatives of the other regarding a separate matter. Nor does this rule preclude communication with a represented person who is seeking advice from a lawyer who is not otherwise representing a client in the matter. A lawyer may not make a communication prohibited by this rule through the acts of another. *See* rule 32:8.4(a). Parties to a matter may communicate directly with each other, and a lawyer is not prohibited from advising a client concerning a communication that the client is legally entitled to make. Also, a lawyer having independent justification or legal authorization for communicating with a represented person is permitted to do so.

[5] Communications authorized by law may include communications by a lawyer on behalf of a client who is exercising a constitutional or other legal right to communicate with the government. Communications authorized by law may also include investigative activities of lawyers representing governmental entities, directly or through investigative agents, prior to the commencement of criminal or civil enforcement proceedings. When communicating with the accused in a criminal matter, a government lawyer must comply with this rule in addition to honoring the constitutional rights of the accused. The fact that a communication does not violate a state or federal constitutional right is insufficient to establish that the communication is permissible under this rule.

[6] A lawyer who is uncertain whether a communication with a represented person is permissible may seek a court order. A lawyer may also seek a court order in exceptional circumstances to authorize a communication that would otherwise be prohibited by this rule, for example, where communication with a person represented by counsel is necessary to avoid reasonably certain injury.

[7] In the case of a represented organization, this rule prohibits communications with a constituent of the organization who supervises, directs, or regularly consults with the organization's lawyer concerning the matter or has authority to obligate the organization with respect to the matter or whose act or omission in connection with the matter may be imputed to the organization for purposes of civil or criminal liability. Consent of the organization's lawyer is not required for communication with a former constituent. If a constituent of the organization is represented in the matter by his or her own counsel, the consent by that counsel to a communication will be sufficient for purposes of this rule. *Compare* rule 32:3.4(f). In communicating with a current or former constituent of an organization, a lawyer must not use methods of obtaining evidence that violate the legal rights of the organization. *See* rule 32:4.4.

[8] The prohibition on communications with a represented person only applies in circumstances where the lawyer knows that the person is in fact represented in the matter to be discussed. This means that the lawyer has actual knowledge of the fact of the representation; but such actual knowledge may be inferred from the circumstances. *See* rule 32:1.0(f). Thus, the lawyer cannot evade the requirement of obtaining the consent of counsel by closing eyes to the obvious.

[9] In the event the person with whom the lawyer communicates is not known to be represented by counsel in the matter, the lawyer's communications are subject to rule 32:4.3.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; March 12, 2007]

Rule 32:4.3: DEALING WITH UNREPRESENTED PERSON

In dealing on behalf of a client with a person who is not represented by counsel, a lawyer shall not state or imply that the lawyer is disinterested. When the lawyer knows or reasonably should know that the unrepresented person misunderstands the lawyer's role in the matter, the lawyer shall make reasonable efforts to correct the misunderstanding. The lawyer shall not give legal advice to an unrepresented person, other than the advice to secure counsel, if the lawyer knows or reasonably should know that the interests of such a person are or have a reasonable possibility of being in conflict with the interests of the client.

Comment

[1] An unrepresented person, particularly one not experienced in dealing with legal matters, might

assume that a lawyer is disinterested in loyalties or is a disinterested authority on the law even when the lawyer represents a client. In order to avoid a misunderstanding, a lawyer will typically need to identify the lawyer's client and, where necessary, explain that the client has interests opposed to those of the unrepresented person. For misunderstandings that sometimes arise when a lawyer for an organization deals with an unrepresented constituent, see rule 32:1.13(f).

[2] The rule distinguishes between situations involving unrepresented persons whose interests may be adverse to those of the lawyer's client and those in which the person's interests are not in conflict with the client's. In the former situation, the possibility that the lawyer will compromise the unrepresented person's interests is so great that the rule prohibits the giving of any advice, apart from the advice to obtain counsel. Whether a lawyer is giving impermissible advice may depend on the experience and sophistication of the unrepresented person, as well as the setting in which the behavior and comments occur. This rule does not prohibit a lawyer from negotiating the terms of a transaction or settling a dispute with an unrepresented person. So long as the lawyer has explained that the lawyer represents an adverse party and is not representing the person, the lawyer may inform the person of the terms on which the lawyer's client will enter into an agreement or settle a matter, prepare documents that require the person's signature, and explain the lawyer's own view of the meaning of the document or the lawyer's view of the underlying legal obligations.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:4.4: RESPECT FOR RIGHTS OF THIRD PERSONS

(a) In representing a client, a lawyer shall not use means that have no substantial purpose other than to embarrass, delay, or burden a third person, or use methods of obtaining evidence that violate the legal rights of such a person.

(b) A lawyer who receives a document relating to the representation of the lawyer's client and knows or reasonably should know that the document was inadvertently sent shall promptly notify the sender.

Comment

[1] Responsibility to a client requires a lawyer to subordinate the interests of others to those of the client, but that responsibility does not imply that a lawyer may disregard the rights of third persons. It is impractical to catalogue all such rights, but they include legal restrictions on methods of obtaining evidence from third persons and unwarranted intrusions into privileged relationships, such as the client-lawyer relationship. For example, present or former organizational employees or agents may have information protected by the attorney-client evidentiary privilege or the work product doctrine of the organization itself. If the person contacted by the lawyer has no authority to waive the privilege, the lawyer may not deliberately seek to obtain the information in this manner.

[2] Paragraph (b) recognizes that lawyers sometimes receive documents that were mistakenly sent or produced by opposing parties or their lawyers. If a lawyer knows or reasonably should know that such a document was sent inadvertently, then this rule requires the lawyer to promptly notify the sender in order to permit that person to take protective measures. Whether the lawyer is required to take additional steps, such as returning the original document, is a matter of law beyond the scope of these rules, as is the question of whether the privileged status of a document has been waived. Similarly, this rule does not address the legal duties of a lawyer who receives a document that the lawyer knows or reasonably should know may have been wrongfully obtained by the sending person. For purposes of this rule, "document" includes e-mail or other electronic modes of transmission subject to being read or put into readable form.

[3] Some lawyers may choose to return a document unread, for example, when the lawyer learns before receiving the document that it was inadvertently sent to the wrong address. Where a lawyer is not required by applicable law to do so, the decision to voluntarily return such a document is a matter of professional judgment ordinarily reserved to the lawyer. *See* rules 32:1.2 and 32:1.4.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

LAW FIRMS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Rule 32:5.1: RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTNERS, MANAGERS, AND SUPERVISORY LAWYERS

(a) A partner in a law firm, and a lawyer who individually or together with other lawyers possesses comparable managerial authority in a law firm, shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that all lawyers in the firm conform to the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct.

(b) A lawyer having direct supervisory authority over another lawyer shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the other lawyer conforms to the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct.

(c) A lawyer shall be responsible for another lawyer's violation of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct if:

(1) the lawyer orders or, with knowledge of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or

(2) the lawyer is a partner or has comparable managerial authority in the law firm in which the other lawyer practices, or has direct supervisory authority over the other lawyer, and knows of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable remedial action.

Comment

[1] Paragraph (a) applies to lawyers who have managerial authority over the professional work of a firm. *See* rule 32:1.0(c). This includes members of a partnership, the shareholders in a law firm organized as a professional corporation, and members of other associations authorized to practice law; lawyers having comparable managerial authority in a legal services organization or a law department of an enterprise or government agency; and lawyers who have intermediate managerial responsibilities in a firm. Paragraph (b) applies to lawyers who have supervisory authority over the work of other lawyers in a firm.

[2] Paragraph (a) requires lawyers with managerial authority within a firm to make reasonable efforts to establish internal policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that all lawyers in the firm will conform to the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct. Such policies and procedures include those designed to detect and resolve conflicts of interest, identify dates by which actions must be taken in pending matters, account for client funds and property, and ensure that inexperienced lawyers are properly supervised.

[3] Other measures that may be required to fulfill the responsibility prescribed in paragraph (a) can depend on the firm's structure and the nature of its practice. In a small firm of experienced lawyers, informal supervision and periodic review of compliance with the required systems ordinarily will suffice. In a large firm, or in practice situations in which difficult ethical problems frequently arise, more elaborate measures may be necessary. Some firms, for example, have a procedure whereby junior lawyers can make confidential referral of ethical problems directly to a designated senior partner or special committee. *See* rule 32:5.2. Firms, whether large or small, may also rely on continuing legal education in professional ethics. In any event, the ethical atmosphere of a firm can influence the conduct of all its members, and the partners may not assume that all lawyers associated with the firm will inevitably conform to the rules.

[4] Paragraph (c) expresses a general principle of personal responsibility for acts of another. *See also* rule 32:8.4(a).

[5] Paragraph (c)(2) defines the duty of a partner or other lawyer having comparable managerial authority in a law firm, as well as a lawyer who has direct supervisory authority over performance of specific legal work by another lawyer. Whether a lawyer has supervisory authority in particular circumstances is a question of fact. Partners and lawyers with comparable authority have at least indirect responsibility for all work being done by the firm, while a partner or manager in charge of a particular matter ordinarily also has supervisory responsibility for the work of other firm lawyers engaged in the matter. Appropriate remedial action by a partner or managing lawyer would depend on the immediacy of that lawyer's involvement and the seriousness of the misconduct. A supervisor is required to intervene to prevent avoidable consequences of misconduct if the supervisor knows that the misconduct occurred. Thus, if a supervising lawyer knows that a subordinate misrepresented a matter to an opposing party in negotiation, the supervisor as well as the subordinate has a duty to correct the resulting misapprehension.

[6] Professional misconduct by a lawyer under supervision could reveal a violation of paragraph (b) on the part of the supervisory lawyer even though it does not entail a violation of paragraph (c)

because there was no direction, ratification, or knowledge of the violation.

[7] Apart from this rule and rule 32:8.4(a), a lawyer does not have disciplinary liability for the conduct of a partner, associate, or subordinate. Whether a lawyer may be liable civilly or criminally for another lawyer's conduct is a question of law beyond the scope of these rules.

[8] The duties imposed by this rule on managing and supervising lawyers do not alter the personal duty of each lawyer in a firm to abide by the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct. *See* rule 32:5.2(a). [Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:5.2: RESPONSIBILITIES OF A SUBORDINATE LAWYER

(a) A lawyer is bound by the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct notwithstanding that the lawyer acted at the direction of another person.

(b) A subordinate lawyer does not violate the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct if that lawyer acts in accordance with a supervisory lawyer's reasonable resolution of an arguable question of professional duty.

Comment

[1] Although a lawyer is not relieved of responsibility for a violation by the fact that the lawyer acted at the direction of a supervisor, that fact may be relevant in determining whether a lawyer had the knowledge required to render conduct a violation of the rules. For example, if a subordinate filed a frivolous pleading at the direction of a supervisor, the subordinate would not be guilty of a professional violation unless the subordinate knew of the document's frivolous character.

[2] When lawyers in a supervisor-subordinate relationship encounter a matter involving professional judgment as to ethical duty, the supervisor may assume responsibility for making the judgment. Otherwise a consistent course of action or position could not be taken. If the question can reasonably be answered only one way, the duty of both lawyers is clear and they are equally responsible for fulfilling it. However, if the question is reasonably arguable, someone has to decide upon the course of action. That authority ordinarily reposes in the supervisor, and a subordinate may be guided accordingly. For example, if a question arises whether the interests of two clients conflict under rule 32:1.7, the supervisor's reasonable resolution of the question should protect the subordinate professionally if the resolution is subsequently challenged.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:5.3: RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING NONLAWYER ASSISTANTS

With respect to a nonlawyer employed or retained by or associated with a lawyer:

(a) a partner, and a lawyer who individually or together with other lawyers possesses comparable managerial authority in a law firm shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer;

(b) a lawyer having direct supervisory authority over the nonlawyer shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer; and

(c) a lawyer shall be responsible for conduct of such a person that would be a violation of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct if engaged in by a lawyer if:

(1) the lawyer orders or, with the knowledge of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or

(2) the lawyer is a partner or has comparable managerial authority in the law firm in which the person is employed, or has direct supervisory authority over the person, and knows of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable remedial action.

Comment

[1] Lawyers generally employ assistants in their practice, including secretaries, investigators, law student interns, and paraprofessionals. Such assistants, whether employees or independent contractors, act for the lawyer in rendition of the lawyer's professional services. A lawyer must

give such assistants appropriate instruction and supervision concerning the ethical aspects of their employment, particularly regarding the obligation not to disclose information relating to representation of the client, and should be responsible for their work product. The measures employed in supervising nonlawyers should take account of the fact that they do not have legal training and are not subject to professional discipline.

[2] Paragraph (a) requires lawyers with managerial authority within a law firm to make reasonable efforts to establish internal policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that nonlawyers in the firm will act in a way compatible with the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct. *See* comment [1] to rule 32:5.1. Paragraph (b) applies to lawyers who have supervisory authority over the work of a nonlawyer. Paragraph (c) specifies the circumstances in which a lawyer is responsible for conduct of a nonlawyer that would be a violation of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct if engaged in by a lawyer.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:5.4: PROFESSIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF A LAWYER

(a) A lawyer or law firm shall not share legal fees with a nonlawyer, except that:

(1) an agreement by a lawyer with the lawyer's firm, partner, or associate may provide for the payment of money, over a reasonable period of time after the lawyer's death, to the lawyer's estate or to one or more specified persons;

(2) a lawyer who purchases the practice of a deceased, disabled, or disappeared lawyer may, pursuant to the provisions of rule 32:1.17, pay to the estate or other representative of that lawyer the agreed-upon purchase price; and

(3) a lawyer or law firm may include nonlawyer employees in a compensation or retirement plan, even though the plan is based in whole or in part on a profit-sharing arrangement.

(b) A lawyer shall not form a partnership with a nonlawyer if any of the activities of the partnership consist of the practice of law.

(c) A lawyer shall not permit a person who recommends, employs, or pays the lawyer to render legal services for another to direct or regulate the lawyer's professional judgment in rendering such legal services.

(d) A lawyer shall not practice with or in the form of a professional corporation or association authorized to practice law for a profit, if:

(1) a nonlawyer owns any interest therein, except that a fiduciary representative of the estate of a lawyer may hold the stock or interest of the lawyer for a reasonable time during administration;

(2) a nonlawyer is a corporate director or officer thereof or occupies the position of similar responsibility in any form of association other than a corporation; or

(3) a nonlawyer has the right to direct or control the professional judgment of a lawyer.

Comment

[1] The provisions of this rule express traditional limitations on sharing fees. These limitations are to protect the lawyer's professional independence of judgment. Where someone other than the client pays the lawyer's fee or salary, or recommends employment of the lawyer, that arrangement does not modify the lawyer's obligation to the client. As stated in paragraph (c), such arrangements should not interfere with the lawyer's professional judgment.

[2] This rule also expresses traditional limitations on permitting a third party to direct or regulate the lawyer's professional judgment in rendering legal services to another. *See also* rule 32:1.8(f) (lawyer may accept compensation from a third party as long as there is no interference with the lawyer's independent professional judgment and the client gives informed consent).

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:5.5: UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF LAW; MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL PRACTICE OF LAW

(a) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction, or assist another in doing so.

- (b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:**
- (1) except as authorized by these rules or other law, establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law; or**
 - (2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.**
- (c) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction that:**
- (1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;**
 - (2) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the lawyer, or a person the lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized;**
 - (3) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if the services arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or**
 - (4) are not within paragraphs (c)(2) or (c)(3) and arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice.**
- (d) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services in this jurisdiction that:**
- (1) are provided to the lawyer's employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or**
 - (2) are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law of this jurisdiction.**

Comment

[1] A lawyer may practice law only in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is authorized to practice. A lawyer may be admitted to practice law in a jurisdiction on a regular basis or may be authorized by court rule or order or by law to practice for a limited purpose or on a restricted basis. Paragraph (a) applies to unauthorized practice of law by a lawyer, whether through the lawyer's direct action or by the lawyer assisting another person.

[2] The definition of the practice of law is established by law and varies from one jurisdiction to another. Whatever the definition, limiting the practice of law to members of the bar protects the public against rendition of legal services by unqualified persons. This rule does not prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for their work. *See* rule 32:5.3.

[3] A lawyer may provide professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of the law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants, and persons employed in government agencies. Lawyers also may assist independent nonlawyers, such as paraprofessionals, who are authorized by the law of a jurisdiction to provide particular law-related services. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se.

[4] Other than as authorized by law or this rule, a lawyer who is not admitted to practice generally in this jurisdiction violates paragraph (b) if the lawyer establishes an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law. Presence may be systematic and continuous even if the lawyer is not physically present here. Such a lawyer must not hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction. *See also* rules 32:7.1(a) and 32:7.5(b).

[5] There are occasions in which a lawyer admitted to practice in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction under circumstances that do not create an unreasonable risk to the interests of their clients, the public, or the courts. Paragraph (c) identifies four such circumstances. The fact that conduct is not so identified does not imply that the conduct is or is not authorized. With the exception of paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2), this rule does not authorize a lawyer to establish

an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction without being admitted to practice generally here.

[6] There is no single test to determine whether a lawyer's services are provided on a "temporary basis" in this jurisdiction, and may therefore be permissible under paragraph (c). Services may be "temporary" even though the lawyer provides services in this jurisdiction on a recurring basis, or for an extended period of time, as when the lawyer is representing a client in a single lengthy negotiation or litigation.

[7] Paragraphs (c) and (d) apply to lawyers who are admitted to practice law in any United States jurisdiction, which includes the District of Columbia and any state, territory, or commonwealth of the United States. The word "admitted" in paragraph (c) contemplates that the lawyer is authorized to practice in the jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted and excludes a lawyer who, while technically admitted, is not authorized to practice because, for example, the lawyer is on inactive status.

[8] Paragraph (c)(1) recognizes that the interests of clients and the public are protected if a lawyer admitted only in another jurisdiction associates with a lawyer licensed to practice in this jurisdiction. For this paragraph to apply, however, the lawyer admitted to practice in this jurisdiction must actively participate in and share responsibility for the representation of the client.

[9] Lawyers not admitted to practice generally in a jurisdiction may be authorized by law or order of a tribunal or an administrative agency to appear before the tribunal or agency. This authority may be granted pursuant to formal rules governing admission pro hac vice or pursuant to informal practice of the tribunal or agency. Under paragraph (c)(2), a lawyer does not violate this rule when the lawyer appears before a tribunal or agency pursuant to such authority. To the extent that a court rule or other law of this jurisdiction requires a lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction to obtain admission pro hac vice before appearing before a tribunal or administrative agency, this rule requires the lawyer to obtain that authority.

[10] Paragraph (c)(2) also provides that a lawyer rendering services in this jurisdiction on a temporary basis does not violate this rule when the lawyer engages in conduct in anticipation of a proceeding or hearing in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is authorized to practice law or in which the lawyer reasonably expects to be admitted pro hac vice. Examples of such conduct include meetings with the client, interviews of potential witnesses, and the review of documents. Similarly, a lawyer admitted only in another jurisdiction may engage in conduct temporarily in this jurisdiction in connection with pending litigation in another jurisdiction in which the lawyer is or reasonably expects to be authorized to appear, including taking depositions in this jurisdiction.

[11] When a lawyer has been or reasonably expects to be admitted to appear before a court or administrative agency, paragraph (c)(2) also permits conduct by lawyers who are associated with that lawyer in the matter, but who do not expect to appear before the court or administrative agency. For example, subordinate lawyers may conduct research, review documents, and attend meetings with witnesses in support of the lawyer responsible for the litigation.

[12] Paragraph (c)(3) permits a lawyer admitted to practice law in another jurisdiction to perform services on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction if those services are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if the services arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice. The lawyer, however, must obtain admission pro hac vice in the case of a court-annexed arbitration or mediation or otherwise if court rules or law so require.

[13] Paragraph (c)(4) permits a lawyer admitted in another jurisdiction to provide certain legal services on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction that arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted but are not within paragraphs (c)(2) or (c)(3). These services include both legal services and services that nonlawyers may perform but that are considered the practice of law when performed by lawyers.

[14] Paragraphs (c)(3) and (c)(4) require that the services arise out of or be reasonably related to the lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted. A variety of factors evidence such a relationship. The lawyer's client may have been previously represented by the lawyer, or may be resident in or have substantial contacts with the jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted. The matter, although involving other jurisdictions, may have a significant connection with that jurisdiction. In other cases, significant aspects of the lawyer's work might be conducted in that jurisdiction or a significant aspect of the matter may involve the law of that jurisdiction. The

necessary relationship might arise when the client's activities or the legal issues involve multiple jurisdictions, such as when the officers of a multinational corporation survey potential business sites and seek the services of their lawyer in assessing the relative merits of each. In addition, the services may draw on the lawyer's recognized expertise developed through the regular practice of law on behalf of clients in matters involving a particular body of federal, nationally uniform, foreign, or international law. Lawyers desiring to provide *pro bono* legal services on a temporary basis in a jurisdiction that has been affected by a major disaster, but in which they are not otherwise authorized to practice law, as well as lawyers from the affected jurisdiction who seek to practice law temporarily in another jurisdiction, but in which they are not otherwise authorized to practice law, should consult Iowa Court Rule 31.17.

[15] Paragraph (d) identifies two circumstances in which a lawyer who is admitted to practice in another United States jurisdiction, and is not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law as well as provide legal services on a temporary basis. Except as provided in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2), a lawyer who is admitted to practice law in another jurisdiction and who establishes an office or other systematic or continuous presence in this jurisdiction must become admitted to practice law generally in this jurisdiction.

[16] Paragraph (d)(1) applies to a lawyer who is employed by a client to provide legal services to the client or its organizational affiliates, i.e., entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with the employer. This paragraph does not authorize the provision of personal legal services to the employer's officers or employees. The paragraph applies to in-house corporate lawyers, government lawyers, and others who are employed to render legal services to the employer. The lawyer's ability to represent the employer outside the jurisdiction in which the lawyer is licensed generally serves the interests of the employer and does not create an unreasonable risk to the client and others because the employer is well situated to assess the lawyer's qualifications and the quality of the lawyer's work.

[17] If an employed lawyer establishes an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the purpose of rendering legal services to the employer, the lawyer must register and follow the requirements of Iowa Court Rule 31.16.

[18] Paragraph (d)(2) recognizes that a lawyer may provide legal services in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is not licensed when authorized to do so by federal or other law, which includes statute, court rule, executive regulation, or judicial precedent.

[19] A lawyer who practices law in this jurisdiction pursuant to paragraph (c) or (d) or otherwise is subject to the disciplinary authority of this jurisdiction. *See* rule 32:8.5(a).

[20] In some circumstances, a lawyer who practices law in this jurisdiction pursuant to paragraph (c) or (d) may have to inform the client that the lawyer is not licensed to practice law in this jurisdiction. For example, that may be required when the representation occurs primarily in this jurisdiction and requires knowledge of the law of this jurisdiction. *See* rule 32:1.4(b).

[21] Paragraphs (c) and (d) do not authorize communications advertising legal services in this jurisdiction by lawyers who are admitted to practice in other jurisdictions. Whether and how lawyers may communicate the availability of their services in this jurisdiction is governed by rules 32:7.1 to 32:7.5.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; May 14, 2007; August 29, 2012, effective January 1, 2013]

Rule 32:5.6: RESTRICTIONS ON RIGHT TO PRACTICE

A lawyer shall not participate in offering or making:

(a) a partnership, shareholders, operating, employment, or other similar type of agreement that restricts the right of a lawyer to practice after termination of the relationship, except an agreement concerning benefits upon retirement; or

(b) an agreement in which a restriction on the lawyer's right to practice is part of the settlement of a client controversy.

Comment

[1] An agreement restricting the right of lawyers to practice after leaving a firm not only limits their professional autonomy but also limits the freedom of clients to choose a lawyer. Paragraph

(a) prohibits such agreements except for restrictions incident to provisions concerning retirement benefits for service with the firm.

[2] Paragraph (b) prohibits a lawyer from agreeing not to represent other persons in connection with settling a claim on behalf of a client.

[3] This rule does not apply to prohibit restrictions that may be included in the terms of the sale of a law practice pursuant to rule 32:1.17.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:5.7: RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING LAW-RELATED SERVICES

(a) A lawyer shall be subject to the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct with respect to the provision of law-related services, as defined in paragraph (b), if the law-related services are provided:

(1) by the lawyer in circumstances that are not distinct from the lawyer's provision of legal services to clients; or

(2) in other circumstances by an entity controlled by the lawyer individually or with others if the lawyer fails to take reasonable measures to ensure that a person obtaining the law-related services knows that the services are not legal services and that the protections of the client-lawyer relationship do not exist.

(b) The term "law-related services" denotes services that might reasonably be performed in conjunction with and in substance are related to the provision of legal services, and that are not prohibited as unauthorized practice of law when provided by a nonlawyer.

Comment

[1] When a lawyer performs law-related services or controls an organization that does so, there exists the potential for ethical problems. Principal among these is the possibility that the person for whom the law-related services are performed fails to understand that the services may not carry with them the protections normally afforded as part of the client-lawyer relationship. The recipient of the law-related services may expect, for example, that the protection of client confidences, prohibitions against representation of persons with conflicting interests, and obligations of a lawyer to maintain professional independence apply to the provision of law-related services when that may not be the case.

[2] Rule 32:5.7 applies to the provision of law-related services by a lawyer even when the lawyer does not provide any legal services to the person for whom the law-related services are performed and whether the law-related services are performed through a law firm or a separate entity. The rule identifies the circumstances in which all of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct apply to the provision of law-related services. Even when those circumstances do not exist, however, the conduct of a lawyer involved in the provision of law-related services is subject to those rules that apply generally to lawyer conduct, regardless of whether the conduct involves the provision of legal services. *See, e.g.*, rule 32:8.4.

[3] When law-related services are provided by a lawyer under circumstances that are not distinct from the lawyer's provision of legal services to clients, the lawyer in providing the law-related services must adhere to the requirements of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct as provided in paragraph (a)(1). Even when the law-related and legal services are provided in circumstances that are distinct from each other, for example through separate entities or different support staff within the law firm, the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct apply to the lawyer as provided in paragraph (a)(2) unless the lawyer takes reasonable measures to ensure that the recipient of the law-related services knows that the services are not legal services and that the protections of the client-lawyer relationship do not apply.

[4] Law-related services also may be provided through an entity that is distinct from that through which the lawyer provides legal services. If the lawyer individually or with others has control of such an entity's operations, the rule requires the lawyer to take reasonable measures to ensure that each person using the services of the entity knows that the services provided by the entity are not legal services and that the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct that relate to the client-lawyer relationship do not apply. A lawyer's control of an entity extends to the ability to direct its operation. Whether a lawyer has such control will depend upon the circumstances of the particular case.

[5] When a client-lawyer relationship exists with a person who is referred by a lawyer to a separate law-related service entity controlled by the lawyer, individually or with others, the lawyer

must comply with rule 32:1.8(a).

[6] In taking the reasonable measures referred to in paragraph (a)(2) to ensure that a person using law-related services understands the practical effect or significance of the inapplicability of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct, the lawyer should communicate to the person receiving the law-related services, in a manner sufficient to ensure that the person understands the significance of the fact, that the relationship of the person to the business entity will not be a client-lawyer relationship. The communication should be made before entering into an agreement for provision of or providing law-related services, and preferably should be in writing.

[7] The burden is upon the lawyer to show that the lawyer has taken reasonable measures under the circumstances to communicate the desired understanding. For instance, a sophisticated user of law-related services, such as a publicly held corporation, may require a lesser explanation than someone unaccustomed to making distinctions between legal services and law-related services.

[8] Regardless of the sophistication of potential recipients of law-related services, a lawyer should take special care to keep separate the provision of law-related and legal services in order to minimize the risk that the recipient will assume that the law-related services are legal services. The risk of such confusion is especially acute when the lawyer renders both types of services with respect to the same matter. Under some circumstances the legal and law-related services may be so closely entwined that they cannot be distinguished from each other, and the requirement of disclosure and consultation imposed by paragraph (a)(2) of the rule cannot be met. In such a case a lawyer will be responsible for ensuring that both the lawyer's conduct and, to the extent required by rule 32:5.3, that of nonlawyer employees in the distinct entity that the lawyer controls comply in all respects with the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct.

[9] A broad range of economic and other interests of clients may be served by lawyers' engaging in the delivery of law-related services. Examples of law-related services include providing financial planning, accounting, economic analysis, social work, psychological counseling, and non-legal consulting such as engineering, medical, or environmental consulting.

[10] When a lawyer is obliged to accord the recipients of such services the protections of those rules that apply to the client-lawyer relationship, the lawyer must take special care to heed the proscriptions of the rules addressing conflict of interest (rules 32:1.7 through 32:1.11, especially rules 32:1.7(a)(2) and 32:1.8(a), (b), and (f)), and to scrupulously adhere to the requirements of rule 32:1.6 relating to disclosure of confidential information. The promotion of the law-related services must also in all respects comply with rules 32:7.1 through 32:7.5, 32:7.7, and 32:7.8, dealing with advertising and solicitation. In that regard, lawyers should take special care to identify the obligations that may be imposed as a result of this state's decisional law.

[11] When the full protections of all of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct do not apply to the provision of law-related services, principles of law external to the rules, for example, the law of principal and agent, govern the legal duties owed to those receiving the services. Those other legal principles may establish a different degree of protection for the recipient with respect to confidentiality of information, conflicts of interest, and permissible business relationships with clients. *See also* rule 32:8.4 (Misconduct).

[12] Certain services that may be performed by nonlawyers nonetheless are treated as the practice of law in Iowa when performed by lawyers, including consummation of real estate transactions, preparation of tax returns, legislative lobbying, and estate planning. *See* rule 32:3.9, cmt. [4]; Iowa Ct. R. 37.5. Accordingly, the lawyer providing such services must at all times and under all circumstances comply fully with the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

PUBLIC SERVICE

Rule 32:6.1: VOLUNTARY PRO BONO PUBLICO SERVICE

Every lawyer has a professional responsibility to provide legal services to those unable to pay. A lawyer should aspire to render at least 50 hours of pro bono publico legal services per year. In fulfilling this responsibility, the lawyer should:

(a) provide a substantial majority of the 50 hours of legal services without fee or expectation of fee to:

(1) persons of limited means or

(2) charitable, religious, civic, community, governmental, and educational organizations in

matters that are designed primarily to address the needs of persons of limited means; and

(b) provide any additional services through:

(1) delivery of legal services at no fee or substantially reduced fee to individuals, groups, or organizations seeking to secure or protect civil rights, civil liberties, or public rights, or charitable, religious, civic, community, governmental, and educational organizations in matters in furtherance of their organizational purposes, where the payment of standard legal fees would significantly deplete the organization's economic resources or would be otherwise inappropriate;

(2) delivery of legal services at a substantially reduced fee to persons of limited means; or

(3) participation in activities for improving the law, the legal system, or the legal profession.

In addition, a lawyer should voluntarily contribute financial support to organizations that provide legal services to persons of limited means.

Comment

[1] Every lawyer, regardless of professional prominence or professional work load, has a responsibility to provide legal services to those unable to pay, and personal involvement in the problems of the disadvantaged can be one of the most rewarding experiences in the life of a lawyer. It is recognized that in some years a lawyer may render greater or fewer hours than the annual standard specified, but during the course of his or her legal career, each lawyer should render on average per year, the number of hours set forth in this rule. Services can be performed in civil matters or in criminal or quasi-criminal matters for which there is no government obligation to provide funds for legal representation.

[2] Paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) recognize the critical need for legal services that exists among persons of limited means by providing that a substantial majority of the legal services rendered annually to the disadvantaged be furnished without fee or expectation of fee. Legal services under these paragraphs consist of a full range of activities, including individual and class representation, the provision of legal advice, legislative lobbying, administrative rule making, and the provision of free training or mentoring to those who represent persons of limited means. The variety of these activities should facilitate participation by government lawyers, even when restrictions exist on their engaging in the outside practice of law.

[3] Persons eligible for legal services under paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) are those who qualify for participation in programs funded by the Legal Services Corporation or by the Iowa Lawyer Trust Account Commission, or other comparable non-profit programs offering legal services to the economically disadvantaged, and those whose incomes and financial resources are slightly above the guidelines utilized by such programs but, nevertheless, cannot afford counsel. Legal services can be rendered to individuals or to organizations such as homeless shelters, battered women's centers, and food pantries that serve those of limited means. The term "governmental organizations" includes, but is not limited to, public protection programs and sections of governmental or public sector agencies.

[4] Because service must be provided without fee or expectation of fee, the intent of the lawyer to render free legal services is essential for the work performed to fall within the meaning of paragraphs (a)(1) and (2). Accordingly, services rendered cannot be considered pro bono if an anticipated fee is uncollected, but the award of statutory attorneys' fees in a case originally accepted as pro bono would not disqualify such services from inclusion under this section. Lawyers who do receive fees in such cases are encouraged to contribute an appropriate portion of such fees to organizations or projects that benefit persons of limited means.

[5] While it is possible for a lawyer to fulfill the annual responsibility to perform pro bono services exclusively through activities described in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2), to the extent that any hours of service remained unfulfilled, the remaining commitment can be met in a variety of ways as set forth in paragraph (b). Constitutional, statutory, or regulatory restrictions may prohibit or impede government and public sector lawyers and judges from performing the pro bono services outlined in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) and paragraphs (b)(1) and (2). Accordingly, where those restrictions apply, government and public sector lawyers and judges may fulfill their pro bono responsibility by performing services outlined in paragraph (b)(3), to the extent permitted by such restrictions.

[6] Paragraph (b)(1) includes the provision of certain types of legal services to those whose incomes and financial resources place them above limited means. It also permits the pro bono lawyer to accept a substantially reduced fee for services. Examples of the types of issues that

may be addressed under this paragraph include First Amendment claims, Title VII claims, and environmental protection claims. Additionally, a wide range of organizations may be represented, including social service, medical research, cultural, and religious groups.

[7] Paragraph (b)(2) covers instances in which lawyers agree to and receive a modest fee for furnishing legal services to persons of limited means. Participation in judicare programs and acceptance of court appointments in which the fee is substantially below a lawyer's usual rate are encouraged under this paragraph.

[8] Paragraph (b)(3) recognizes the value of lawyers engaging in activities that improve the law, the legal system or the legal profession. Serving on bar association committees, serving on boards of pro bono or legal services programs, taking part in Law Day activities, acting as a continuing legal education instructor, a mediator or an arbitrator, and engaging in legislative lobbying to improve the law, the legal system, or the profession are a few examples of the many activities that fall within this paragraph.

[9] Because the provision of pro bono services is a professional responsibility, it is the individual ethical commitment of each lawyer. Nevertheless, there may be times when it is not feasible for a lawyer to engage in pro bono services. At such times a lawyer may discharge the pro bono responsibility by providing financial support to organizations providing free legal services to persons of limited means. Such financial support should be reasonably equivalent to the value of the hours of service that would have otherwise been provided. In addition, at times it may be more feasible to satisfy the pro bono responsibility collectively, as by a firm's aggregate pro bono activities.

[10] Because the efforts of individual lawyers are not enough to meet the need for free legal services that exists among persons of limited means, the government and the profession have instituted additional programs to provide those services. Every lawyer should financially support such programs, in addition to either providing direct pro bono services or making financial contributions when pro bono service is not feasible.

[11] Law firms should act reasonably to enable and encourage all lawyers in the firm to provide the pro bono legal services called for by this rule.

[12] The responsibility set forth in this rule is not intended to be enforced through disciplinary process.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:6.2: ACCEPTING APPOINTMENTS

A lawyer shall not seek to avoid appointment by a tribunal to represent a person except for good cause, such as:

(a) representing the client is likely to result in violation of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct or other law;

(b) representing the client is likely to result in an unreasonable financial burden on the lawyer; or

(c) the client or the cause is so repugnant to the lawyer as to be likely to impair the client-lawyer relationship or the lawyer's ability to represent the client.

Comment

[1] A lawyer ordinarily is not obliged to accept a client whose character or cause the lawyer regards as repugnant. The lawyer's freedom to select clients is, however, qualified. All lawyers have a responsibility to assist in providing pro bono publico service. *See* rule 32:6.1. An individual lawyer fulfills this responsibility by accepting a fair share of unpopular matters or indigent or unpopular clients. A lawyer may also be subject to appointment by a court to serve unpopular clients or persons unable to afford legal services.

Appointed Counsel

[2] For good cause a lawyer may seek to decline an appointment to represent a person who cannot afford to retain counsel or whose cause is unpopular. Good cause exists if the lawyer could not handle the matter competently, *see* rule 32:1.1, or if undertaking the representation would result in an improper conflict of interest, for example, when the client or the cause is so repugnant to the lawyer as to be likely to impair the client-lawyer relationship or the lawyer's ability to represent

the client. A lawyer may also seek to decline an appointment if acceptance would be unreasonably burdensome, for example, when it would impose a financial sacrifice so great as to be unjust.

[3] An appointed lawyer has the same obligations to the client as retained counsel, including the obligations of loyalty and confidentiality, and is subject to the same limitations on the client-lawyer relationship, such as the obligation to refrain from assisting the client in violation of the rules.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:6.3: MEMBERSHIP IN LEGAL SERVICES ORGANIZATION

A lawyer may serve as a director, officer, or member of a legal services organization, apart from the law firm in which the lawyer practices, notwithstanding that the organization serves persons having interests adverse to a client of the lawyer. The lawyer shall not knowingly participate in a decision or action of the organization:

(a) if participating in the decision or action would be incompatible with the lawyer's obligations to a client under rule 32:1.7; or

(b) where the decision or action could have a material adverse effect on the representation of a client of the organization whose interests are adverse to a client of the lawyer.

Comment

[1] Lawyers should be encouraged to support and participate in legal services organizations. A lawyer who is an officer or a member of such an organization does not thereby have a client-lawyer relationship with persons served by the organization. However, there is potential conflict between the interests of such persons and the interests of the lawyer's clients. If the possibility of such conflict disqualified a lawyer from serving on the board of a legal services organization, the profession's involvement in such organizations would be severely curtailed.

[2] It may be necessary in appropriate cases to reassure a client of the organization that the representation will not be affected by conflicting loyalties of a member of the board. Established, written policies in this respect can enhance the credibility of such assurances.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:6.4: LAW REFORM ACTIVITIES AFFECTING CLIENT INTERESTS

A lawyer may serve as a director, officer, or member of an organization involved in reform of the law or its administration notwithstanding that the reform may affect the interests of a client of the lawyer. When the lawyer knows that the interests of a client may be materially benefitted by a decision in which the lawyer participates, the lawyer shall disclose that fact but need not identify the client.

Comment

[1] Lawyers involved in organizations seeking law reform generally do not have a client-lawyer relationship with the organization. Otherwise, it might follow that a lawyer could not be involved in a bar association law reform program that might indirectly affect a client. *See also* rule 32:1.2(b). For example, a lawyer specializing in antitrust litigation might be regarded as disqualified from participating in drafting revisions of rules governing that subject. In determining the nature and scope of participation in such activities, a lawyer should be mindful of obligations to clients under other rules, particularly rule 32:1.7. A lawyer is professionally obligated to protect the integrity of the program by making an appropriate disclosure within the organization when the lawyer knows a private client might be materially benefitted.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:6.5: NONPROFIT AND COURT-ANNEXED LIMITED LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

(a) A lawyer who, under the auspices of a program sponsored by a nonprofit organization or court, provides short-term limited legal services to a client without expectation by either the lawyer or the client that the lawyer will provide continuing representation in the matter:

(1) is subject to rules 32:1.7 and 32:1.9(a) only if the lawyer knows that the representation of the client involves a conflict of interest; and

(2) is subject to rule 32:1.10 only if the lawyer knows that another lawyer associated with the lawyer in a law firm is disqualified by rule 32:1.7 or 32:1.9(a) with respect to the matter.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2), rule 32:1.10 is inapplicable to a representation governed by this rule.

Comment

[1] Legal services organizations, courts, and various nonprofit organizations have established programs through which lawyers provide short-term limited legal services—such as advice or the completion of legal forms—that will assist persons to address their legal problems without further representation by a lawyer. In these programs, such as legal-advice hotlines, advice-only clinics, or pro se counseling programs, a client-lawyer relationship is established, but there is no expectation that the lawyer’s representation of the client will continue beyond the limited consultation. Such programs are normally operated under circumstances in which it is not feasible for a lawyer to systematically screen for conflicts of interest as is generally required before undertaking a representation. *See, e.g.*, rules 32:1.7, 32:1.9, and 32:1.10.

[2] A lawyer who provides short-term limited legal services pursuant to this rule must secure the client’s informed consent to the limited scope of the representation. *See* rule 32:1.2(c). If a short-term limited representation would not be reasonable under the circumstances, the lawyer may offer advice to the client but must also advise the client of the need for further assistance of counsel. Except as provided in this rule, the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct, including rules 32:1.6 and 32:1.9(c), are applicable to the limited representation.

[3] Because a lawyer who is representing a client in the circumstances addressed by this rule ordinarily is not able to check systematically for conflicts of interest, paragraph (a) requires compliance with rule 32:1.7 or 32:1.9(a) only if the lawyer knows that the representation presents a conflict of interest for the lawyer, and with rule 32:1.10 only if the lawyer knows that another lawyer in the lawyer’s firm is disqualified by rule 32:1.7 or 32:1.9(a) in the matter.

[4] Because the limited nature of the services significantly reduces the risk of conflicts of interest with other matters being handled by the lawyer’s firm, paragraph (b) provides that rule 32:1.10 is inapplicable to a representation governed by this rule except as provided by paragraph (a)(2). Paragraph (a)(2) requires the participating lawyer to comply with rule 32:1.10 when the lawyer knows that the lawyer’s firm is disqualified by rule 32:1.7 or 32:1.9(a). By virtue of paragraph (b), however, a lawyer’s participation in a short-term limited legal services program will not preclude the lawyer’s firm from undertaking or continuing the representation of a client with interests adverse to a client being represented under the program’s auspices. Nor will the personal disqualification of a lawyer participating in the program be imputed to other lawyers participating in the program.

[5] If, after commencing a short-term limited representation in accordance with this rule, a lawyer undertakes to represent the client in the matter on an ongoing basis, rules 32:1.7, 32:1.9(a), and 32:1.10 become applicable.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

INFORMATION ABOUT LEGAL SERVICES

Rule 32:7.1: COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING A LAWYER’S SERVICES

A lawyer shall not make a false or misleading communication about the lawyer or the lawyer’s services. A communication is false or misleading if it contains a material misrepresentation of fact or law, or omits a fact necessary to make the statement considered as a whole not materially misleading.

Comment

[1] This rule governs all communications about a lawyer’s services, including advertising permitted by rule 32:7.2. Whatever means are used to make known a lawyer’s services, statements about them must be truthful.

[2] Truthful statements that are misleading are also prohibited by this rule. A truthful statement is

misleading if it omits a fact necessary to make the lawyer's communication considered as a whole not materially misleading. A truthful statement is also misleading if there is a substantial likelihood that it will lead a reasonable person to formulate a specific conclusion about the lawyer or the lawyer's services for which there is no reasonable factual foundation.

[3] An advertisement that truthfully reports a lawyer's achievements on behalf of clients or former clients may be misleading if presented so as to lead a reasonable person to form an unjustified expectation that the same results could be obtained for other clients in similar matters without reference to the specific factual and legal circumstances of each client's case. Similarly, an unsubstantiated comparison of the lawyer's services or fees with the services or fees of other lawyers may be misleading if presented with such specificity as would lead a reasonable person to conclude that the comparison can be substantiated. The inclusion of an appropriate disclaimer or qualifying language may preclude a finding that a statement is likely to create unjustified expectations or otherwise mislead the public.

[4] See rule 32:8.4(e) for the prohibition against stating or implying an ability to influence improperly a government agency or official or to achieve results by means that violate the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct or other law.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; August 29, 2012, effective January 1, 2013]

Rule 32:7.2: ADVERTISING

(a) Subject to the requirements of rules 32:7.1 and 32:7.3, a lawyer may advertise services through written, recorded, or electronic communication, including public media.

(b) A lawyer shall not give anything of value to a person for recommending the lawyer's services except that a lawyer may:

(1) pay the reasonable costs of advertisements or communications permitted by this rule;

(2) pay the usual charges of a legal service plan or a not-for-profit or qualified lawyer referral service. A qualified lawyer referral service is a lawyer referral service that has been approved by an appropriate regulatory authority;

(3) pay for a law practice in accordance with rule 32:1.17; and

(4) refer clients to another lawyer or a nonlawyer professional pursuant to an agreement not otherwise prohibited under these rules that provides for the other person to refer clients or customers to the lawyer, if

(i) the reciprocal referral agreement is not exclusive, and

(ii) the client is informed of the existence and nature of the agreement.

(c) Any communication made pursuant to this rule shall include the name and office address of at least one lawyer or law firm responsible for its content.

Comment

[1] To assist the public in learning about and obtaining legal services, lawyers should be allowed to make known their services not only through reputation but also through organized information campaigns in the form of advertising. Advertising involves an active quest for clients, contrary to the tradition that a lawyer should not seek clientele. However, the public's need to know about legal services can be fulfilled in part through advertising. This need is particularly acute in the case of persons of moderate means who have not made extensive use of legal services. The interest in expanding public information about legal services ought to prevail over tradition. Nevertheless, advertising by lawyers entails the risk of practices that are misleading or overreaching.

[2] This rule permits public dissemination of information concerning a lawyer's name or firm name, address, email address, website, and telephone number; the kinds of services the lawyer will undertake; the basis on which the lawyer's fees are determined, including prices for specific services and payment and credit arrangements; a lawyer's foreign language ability; names of references and, with their consent, names of clients regularly represented; and other information that might invite the attention of those seeking legal assistance.

[3] Questions of effectiveness and taste in advertising are matters of speculation and subjective judgment. Some jurisdictions have had extensive prohibitions against television and other forms of advertising, against advertising going beyond specified facts about a lawyer, or against "undignified" advertising. Television, the internet, and other forms of electronic communication are now among the most powerful media for getting information to the public, particularly persons of low and

moderate income; prohibiting television, the internet, and other forms of electronic advertising, therefore, would impede the flow of information about legal services to many sectors of the public. Limiting the information that may be advertised has a similar effect and assumes that the bar can accurately forecast the kind of information that the public would regard as relevant. But see rule 32:7.3(a) for the prohibition against a solicitation through a real-time electronic exchange initiated by the lawyer.

[4] Neither this rule nor rule 32:7.3 prohibits communications authorized by law, such as notice to members of a class in class action litigation.

Paying Others to Recommend a Lawyer

[5] Except as permitted under paragraphs (b)(1)-(b)(4), lawyers are not permitted to pay others for recommending the lawyer's services or for channeling professional work in a manner that violates rule 32:7.3. A communication contains a recommendation if it endorses or vouches for a lawyer's credentials, abilities, competence, character, or other professional qualities. Paragraph (b)(1), however, allows a lawyer to pay for advertising and communications permitted by this rule, including the costs of print directory listings, on-line directory listings, newspaper ads, television and radio airtime, domain-name registrations, sponsorship fees, internet-based advertisements, and group advertising. A lawyer may compensate employees, agents, and vendors who are engaged to provide marketing or client development services, such as publicists, public-relations personnel, business-development staff, and website designers. Moreover, a lawyer may pay others for generating client leads, such as internet-based client leads, as long as the lead generator does not recommend the lawyer, any payment to the lead generator is consistent with rules 32:1.5(e) (division of fees) and 32:5.4 (professional independence of the lawyer), and the lead generator's communications are consistent with rule 32:7.1 (communications concerning a lawyer's services). To comply with rule 32:7.1, a lawyer must not pay a lead generator that states, implies, or creates a reasonable impression that it is recommending the lawyer, is making the referral without payment from the lawyer, or has analyzed a person's legal problems when determining which lawyer should receive the referral. *See also* rule 32:5.3 (duties of lawyers and law firms with respect to the conduct of nonlawyers); rule 32:8.4(a) (duty to avoid violating the rules through the acts of another).

[6] A lawyer may pay the usual charges of a legal service plan or a not-for-profit or qualified lawyer referral service. A legal service plan is a prepaid or group legal service plan or a similar delivery system that assists people who seek to secure legal representation. A lawyer referral service, on the other hand, is any organization that holds itself out to the public as a lawyer referral service. Such referral services are understood by the public to be consumer-oriented organizations that provide unbiased referrals to lawyers with appropriate experience in the subject matter of the representation and afford other client protections, such as complaint procedures or malpractice insurance requirements. Consequently, this rule only permits a lawyer to pay the usual charges of a not-for-profit or qualified lawyer referral service. A qualified lawyer referral service is one that is approved by an appropriate regulatory authority as affording adequate protections for the public.

[7] A lawyer who accepts assignments or referrals from a legal service plan or referrals from a lawyer referral service must act reasonably to assure that the activities of the plan or service are compatible with the lawyer's professional obligations. *See* rule 32:5.3. Legal service plans and lawyer referral services may communicate with the public, but such communication must be in conformity with these rules. Thus, advertising must not be false or misleading, as would be the case if the communications of a group advertising program or a group legal services plan would mislead the public to think that it was a lawyer referral service sponsored by a state agency or bar association. Nor could the lawyer allow in-person, telephonic, or real-time contacts that would violate rule 32:7.3.

[8] A lawyer also may agree to refer clients to another lawyer or a nonlawyer professional, in return for the undertaking of that person to refer clients or customers to the lawyer. Such reciprocal referral arrangements must not interfere with the lawyer's professional judgment as to making referrals or as to providing substantive legal services. *See* rules 32:2.1 and 32:5.4(c). Except as provided in rule 32:1.5(e), a lawyer who receives referrals from a lawyer or nonlawyer professional must not pay anything solely for the referral, but the lawyer does not violate paragraph (b) of this rule by agreeing to refer clients to the other lawyer or nonlawyer professional, so long as the reciprocal referral agreement is not exclusive and the client is informed of the referral agreement. Conflicts of

interest created by such arrangements are governed by rule 32:1.7. Reciprocal referral agreements should not be of indefinite duration and should be reviewed periodically to determine whether they comply with these rules. This rule does not restrict referrals or divisions of revenues or net income among lawyers within firms comprised of multiple entities.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; November 19, 2007; August 29, 2012, effective January 1, 2013]

Rule 32:7.3: SOLICITATION OF CLIENTS

(a) A lawyer shall not by in-person, live telephone, or real-time electronic contact solicit professional employment when a significant motive for the lawyer's doing so is the lawyer's pecuniary gain, unless the person contacted:

(1) is a lawyer; or

(2) has a family, close personal, or prior professional relationship with the lawyer.

(b) A lawyer shall not solicit professional employment by written, recorded, or electronic communication or by in-person, telephone, or real-time electronic contact even when not otherwise prohibited by paragraph (a), if:

(1) the target of the solicitation has made known to the lawyer a desire not to be solicited by the lawyer; or

(2) the solicitation involves coercion, duress, or harassment.

(c) Every written, recorded, or electronic communication from a lawyer soliciting professional employment from anyone known to be in need of legal services in a particular matter shall include the words "Advertising Material" on the outside envelope, if any, and at the beginning and ending of any recorded or electronic communication, unless the recipient of the communication is a person specified in paragraphs (a)(1) or (a)(2).

(d) Notwithstanding the prohibitions in paragraph (a), a lawyer may participate with a prepaid or group legal service plan operated by an organization not owned or directed by the lawyer that uses in-person or telephone contact to solicit memberships or subscriptions for the plan from persons who are not known to need legal services in a particular matter covered by the plan.

Comment

[1] A solicitation is a targeted communication initiated by the lawyer that is directed to a specific person and that offers to provide, or can reasonably be understood as offering to provide, legal services. In contrast, a lawyer's communication typically does not constitute a solicitation if it is directed to the general public, such as through a billboard, an internet banner advertisement, a website or a television commercial, or if it is in response to a request for information or is automatically generated in response to internet searches.

[2] There is a potential for abuse when a solicitation involves direct in-person, live telephone, or real-time electronic contact by a lawyer with someone known to need legal services. These forms of contact subject a person to the private importuning of the trained advocate in a direct interpersonal encounter. The person, who may already feel overwhelmed by the circumstances giving rise to the need for legal services, may find it difficult fully to evaluate all available alternatives with reasoned judgment and appropriate self-interest in the face of the lawyer's presence and insistence upon being retained immediately. The situation is fraught with the possibility of undue influence, intimidation, and over-reaching.

[3] This potential for abuse inherent in direct in-person, live telephone, or real-time electronic solicitation justifies its prohibition, particularly since lawyers have alternative means of conveying necessary information to those who may be in need of legal services. In particular, communications can be mailed or transmitted by email or other electronic means that do not involve real-time contact and do not violate other laws governing solicitations. These forms of communications and solicitations make it possible for the public to be informed about the need for legal services, and about the qualifications of available lawyers and law firms, without subjecting the public to direct in-person, telephone, or real-time electronic persuasion that may overwhelm a person's judgment.

[4] The use of general advertising and written, recorded or electronic communications to transmit information from lawyer to the public, rather than direct in-person, live telephone, or real-time electronic contact, will help to assure that the information flows cleanly as well as freely. The

contents of advertisements and communications permitted under rule 32:7.2 can be permanently recorded so that they cannot be disputed and may be shared with others who know the lawyer. This potential for informal review is itself likely to help guard against statements and claims that might constitute false and misleading communications, in violation of rule 32:7.1. The contents of direct in-person, live telephone, or real-time electronic contact can be disputed and may not be subject to third-party scrutiny. Consequently, they are much more likely to approach (and occasionally cross) the dividing line between accurate representations and those that are false and misleading.

[5] There is far less likelihood that a lawyer would engage in abusive practices against a former client, or a person with whom the lawyer has close personal or family relationship, or in situations in which the lawyer is motivated by considerations other than the lawyer's pecuniary gain. Nor is there a serious potential for abuse when the person contacted is a lawyer. Consequently, the general prohibition in rule 32:7.3(a) and the requirements of rule 32:7.3(c) are not applicable in those situations. Also, paragraph (a) is not intended to prohibit a lawyer from participating in constitutionally protected activities of public or charitable legal service organizations or bona fide political, social, civic, fraternal, employee, or trade organizations whose purposes include providing or recommending legal services to their members or beneficiaries.

[6] But even permitted forms of solicitation can be abused. Thus, any solicitation which contains information which is false or misleading within the meaning of rule 32:7.1, which involves coercion, duress, or harassment within the meaning of rule 32:7.3(b)(2), or which involves contact with someone who has made known to the lawyer a desire not to be solicited by the lawyer within the meaning of rule 32:7.3(b)(1) is prohibited. Moreover, if after sending a letter or other communication as permitted by rule 32:7.2 the lawyer receives no response, any further effort to communicate with the recipient of the communication may violate the provisions of rule 32:7.3(b).

[7] This rule is not intended to prohibit a lawyer from contacting representatives of organizations or groups that may be interested in establishing a group or prepaid legal plan for their members, insureds, beneficiaries, or other third parties for the purpose of informing such entities of the availability of and details concerning the plan or arrangement, which the lawyer or lawyer's firm is willing to offer. This form of communication is not directed to people who are seeking legal services for themselves. Rather, it is usually addressed to an individual acting in a fiduciary capacity seeking a supplier of legal services for others who may, if they choose, become prospective clients of the lawyer. Under these circumstances, the activity which the lawyer undertakes in communicating with such representatives and the type of information transmitted to the individual are functionally similar to and serve the same purpose as advertising permitted under rule 32:7.2.

[8] The requirement in rule 32:7.3(c) that certain communications be marked "Advertising Material" does not apply to communications sent in response to requests of potential clients or their spokespersons or sponsors. General announcements by lawyers, including changes in personnel or office location, do not constitute communications soliciting professional employment from a client known to be in need of legal services within the meaning of this rule.

[9] Paragraph (d) of this rule permits a lawyer to participate with an organization which uses personal contact to solicit members for its group or prepaid legal service plan, provided that the personal contact is not undertaken by any lawyer who would be a provider of legal services through the plan. The organization must not be owned by or directed (whether as manager or otherwise) by any lawyer or law firm that participates in the plan. For example, paragraph (d) would not permit a lawyer to create an organization controlled directly or indirectly by the lawyer and use the organization for the in-person or telephone solicitation of legal employment of the lawyer through memberships in the plan or otherwise. The communication permitted by these organizations also must not be directed to a person known to need legal services in a particular matter, but is to be designed to inform potential plan members generally of another means of affordable legal services. Lawyers who participate in a legal service plan must reasonably assure that the plan sponsors are in compliance with rules 32:7.1, 32:7.2, and 32:7.3(b). *See* 32:8.4(a).

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; August 29, 2012, effective January 1, 2013]

Rule 32:7.4: COMMUNICATION OF FIELDS OF PRACTICE AND SPECIALIZATION

(a) A lawyer may communicate the fact that the lawyer does or does not practice in particular fields of law.

(b) A lawyer admitted to engage in patent practice before the United States Patent and

Trademark Office may use the designation “Patent Attorney” or a substantially similar designation.

(c) A lawyer engaged in Admiralty practice may use the designation “Admiralty,” “Proctor in Admiralty,” or a substantially similar designation.

(d) A lawyer shall not state or imply that a lawyer is certified as a specialist in a particular field of law, unless:

(1) the lawyer has been certified as a specialist by an organization or state authority that the attorney can demonstrate is qualified to grant such certification to attorneys who meet objective and consistently applied standards relevant to practice in a particular area of law;

(2) the name of the certifying organization is clearly identified in the communication;

(3) the reference to the certification must be truthful and verifiable and may not be misleading in violation of rule 32:7.1; and

(4) the representation by the lawyer that he or she is certified as a specialist states that the Supreme Court of Iowa does not certify lawyers as specialists in the practice of law and that certification is not a requirement to practice law in the State of Iowa.

Comment

[1] Paragraph (a) of this rule permits a lawyer to indicate areas of practice in communications about the lawyer’s services. If a lawyer practices only in certain fields, or will not accept matters except in a specified field or fields, the lawyer is permitted to so indicate. A lawyer is generally permitted to state that the lawyer is a “specialist,” practices a “specialty,” or “specializes in” particular fields, but such communications are subject to the “false and misleading” standard applied in rule 32:7.1 to communications concerning a lawyer’s services.

[2] Paragraph (b) recognizes the long-established policy of the Patent and Trademark Office for the designation of lawyers practicing before the Office. Paragraph (c) recognizes that designation of Admiralty practice has a long historical tradition associated with maritime commerce and the federal courts.

[3] Paragraph (d) permits a lawyer to state that the lawyer is certified as a specialist in a field of law if such certification is granted by an organization or state authority that uses objective and consistently applied standards relevant to practice in a particular area of law. Certification signifies that an objective entity has recognized an advanced degree of knowledge and experience in the specialty area greater than is suggested by general licensure to practice law. Certifying organizations are expected to apply standards of experience, knowledge, and proficiency to insure that a lawyer’s recognition as a specialist is meaningful and reliable. In order to insure that consumers can obtain access to useful information about an organization granting certification, the name of the certifying organization must be included in any communication regarding the certification. Any reference that the lawyer is certified as a specialist must be verifiable, meet the requirements of rule 32:7.1, and include the disclaimer as required by paragraph (d)(4) of this rule.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; March 12, 2007; November 19, 2007; March 12, 2012; August 29, 2012, effective January 1, 2013]

Rule 32:7.5: FIRM NAMES AND LETTERHEADS

(a) A lawyer shall not use a firm name, letterhead, or other professional designation that violates rule 32:7.1. A trade name or uniform resource locator (URL) may be used by a lawyer in private practice if it does not imply a connection with a government agency or with a public or charitable legal services organization and is not otherwise in violation of rule 32:7.1.

(b) A law firm with offices in more than one jurisdiction may use the same name or other professional designation in each jurisdiction, but identification of the lawyers in an office of the firm shall indicate the jurisdictional limitations on those not licensed to practice in the jurisdiction where the office is located.

(c) The name of a lawyer holding a public office shall not be used in the name of a law firm, or in communications on its behalf, during any substantial period in which the lawyer is not actively and regularly practicing with the firm.

(d) Lawyers may state or imply that they practice in a partnership or other organization only when that is the fact.

(e) Every letterhead, sign, advertisement, card, or other place where a trade name or URL

is communicated to the public, where the trade name or URL is more than a minor variation of the official name of the lawyer, firm, or organization, shall display the name and address of one or more of its principally responsible lawyers licensed to practice in Iowa.

Comment

[1] A firm may be designated by the names of all or some of its members, by the names of deceased or retired members where there has been a continuing succession in the firm's identity, by the name as it appears on a lawyer's current license to practice, or by a trade name such as the "ABC Legal Clinic." A lawyer or law firm may also be designated by a distinctive website address or comparable professional designation. Use of trade names in law practice is acceptable so long as it is not misleading. If a private firm uses a trade name that includes a geographical name such as "Sioux City Legal Clinic," an express disclaimer that it is not a public legal aid agency may be required to avoid a misleading implication. The use of the phrase "Legal Aid" for other than a non-profit legal aid agency is not permissible. It may be observed that any firm name including the name of a deceased partner is, strictly speaking, a trade name. The use of such names to designate law firms has proven a useful means of identification. However, it is misleading to use the name of a lawyer not associated with the firm or a predecessor of the firm, or the name of a nonlawyer.

[2] With regard to paragraph (d), lawyers sharing office facilities, but who are not in fact associated with each other in a law firm, may not denominate themselves as, for example, "Smith and Jones," for that title suggests that they are practicing law together in a firm.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; August 29, 2012, effective January 1, 2013]

Rule 32:7.6: POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO OBTAIN GOVERNMENT LEGAL ENGAGEMENTS OR APPOINTMENTS BY JUDGES

A lawyer or law firm shall not accept a government legal engagement or an appointment by a judge if the lawyer or law firm makes a political contribution or solicits political contributions for the purpose of obtaining or being considered for that type of legal engagement or appointment.

Comment

[1] Lawyers have a right to participate fully in the political process, which includes making and soliciting political contributions for judicial retention election and other public office. Nevertheless, when lawyers make or solicit political contributions in order to obtain an engagement for legal work awarded by a government agency, or to obtain appointment by a judge, the public may legitimately question whether the lawyers engaged to perform the work are selected on the basis of competence and merit. In such a circumstance, the integrity of the profession is undermined.

[2] The term "political contribution" denotes any gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of anything of value made directly or indirectly to a candidate, incumbent, political party, or campaign committee to influence or provide financial support for retention in a judicial election or election to other government office. Political contributions in initiative and referendum elections are not included. For purposes of this rule, the term "political contribution" does not include uncompensated services.

[3] Subject to the exceptions below, (i) the term "government legal engagement" denotes any engagement to provide legal services that a public official has the direct or indirect power to award; and (ii) the term "appointment by a judge" denotes an appointment to a position such as referee, commissioner, special master, receiver, guardian, or other similar position that is made by a judge. Those terms do not, however, include (a) substantially uncompensated services; (b) engagements or appointments made on the basis of experience, expertise, professional qualifications, and cost following a request for proposal or other process that is free from influence based upon political contributions; and (c) engagements or appointments made on a rotational basis from a list compiled without regard to political contributions.

[4] The term "lawyer or law firm" includes a political action committee or other entity owned or controlled by a lawyer or law firm.

[5] Political contributions are for the purpose of obtaining or being considered for a governmental legal engagement or appointment by a judge if, but for the desire to be considered for the

legal engagement or appointment, the lawyer or law firm would not have made or solicited the contributions. The purpose may be determined by an examination of the circumstances in which the contributions occur. For example, one or more contributions that in the aggregate are substantial in relation to other contributions by lawyers or law firms, made for the benefit of an official in position to influence award of a government legal engagement, and followed by an award of the legal engagement to the contributing or soliciting lawyer or the lawyer's firm would support an inference that the purpose of the contributions was to obtain the engagement, absent other factors that weigh against existence of the proscribed purpose. Those factors may include among others that the contribution or solicitation was made to further a political, social, or economic interest or because of an existing personal, family, or professional relationship with a candidate.

[6] If a lawyer makes or solicits a political contribution under circumstances that constitute bribery or another crime, rule 32:8.4(b) is implicated.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; August 29, 2012, effective January 1, 2013]

MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF THE PROFESSION

Rule 32:8.1: BAR ADMISSION AND DISCIPLINARY MATTERS

An applicant for admission to the bar, or a lawyer in connection with a bar admission application or in connection with a disciplinary matter, shall not:

- (a) knowingly make a false statement of material fact; or**
- (b) fail to disclose a fact necessary to correct a misapprehension known by the person to have arisen in the matter, or knowingly fail to respond to a lawful demand for information from an admissions or disciplinary authority, except that this rule does not require disclosure of information otherwise protected by rule 32:1.6 or Iowa Code section 622.10.**

Comment

[1] The duty imposed by this rule extends to persons seeking admission to the bar as well as to lawyers. Hence, if a person makes a material false statement in connection with an application for admission, it may be the basis for subsequent disciplinary action if the person is admitted, and in any event may be relevant in a subsequent admission application. The duty imposed by this rule applies to a lawyer's own admission or disciplinary matter as well as that of others. Thus, it is a separate professional offense for a lawyer to knowingly make a misrepresentation or omission in connection with a disciplinary investigation of the lawyer's own conduct. Paragraph (b) of this rule also requires correction of any prior misstatement in the matter that the applicant or lawyer may have made and affirmative clarification of any misunderstanding on the part of the admissions or disciplinary authority of which the person involved becomes aware.

[2] This rule is subject to the provisions of the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution and corresponding provisions of state constitutions. A person relying on such a provision in response to a question, however, should do so openly and not use the right of nondisclosure as a justification for failure to comply with this rule.

[3] A lawyer representing an applicant for admission to the bar, or representing a lawyer who is the subject of a disciplinary inquiry or proceeding, is governed by the rules applicable to the client-lawyer relationship, including rule 32:1.6, Iowa Code section 622.10, and, in some cases, rule 32:3.3.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:8.2: JUDICIAL AND LEGAL OFFICIALS

(a) A lawyer shall not make a statement that the lawyer knows to be false or with reckless disregard as to its truth or falsity concerning the qualifications or integrity of a judge, adjudicatory officer, or public legal officer, or of a candidate for election or appointment to judicial or legal office.

(b) A lawyer who is a candidate for judicial office shall comply with the applicable provisions of the Code of Judicial Conduct.

Comment

[1] Assessments by lawyers are relied on in evaluating the professional or personal fitness of persons being considered for election or appointment to judicial office and to public legal offices, such as attorney general, prosecuting attorney, and public defender. Expressing honest and candid opinions on such matters contributes to improving the administration of justice. Conversely, false statements by a lawyer can unfairly undermine public confidence in the administration of justice.

[2] When a lawyer seeks judicial office, the lawyer should be bound by applicable limitations on political activity.

[3] To maintain the fair and independent administration of justice, lawyers are encouraged to continue traditional efforts to defend judges and courts unjustly criticized.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:8.3: REPORTING PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT

(a) A lawyer who knows that another lawyer has committed a violation of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct shall inform the appropriate professional authority.

(b) A lawyer who knows that a judge has committed a violation of applicable rules of judicial conduct shall inform the appropriate authority.

(c) This rule does not require disclosure of information otherwise protected by rule 32:1.6 or Iowa Code section 622.10 or information gained by a lawyer or judge while participating in an approved lawyers assistance program.

Comment

[1] Self-regulation of the legal profession requires that members of the profession initiate disciplinary investigation when they know of a violation of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct. Lawyers have a similar obligation with respect to judicial misconduct. An apparently isolated violation may indicate a pattern of misconduct that only a disciplinary investigation can uncover. Reporting a violation is especially important where the victim is unlikely to discover the offense.

[2] A report about misconduct is not required where it would involve violation of rule 32:1.6 or Iowa Code section 622.10. However, a lawyer should encourage a client to consent to disclosure where prosecution of the professional misconduct would not substantially prejudice the client's interests.

[3] (Reserved)

[4] The duty to report professional misconduct does not apply to a lawyer retained to represent a lawyer whose professional conduct is in question. Such a situation is governed by the rules applicable to the client-lawyer relationship and Iowa Code section 622.10.

[5] Information about a lawyer's or judge's misconduct or fitness may be received by a lawyer in the course of that lawyer's participation in an approved lawyers or judges assistance program. In that circumstance, providing for an exception to the reporting requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this rule encourages lawyers and judges to seek treatment through such a program. Conversely, without such an exception, lawyers and judges may hesitate to seek assistance from these programs, which may then result in additional harm to their professional careers and additional injury to the welfare of clients and the public. These rules do not otherwise address the confidentiality of information received by a lawyer or judge participating in an approved lawyers assistance program; such an obligation, however, may be imposed by the rules of the program or other law.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:8.4: MISCONDUCT

It is professional misconduct for a lawyer to:

(a) violate or attempt to violate the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct, knowingly assist or induce another to do so, or do so through the acts of another;

(b) commit a criminal act that reflects adversely on the lawyer's honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness as a lawyer in other respects;

(c) engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation;

- (d) engage in conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice;**
- (e) state or imply an ability to influence improperly a government agency or official or to achieve results by means that violate the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct or other law;**
- (f) knowingly assist a judge or judicial officer in conduct that is a violation of applicable rules of judicial conduct or other law; or**
- (g) engage in sexual harassment or other unlawful discrimination in the practice of law or knowingly permit staff or agents subject to the lawyer's direction and control to do so.**

Comment

[1] Lawyers are subject to discipline when they violate or attempt to violate the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct, knowingly assist or induce another to do so or do so through the acts of another, as when they request or instruct an agent to do so on the lawyer's behalf. Paragraph (a), however, does not prohibit a lawyer from advising a client concerning action the client is legally entitled to take.

[2] Illegal conduct can reflect adversely on fitness to practice law. A pattern of repeated offenses, even ones of minor significance when considered separately, can indicate indifference to legal obligation.

[3] A lawyer who, in the course of representing a client, knowingly manifests, by words or conduct, bias or prejudice based upon race, sex, religion, national origin, disability, age, sexual orientation or socioeconomic status, violates paragraph (d) when such actions are prejudicial to the administration of justice. Legitimate advocacy respecting the foregoing factors does not violate paragraph (d). A trial judge's finding that peremptory challenges were exercised on a discriminatory basis does not alone establish a violation of this rule. For another reference to discrimination as professional misconduct, see paragraph (g).

[4] A lawyer may refuse to comply with an obligation imposed by law upon a good faith belief that no valid obligation exists. The provisions of rule 32:1.2(d) concerning a good faith challenge to the validity, scope, meaning, or application of the law apply to challenges of legal regulation of the practice of law.

[5] Lawyers holding public office assume legal responsibilities going beyond those of other citizens. A lawyer's abuse of public office can suggest an inability to fulfill the professional role of a lawyer. The same is true of abuse of positions of private trust such as trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, agent, and officer, director, or manager of a corporation or other organization.

[6] It is not professional misconduct for a lawyer to advise clients or others about or to supervise or participate in lawful covert activity in the investigation of violations of civil or criminal law or constitutional rights or in lawful intelligence-gathering activity, provided the lawyer's conduct is otherwise in compliance with these rules. "Covert activity" means an effort to obtain information on unlawful activity through the use of misrepresentations or other subterfuge. Covert activity may be commenced by a lawyer or involve a lawyer as an advisor or supervisor only when the lawyer in good faith believes there is a reasonable possibility that unlawful activity has taken place, is taking place, or will take place in the foreseeable future. Likewise, a government lawyer who supervises or participates in a lawful covert operation which involves misrepresentation or deceit for the purpose of gathering relevant information, such as law enforcement investigation of suspected illegal activity or an intelligence-gathering activity, does not, without more, violate this rule.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 32:8.5: DISCIPLINARY AUTHORITY; CHOICE OF LAW

(a) Disciplinary Authority. A lawyer admitted to practice in Iowa is subject to the disciplinary authority of Iowa, regardless of where the lawyer's conduct occurs. A lawyer not admitted in Iowa is also subject to the disciplinary authority of Iowa if the lawyer provides or offers to provide any legal services in Iowa. A lawyer may be subject to the disciplinary authority of both Iowa and another jurisdiction for the same conduct.

(b) Choice of Law. In any exercise of the disciplinary authority of Iowa, the rules of professional conduct to be applied shall be as follows:

(1) for conduct in connection with a matter pending before a tribunal, the rules of the jurisdiction in which the tribunal sits, unless the rules of the tribunal provide otherwise; and

(2) for any other conduct, the rules of the jurisdiction in which the lawyer's conduct

occurred or, if the predominant effect of the conduct is in a different jurisdiction, the rules of that jurisdiction shall be applied to the conduct. A lawyer shall not be subject to discipline if the lawyer's conduct conforms to the rules of a jurisdiction in which the lawyer reasonably believes the predominant effect of the lawyer's conduct will occur.

Comment

Disciplinary Authority

[1] It is longstanding law that the conduct of a lawyer admitted to practice in Iowa is subject to the disciplinary authority of Iowa. Extension of the disciplinary authority of Iowa to other lawyers who provide or offer to provide legal services in Iowa is for the protection of the citizens of Iowa. Reciprocal enforcement of a jurisdiction's disciplinary findings and sanctions will further advance the purposes of this rule. *See* Iowa Ct. R. 35.19. A lawyer who is subject to Iowa's disciplinary authority under rule 32:8.5(a) appoints the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Iowa to receive service of process with respect to Iowa disciplinary matters. The fact that the lawyer is subject to the disciplinary authority of Iowa may be a factor in determining whether personal jurisdiction may be asserted over the lawyer for civil matters.

Choice of law

[2] A lawyer may be potentially subject to more than one set of rules of professional conduct which impose different obligations. The lawyer may be licensed to practice in more than one jurisdiction with differing rules, or may be admitted to practice before a particular court with rules that differ from those of the jurisdiction or jurisdictions in which the lawyer is licensed to practice. Additionally, the lawyer's conduct may involve significant contacts with more than one jurisdiction.

[3] Paragraph (b) seeks to resolve such potential conflicts. Its premise is that minimizing conflicts between rules, as well as uncertainty about which rules are applicable, is in the best interest of both clients and the profession (as well as the bodies having authority to regulate the profession). Accordingly, it takes the approach of (i) providing that any particular conduct of a lawyer shall be subject to only one set of rules of professional conduct, (ii) making the determination of which set of rules applies to particular conduct as straightforward as possible, consistent with recognition of appropriate regulatory interests of relevant jurisdictions, and (iii) providing protection from discipline for lawyers who act reasonably in the face of uncertainty.

[4] Paragraph (b)(1) provides that as to a lawyer's conduct relating to a proceeding pending before a tribunal, the lawyer shall be subject only to the rules of the jurisdiction in which the tribunal sits unless the rules of the tribunal, including its choice of law rule, provide otherwise. As to all other conduct, including conduct in anticipation of a proceeding not yet pending before a tribunal, paragraph (b)(2) provides that a lawyer shall be subject to the rules of the jurisdiction in which the lawyer's conduct occurred, or, if the predominant effect of the conduct is in another jurisdiction, the rules of that jurisdiction shall be applied to the conduct. In the case of conduct in anticipation of a proceeding that is likely to be before a tribunal, the predominant effect of such conduct could be where the conduct occurred, where the tribunal sits, or in another jurisdiction.

[5] When a lawyer's conduct involves significant contacts with more than one jurisdiction, it may not be clear whether the predominant effect of the lawyer's conduct will occur in a jurisdiction other than the one in which the conduct occurred. So long as the lawyer's conduct conforms to the rules of a jurisdiction in which the lawyer reasonably believes the predominant effect will occur, the lawyer shall not be subject to discipline under this rule.

[6] If two admitting jurisdictions were to proceed against a lawyer for the same conduct, they should, in applying this rule, identify the same governing ethics rules. They should take all appropriate steps to see that they do apply the same rule to the same conduct, and in all events should avoid proceeding against a lawyer on the basis of two inconsistent rules.

[7] The choice of law provision applies to lawyers engaged in transnational practice, unless international law, treaties, or other agreements between competent regulatory authorities in the affected jurisdictions provide otherwise.

[Court Order April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; February 20, 2012]

CHAPTER 35
ATTORNEY DISCIPLINE, DISABILITY, AND REINSTATEMENT

Rule 35.1	Grievance Commission of the Supreme Court of Iowa
Rule 35.2	Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board
Rule 35.3	Reprimand
Rule 35.4	Interim suspension for threat of harm
Rule 35.5	Complaints
Rule 35.6	Discovery
Rule 35.7	Hearing
Rule 35.8	Subpoenas
Rule 35.9	Stipulated submissions
Rule 35.10	Decision
Rule 35.11	Supreme court disposition
Rule 35.12	Appeal
Rule 35.13	Suspension
Rule 35.14	Procedure on application for reinstatement
Rule 35.15	Conviction of a crime
Rule 35.16	Suspension or disbarment on consent
Rule 35.17	Disability suspension
Rule 35.18	Death or suspension of practicing attorney
Rule 35.19	Reciprocal discipline
Rule 35.20	Suspension of attorney's license for failure to comply with a support order
Rule 35.21	Suspension of attorney's license for failure to comply with an obligation owed to or collected by the College Student Aid Commission
Rule 35.22	Suspension of attorney's license for failure to comply with an obligation owed to or collected by the Centralized Collection Unit of the Department of Revenue
Rule 35.23	Notification of clients and counsel
Rule 35.24	Immunity
Rule 35.25	Reports
Rule 35.26	Effective dates
Rule 35.27	Costs
Rule 35.28	Rules

CHAPTER 35

ATTORNEY DISCIPLINE, DISABILITY, AND REINSTATEMENT

Rule 35.1 Grievance Commission of the Supreme Court of Iowa.

35.1(1) There is hereby created the Grievance Commission of the Supreme Court of Iowa consisting of 25 lawyers from judicial election district 5C, 15 lawyers from judicial election district 5A, 10 lawyers from judicial election district 6, and 5 lawyers from each other judicial election district, to be appointed by the supreme court. The court shall designate one of them, annually, as chair of the commission. The supreme court shall accept nominations for appointment to the commission from any association of lawyers which maintains an office within the state of Iowa or any attorney licensed in Iowa. The grievance commission shall also consist of no fewer than 5 nor more than 35 laypersons appointed by the court. Members shall serve no more than two three-year terms, and no member who has served two full terms shall be eligible for reappointment. A member serving as a primary or alternate member of a division of the commission at the time the member's regular term ends shall, nonetheless, continue to serve on that division until the division has concluded its duties with respect to the complaint for which the division was appointed.

35.1(2) The grievance commission shall have an administrative committee consisting of the chair, the director of the office of professional regulation, and a nonlawyer commission member appointed by the court. The administrative committee shall, at least 60 days prior to the start of each fiscal year, submit to the court for consideration and approval a budget covering the commission's operations for the upcoming fiscal year. The grievance commission, or a duly appointed division thereof, shall hold hearings and receive evidence concerning alleged violations, wherever such violations occur, of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct, the laws of the United States, and the laws of the state of Iowa or any other state or territory within their respective jurisdictions by lawyers who are members of the bar of the supreme court. The grievance commission, or a duly appointed division thereof, also shall hold hearings and receive evidence concerning alleged violations, wherever such violations occur, of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct by lawyers practicing law in Iowa who are not members of the bar of the supreme court. The grievance commission shall have such other powers and duties as are provided in these rules.

35.1(3) A member appointed to the grievance commission shall not represent, in any stage of the investigative or disciplinary proceedings, any lawyer against whom an ethical complaint has been filed. A member of the grievance commission may represent a lawyer in a malpractice, criminal, or other matter; however, the member must decline representation of the lawyer in any stage of the investigative or disciplinary proceedings and must not participate in any hearing or other proceeding before the commission. These prohibitions extend to lawyers associated in a firm with a member of the commission with respect to those cases in which the member participates or has participated as a member of a division or as an alternate.

[Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; July 30, 1981; June 24, 1983; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; July 26, 1995; April 1, 1999; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 28, 2004, effective May 1, 2004; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; August 6, 2007; December 5, 2007; August 10, 2009; August 24, 2012]

Rule 35.2 Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board.

35.2(1) There is hereby created the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board. The board shall consist of nine lawyers and three laypersons appointed by the supreme court. The supreme court shall designate one of the lawyers, annually, as chair. The supreme court shall accept nominations for appointment to the board from any association of lawyers which maintains an office within the state of Iowa or any attorney licensed in Iowa. Members shall serve no more than two three-year terms, and no member who has served two full terms shall be eligible for reappointment. The board members are appointed commissioners of the supreme court to initiate or receive, and process complaints against any attorney licensed to practice law in this state for alleged violations of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct and laws of the United States or the state of Iowa. Similarly, the members may initiate or receive, and process complaints against any attorney who is not licensed to practice law in this state, but who engages in the practice of law in Iowa, for alleged violations of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct. Upon completion of any such investigation, the board shall either dismiss the complaint, admonish or reprimand the attorney, or file and prosecute the complaint before the grievance commission or any division thereof. Complaints involving attorneys who are not authorized

to practice law in Iowa may additionally be referred to the commission on the unauthorized practice of law.

35.2(2) A member appointed to the board shall not represent, in any stage of the investigative or disciplinary proceedings, any lawyer against whom an ethical complaint has been filed. To avoid even the appearance of impropriety, a member of the board should not represent any lawyer in any malpractice, criminal, or other matter when it appears that the filing of an ethical complaint against that lawyer is reasonably likely. These prohibitions extend to lawyers associated in a firm with a member of the board.

35.2(3) The assistant director for attorney discipline of the office of professional regulation shall serve as the principal executive officer of the board. Wherever in this chapter a reference to the “assistant director” appears, it shall refer to the assistant director for attorney discipline of the office of professional regulation. The assistant director shall be responsible to the board, to the director of the office of professional regulation, and to the supreme court for proper administration of these rules. Subject to the approval of the supreme court, the board shall employ such other persons as it deems necessary for the proper administration of this chapter. The assistant director and other employees of the board shall receive such compensation and expenses as the supreme court shall fix upon recommendation of the director of the office of professional regulation.

35.2(4) The board shall have an executive committee consisting of the chair, the assistant director, and one nonlawyer member of the board appointed by the court. The executive committee of the board shall, at least 60 days prior to the start of each fiscal year, submit to the court for its consideration and approval a budget covering the operations of the board for the upcoming fiscal year. This budget shall include proposed expenditures for staff, support staff, office space, equipment, supplies and other items necessary to administer the responsibilities of the board as set out in these rules. Approval of the budget by the court shall authorize payment as provided in the budget. A separate bank account designated as the ethics operating account of the disciplinary fund shall be maintained for payment of authorized expenditures as provided in the approved budget. Moneys derived from the annual disciplinary fee set out in Iowa Ct. R. 39.5 shall be deposited in the ethics operating account to the extent authorized each year by the supreme court, for payment of the board’s authorized expenditures. [Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; July 30, 1981; October 20, 1982; February 9, 1983; January 22, 1986, effective February 3, 1986; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; April 1, 1999; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 28, 2004, effective May 1, 2004; April 20, 2005, and June 30, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; December 5, 2007]

Rule 35.3 Reprimand. In the event an attorney is reprimanded by the board, a copy of the reprimand shall be filed with the clerk of the grievance commission who shall cause a copy of the reprimand to be served on the attorney by personal service in the manner of an original notice in civil suits or by restricted certified mail, with a notice attached stating that the attorney has 30 days from the date of completed service to file exceptions to the reprimand with the clerk of the grievance commission. Service shall be deemed complete on the date of personal service or the date shown by the postal receipt of delivery of the notice to the attorney. If the attorney fails to file an exception, such failure shall constitute a waiver of any further proceedings and a consent that the reprimand be final and public. In that event, the clerk of the grievance commission shall cause a copy of the reprimand to be forwarded to the clerk of the supreme court, together with proof of service of the reprimand upon the attorney and a statement that no exceptions were filed within the time prescribed. The supreme court shall then include the reprimand in the records of the court as a public document unless the court remands the matter to the board for consideration of another disposition. In the event, however, the attorney concerned files a timely exception to the reprimand, no report of the reprimand shall be made to the clerk of the supreme court and the reprimand shall be stricken from the records. The board may proceed further by filing a complaint against such attorney before the grievance commission. When an exception to a reprimand has been filed, such reprimand shall not be admissible in evidence in any hearing before the grievance commission.

[Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; June 15, 1983; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 35.4 Interim suspension for threat of harm.

35.4(1) Upon receipt of evidence demonstrating probable cause that a lawyer subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the supreme court has committed a violation of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct that poses a substantial threat of serious harm to the public, the board shall do all of the following:

a. Transmit the evidence along with a verified petition for interim suspension pending formal disciplinary proceedings to the court. The petition shall state with particularity the disciplinary rules alleged to have been violated by the lawyer and the exact nature of the threat of serious harm to the public.

b. Promptly notify the lawyer by any reasonable means that a petition has been filed, followed by service of the petition.

35.4(2) Upon receipt of the petition and evidence, the court shall determine whether the board has established, by a convincing preponderance of the evidence, that a disciplinary violation posing a substantial threat of serious harm to the public exists. If such a disciplinary violation is established, the court may enter an order immediately suspending the lawyer pending final disposition of a disciplinary proceeding predicated upon such conduct or may order such other action as it deems appropriate. The order may provide that any further proceedings based on the lawyer's conduct be expedited. If a suspension order is entered, the court may direct the chief judge of the judicial district in which the lawyer practiced to appoint a trustee under rule 35.17.

35.4(3) A lawyer suspended pursuant to this rule may file a petition to dissolve or modify the interim suspension order. The lawyer must serve the petition on the board's counsel and the chief judge of the judicial district in which the lawyer practiced. The court shall promptly schedule the matter for hearing before one or more justices. The hearing shall be set for a date no sooner than seven days after the petition is filed unless both parties and the court agree to an earlier date. At the hearing, the lawyer shall bear the burden of demonstrating that the suspension order should be dissolved or modified.

[Court Order April 9, 2003; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 35.5 Complaints. Every complaint filed against an attorney with the grievance commission shall be signed and sworn to by the chair of the board and served upon the attorney concerned as provided by the rules of the grievance commission. Such complaints shall be sufficiently clear and specific in their charges to reasonably inform the attorney against whom the complaint is made of the misconduct alleged to have been committed. All complaints, motions, pleadings, records, reports, exhibits, evidence and other documents or things filed under this chapter or received in evidence in a hearing before the grievance commission shall be filed with and preserved by the clerk of the grievance commission in Des Moines, Iowa, and shall at all times be available to the supreme court or anyone designated by the court.

[Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 35.6 Discovery. In any disciplinary proceeding or action taken by the board, discovery shall be permitted as provided in Iowa Rs. Civ. P. 1.501 to 1.517, 1.701, 1.702, and 1.714 to 1.717. The attorney against whom a complaint has been filed, in addition to the restriction stated in Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.503(1), shall not be required to answer an interrogatory pursuant to Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.509, a request for admission pursuant to Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.510, a question upon oral examination pursuant to Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.701, or a question upon written interrogatories pursuant to Iowa R. Civ. P. 1.710, if the answer would be self-incriminatory. In addition thereto, evidence and testimony may be perpetuated as provided in Iowa Rs. Civ. P. 1.721 to 1.728. If either party is to utilize discovery, it must be commenced within 30 days after service of the complaint. The commission may permit amendments to the complaint to conform to the proof or to raise new matters as long as the respondent has notice thereof and a reasonable time to prepare a defense thereto prior to the date set for hearing. The grievance commission, or any division thereof, shall receive an application and may enter an order to enforce discovery or to perpetuate any evidence. Discovery pursuant to this rule includes an attorney's right to obtain a copy of the board's file pursuant to the provisions of Iowa Ct. R. 34.4(2). [Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; March 15, 1983; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 35.7 Hearing.

35.7(1) Upon the expiration of 30 days from the date of service of the complaint, the grievance commission shall immediately set the matter for hearing and notify the parties by restricted certified mail or personal service. Such notice shall be provided at least ten days prior to the scheduled hearing date.

After the complaint is served and a division of the grievance commission is appointed to hear the matter, the clerk of the grievance commission shall arrange a telephone conference with members of the division and the parties to schedule the hearing. Notice of the hearing shall be provided at least ten days prior to the scheduled hearing. If a party does not participate in the scheduling conference, notice of the hearing shall be by restricted certified mail or personal service.

The hearing shall be held not less than 60 days nor more than 90 days after the service of the complaint. The commission may grant reasonable continuances upon written application supported by affidavit. Proceedings, hearings, and papers filed before the grievance commission or any division thereof shall be confidential, subject to disclosure under Iowa Ct. R. 36.18.

35.7(2) In the event an attorney previously has been publicly reprimanded or an attorney's license has been suspended or revoked or the attorney has been disbarred, a certified copy of said action shall be admitted into evidence at any hearing involving disciplinary proceedings without the necessity of a bifurcated hearing. The grievance commission and the supreme court shall consider this evidence along with all other evidence in the case in determining the attorney's fitness to practice law in the state of Iowa.

35.7(3) Principles of issue preclusion may be used by either party in a lawyer disciplinary case if all of the following conditions exist:

a. The issue has been resolved in a civil proceeding that resulted in a final judgment, or in a criminal proceeding that resulted in a finding of guilt, even if the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board was not a party to the prior proceeding.

b. The burden of proof in the prior proceeding was greater than a mere preponderance of the evidence.

c. The party seeking preclusive effect has given written notice to the opposing party, not less than ten days prior to the hearing, of the party's intention to invoke issue preclusion.

[Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; July 30, 1981; August 27, 1982; September 27, 1984, effective October 10, 1984; October 25, 1993, effective January 3, 1994; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; May 23, 2001; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; December 17, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 35.8 Subpoenas. The commission shall have subpoena power on behalf of the board and the attorney against whom a complaint has been filed to compel the appearance of persons or the production of documents during discovery and the final hearing. Any attack on the validity of a subpoena shall be heard or determined by the chair of the commission, the president, or any member of a division to which a complaint has been referred. Any resulting order is not appealable prior to entry of the final ruling, report, or recommendation of the commission. Disobedience of the commission's subpoena shall be punishable as contempt in the district court for the county where the hearing is to be held. A contempt proceeding will not be a matter of public record. The clerk of the grievance commission must issue a subpoena, signed but otherwise in blank, to a party who requests it. That party must complete it for service. An attorney licensed or otherwise authorized to practice law in Iowa also may issue and sign a subpoena as an officer of the court. Any member of the grievance commission is hereby empowered to administer oaths or affirmations to all witnesses and shall cause such testimony to be officially reported by a court reporter.

[Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; February 20, 2012]

Rule 35.9 Stipulated submissions. The parties may stipulate and agree to waive formal hearing and submit the complaint to the commission for its decision on the basis of a written stipulation approved by the parties and filed with the clerk of the commission. The commission may consider the complaint on the basis of the stipulation, or refuse to accept the stipulation and proceed with a formal hearing, or accept the stipulation but conduct a limited hearing to elicit such additional evidence as the commission may deem necessary to facilitate informed consideration of the complaint. A stipulation under this rule must be submitted not less than 15 days before the date set for hearing. A stipulation submitted pursuant to this rule may include a statement regarding the proposed discipline, including

additional or alternative sanctions as provided in rule 35.10. The commission must consider the statement of proposed discipline, but is not limited by the statement and may recommend greater or lesser discipline, including additional or alternative sanctions. A stipulation submitted pursuant to this rule must include:

1. A statement of the relevant facts;
2. A separate statement of conclusions of law as to the stipulated violations;
3. A separate description of mitigating and aggravating circumstances;
4. A stipulation as to all exhibits; and
5. A waiver of the formal hearing, the parties' agreement to submit the matter on the basis of the stipulation, and an agreement to closure of the record unless the commission directs further proceedings.

[Court Order February 20, 2012]

Rule 35.10 Decision. At the conclusion of a hearing upon any complaint against an attorney, the grievance commission may permit a reasonable time for the parties to file post-hearing briefs and arguments. The commission shall dismiss the complaint, issue a private admonition, or recommend to the supreme court that the attorney be reprimanded or the attorney's license to practice law be suspended or revoked. If the grievance commission recommends a reprimand or suspension or revocation of the attorney's license, it shall file with the supreme court its written findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommendations. As part of its report, the commission may recommend additional or alternative sanctions such as restitution, costs, practice limitations, appointment of a trustee or receiver, passage of a bar examination or the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination, attendance at continuing legal education courses, or other measures consistent with the purposes of attorney discipline.

A copy of the commission's report shall be filed with the Client Security Commission. The disposition or report of the grievance commission shall be made or filed with the supreme court within 60 days of the date set for the filing of the last responsive brief and argument. If the commission cannot reasonably make its determination or file its report within such time limit, the division president may file a request for an extension of time with the clerk of the commission prior to the expiration of the applicable 60-day period. The clerk shall serve a copy of the request on the chair of the commission and the parties. The chair of the commission shall file a written decision on the extension request with the clerk, who shall serve a copy on all parties. If the division fails to file its decision or a request for an extension of time within 60 days of the date set for the filing of the last responsive brief and argument, the clerk shall promptly notify the director of the office of professional regulation of the failure. Any determination or report of the commission need only be concurred in by a majority of the commissioners sitting. Any commissioner has the right to file with the supreme court a dissent from the majority determination or report. Such matter shall then stand for final disposition in the supreme court. If the grievance commission dismisses the complaint or issues a private admonition, no report shall be made to the supreme court, except as provided in rule 35.25; however, the grievance commission shall, within 10 days of its determination, serve a copy of its determination or report on the complainant and the attorney concerned as provided in chapter 36 of the Iowa Court Rules. If no appeal is applied for by the complainant within 10 days after such service, the grievance commission's determination shall be final. Any report of reprimand or recommendations for license suspension or revocation shall be a public document upon its filing with the clerk of the supreme court.

[Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; July 17, 1984; September 26, 1984, effective October 10, 1984; October 25, 1985, effective November 1, 1985; March 9, 1994, effective April 1, 1994; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; August 28, 2003; April 20, 2005, and July 1, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; February 20, 2012]

Rule 35.11 Supreme court disposition.

35.11(1) Any report filed by the grievance commission with the supreme court shall be served upon the complainant and the attorney concerned as provided by chapter 36 of the Iowa Court Rules. Such report shall be entitled in the name of the complainant versus the accused attorney as the respondent. Within 14 days after a report is filed with the clerk of the supreme court, the clerk of the grievance commission shall transmit to the clerk of the supreme court the entire record made before the commission. If no appeal is taken or application for permission to appeal is filed within the 10-day period provided in rule 35.12, the supreme court shall set a date for submission of the

commission report. The supreme court shall notify the parties that they may file written statements with the supreme court in support of or in opposition to the discipline the grievance commission recommended. Statements in support of or opposition to the recommended discipline shall be served and filed no later than seven days before the date set for submission. Upon submission, the supreme court shall proceed to review de novo the record made before the commission and determine the matter without oral argument or further notice to the parties. Upon such review de novo the supreme court may impose a lesser or greater sanction than the discipline recommended by the grievance commission.

35.11(2) The supreme court may revoke or suspend the license of an attorney admitted to practice in Iowa upon any of the following grounds: conviction of a felony, conviction of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, violation of any provision of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct, or any cause now or hereafter provided by statute or these rules.

[Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; January 15, 1975; July 18, 1983; July 1, 1985; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; February 20, 2012]

Rule 35.12 Appeal.

35.12(1) The respondent may appeal from the report or recommendation filed by the grievance commission pursuant to rule 35.10 to the supreme court. The respondent's notice of appeal must be filed with the clerk of the grievance commission within ten days after service of the report or recommendation on the respondent. The respondent shall serve a copy of the notice of appeal on the complainant or its counsel pursuant to Iowa R. App. P. 6.701. Promptly after filing the notice of appeal with the clerk of the grievance commission, the respondent shall mail or deliver a copy of the notice to the clerk of the supreme court.

35.12(2) The complainant may apply to the supreme court for permission to appeal from a determination, ruling, report, or recommendation of the grievance commission. The application shall be filed within ten days after service of the determination, ruling, report, or recommendation on the complainant. The supreme court may grant such appeal in a manner similar to the granting of interlocutory appeals in civil cases under the Iowa Rules of Appellate Procedure. The filing fee and the docket fee shall be waived upon the complainant's written request.

35.12(3) An appeal of the grievance commission's dismissal of a complaint or of the grievance commission's decision to issue a private admonition shall remain confidential. In making such application, and in any subsequent briefs, the complainant shall refer to the respondent as "Attorney Doe No. (insert grievance commission number)," instead of using the respondent's name. All references to the respondent during oral arguments shall be to "Attorney Doe." In the event the supreme court reverses or modifies the report of the grievance commission, such court order of reversal or modification shall become a public record.

35.12(4) After a notice of appeal is filed or permission to appeal is granted, the appeal shall proceed pursuant to the Iowa Rules of Appellate Procedure to the full extent those rules are not inconsistent with this rule. Within seven days of the filing of the notice of appeal or the filing of the order granting permission to appeal, appellant shall pay the filing fee pursuant to Iowa R. App. P. 6.702 and shall file the combined certificate Iowa R. App. P. 6.804 requires. The matter shall be captioned under the title given to the action before the grievance commission with the appellant identified as such pursuant to Iowa R. App. P. 6.109(2) unless otherwise required by rule 35.12(3). The abbreviated time limits specified in Iowa R. App. P. 6.902 shall apply. Extensions of time shall not be granted except upon a verified showing of the most unusual and compelling circumstances. Review shall be de novo. If a respondent's appeal is dismissed for lack of prosecution pursuant to Iowa R. App. P. 6.1202 or for any other reason, the supreme court shall proceed to review and decide the matter pursuant to rule 35.11 as if no appeal had been taken.

[Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; July 18, 1983; August 14 and 24, 1987, effective September 1, 1987; March 9, 1994, effective April 1, 1994; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; February 27, 2008; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; February 20, 2012]

Rule 35.13 Suspension.

35.13(1) In the event the supreme court suspends an attorney's license to practice law, such suspension shall continue for the minimum time specified in such order and until the supreme court has approved the attorney's written application for reinstatement. In the order of suspension or by

order at any time before reinstatement, the supreme court may require the suspended attorney to meet reasonable conditions for reinstatement including, but not limited to, passing the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination.

35.13(2) An attorney whose license has been suspended for a period not exceeding 60 days shall not be required to file an application for reinstatement, and the court shall order reinstatement of the attorney's license on the day after the suspension period has expired, subject to the following exceptions. The Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board may file and serve within the suspension period an objection to the automatic reinstatement of the attorney. The filing of an objection shall stay the automatic reinstatement until ordered otherwise by the court. If the board files an objection, the court shall set the matter for hearing and the clerk shall enter written notice in conformance with rule 35.14, except that the court may waive the requirement of a 60-day waiting period prior to the hearing date. Automatic reinstatement shall not be ordered until all costs assessed under rule 35.27 have been paid.

35.13(3) Any attorney suspended shall refrain, during such suspension, from all facets of the ordinary law practice including, but not limited to, the examination of abstracts; consummation of real estate transactions; preparation of legal briefs, deeds, buy and sell agreements, contracts, wills, and tax returns; and acting as a fiduciary. Such suspended attorney may, however, act as a fiduciary for the estate, including a conservatorship or guardianship, of any person related to the suspended attorney within the second degree of affinity or consanguinity.

35.13(4) Nothing in this rule shall preclude an attorney, law firm, or professional association from employing a suspended attorney to perform such services only as may be ethically performed by laypersons employed in attorneys' offices, under all of the following conditions:

a. Notice of employment, together with a full job description, shall be provided to the board before employment commences.

b. Informational reports, verified by the employer and employee, shall be submitted quarterly to the board. Such reports shall contain a certification that no aspect of the employee's work has involved the unauthorized practice of law.

c. A suspended attorney shall not have direct or personal association with any client and shall not disburse or otherwise handle funds or property of a client.

[Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; November 21, 1977; April 25, 1985; October 25, 1985, effective November 1, 1985; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; April 2, 2001; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; February 20, 2012]

Rule 35.14 Procedure on application for reinstatement. Any person whose certificate to practice law in this state was suspended may apply for reinstatement subject to the following rules:

35.14(1) Application.

a. A proceeding for reinstatement to the practice of law in Iowa must be commenced by a written application to the supreme court filed with the clerk of the supreme court not more than 60 days prior to expiration of the suspension period.

b. The application shall state the date of the applicant's original admission, the date and duration of suspension, and that the applicant has complied in all respects with the orders and judgment of the supreme court relating to the suspension.

c. The application shall be verified by the oath of the applicant as to the truth of the statements made in the application.

d. The applicant shall also submit to the supreme court satisfactory proof that the applicant, at the time of the application, is of good moral character and in all respects worthy of the right to practice law. The application shall be accompanied by the recommendation of at least three reputable attorneys currently practicing law in the judicial district in which the applicant then lives and has lived at least one year prior to filing the application. If the applicant does not reside in the district in which the applicant lived at the time of the suspension, the applicant shall also file a recommendation from three reputable attorneys currently practicing law in the district where the applicant resided at the time of suspension. The required recommendations shall not be from judges or magistrates.

e. The applicant shall also submit satisfactory proof that the applicant, at the time of the application, has filed all reports, paid all fees, and completed all continuing legal education required by the provisions of chapters 39, 41, and 42 of the Iowa Court Rules.

35.14(2) Procedure. Upon filing of such application and recommendations with the clerk of the supreme court, the clerk shall give written notice thereof to all of the following:

a. The attorney general.

- b. The county attorney where the applicant resides.
- c. The county attorney where the applicant resided at the time of suspension.
- d. The chair of the Iowa Board of Law Examiners.
- e. The assistant director for attorney discipline of the office of professional regulation.
- f. Each judge of the district in which the applicant resided at the time of suspension.
- g. The president of a local bar association where the applicant resides.
- h. The president of a local bar association where the applicant resided when the certificate was suspended.
- i. The president of the Iowa State Bar Association.

35.14(3) *Written statements.* Such persons, after receipt of the notice and before the date fixed for hearing, may submit to the clerk of the supreme court written statements of fact and comments regarding the current fitness of the applicant to practice law. Such notice shall contain the date of the suspension, the date of filing the application, and the date of hearing thereon fixed by the supreme court, which shall in no case be less than 60 days after the filing of such application for reinstatement.

35.14(4) *Notices of witnesses and exhibits.* At least 14 days prior to the scheduled hearing date, the applicant and the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board shall provide notice to the court and the opposing party of the names and expected testimony of any witnesses they intend to produce and shall file and serve copies of any exhibits they intend to introduce at the hearing. The opposing party may provide notice of any rebuttal witnesses or exhibits no later than 7 days prior to the scheduled hearing date. The court shall waive these deadlines only upon good cause shown.

35.14(5) *Hearing.* The reinstatement hearing shall be held at the time and place designated by the court. The applicant shall bear the burden of demonstrating that the applicant is of good moral character, is fit to practice law, and has complied in all respects with the terms of the order or judgment of suspension. The hearing shall be public unless the court orders otherwise upon motion of a party. The hearing shall be informal and the strict rules of evidence shall not apply. The court may impose reasonable time limits on the length of the hearing.

35.14(6) *Decision.* The court shall render its decision as soon as practicable after the hearing. The supreme court may require the person to meet reasonable conditions for reinstatement including, but not limited to, passing the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination.

35.14(7) *Denial of reinstatement for failure to comply with a support order.* An attorney who fails to comply with a support order may be denied reinstatement of the attorney's license to practice law in Iowa.

a. Procedure. The Child Support Recovery Unit (CSRU) shall file any certificate of noncompliance which involves an attorney with the clerk of the supreme court. The procedure, including notice to the attorney, shall be governed by rule 35.20(1), except that the notice shall refer to a refusal to reinstate an attorney's license to practice law instead of a suspension of the attorney's license.

b. District court hearing. Upon receipt of an application for hearing by the attorney, the clerk of district court shall schedule a hearing to be held within 30 days of the date of filing of the application. All matters pertaining to the hearing shall be governed by rule 35.20(2).

c. Noncompliance certificate withdrawn. If a withdrawal of certificate of noncompliance is filed, the supreme court shall curtail any proceedings pursuant to the certificate of noncompliance or, if necessary, shall immediately reinstate the attorney's license to practice law if the attorney is otherwise eligible for reinstatement.

d. Sharing information. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other rule or statute concerning the confidentiality of records, the clerk of the supreme court and the director of the office of professional regulation are authorized to share information with the CSRU for the sole purpose of allowing the CSRU to identify licensees subject to enforcement under Iowa Code chapter 252J or 598.

35.14(8) *Denial of reinstatement for default on student loan obligation.* An attorney who defaults on an obligation owed to or collected by the College Student Aid Commission may be denied reinstatement of the attorney's license to practice law in Iowa.

a. Procedure. The College Student Aid Commission shall file any certificate of noncompliance which involves an attorney with the clerk of the supreme court. The procedure, including notice to the attorney, shall be governed by rule 35.21(1), except that the notice shall refer to a refusal to reinstate an attorney's license to practice law instead of a suspension of the attorney's license.

b. District court hearing. Upon receipt of an application for hearing by the attorney, the clerk of district court shall schedule a hearing to be held within 30 days of the date of filing of the application. All matters pertaining to the hearing shall be governed by rule 35.21(2).

c. Noncompliance certificate withdrawn. If a withdrawal of certificate of noncompliance is filed, the supreme court shall curtail any proceedings pursuant to the certificate of noncompliance or, if necessary, shall immediately reinstate the attorney's license to practice law if the attorney is otherwise eligible for reinstatement.

35.14(9) *Denial of reinstatement for failure to comply with an obligation owed to or collected by the Centralized Collection Unit of the Department of Revenue.* An attorney who defaults on an obligation owed to or collected by the Centralized Collection Unit of the Department of Revenue (CCU) may be denied reinstatement of the attorney's license to practice law in Iowa.

a. Procedure. The CCU shall file any certificate of noncompliance which involves an attorney with the clerk of the supreme court. The procedure, including notice to the attorney, shall be governed by rule 35.22(1), except that the notice shall refer to a refusal to reinstate an attorney's license to practice law instead of a suspension of the attorney's license.

b. District court hearing. Upon receipt of an application for hearing by the attorney, the clerk of the district court shall schedule a hearing to be held within 30 days of the date of filing of the application. All matters pertaining to the hearing shall be governed by rule 35.22(2).

c. Noncompliance certificate withdrawn. If a withdrawal of a certificate of noncompliance is filed, the supreme court shall curtail any proceedings pursuant to the certificate of noncompliance or, if necessary, shall immediately reinstate the attorney's license to practice law if the attorney is otherwise eligible for reinstatement.

[Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; June 5, 1996, effective July 1, 1996; December 20, 1996; November 25, 1998; December 17, 1998; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; December 5, 2007; April 25, 2008; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; February 20, 2012]

Rule 35.15 Conviction of a crime.

35.15(1) Upon receipt by the supreme court of satisfactory evidence that an attorney had pled guilty or nolo contendere to, or has been convicted of, a crime which would be grounds for license suspension or revocation, such attorney may be temporarily suspended from the practice of law by the supreme court regardless of the pendency of an appeal. Not less than 20 days prior to the effective date of such suspension, the attorney concerned shall be notified, in writing directed by restricted certified mail to the last address as shown by the records accessible to the supreme court, that the attorney has a right to appear before one or more justices of the supreme court at a specified time and at a designated place to show cause why such suspension should not take place. Any hearing so held shall be informal and the strict rules of evidence shall not apply. The decision rendered may simply state the conclusion and decision of the participating justice or justices and may be orally delivered to the attorney at the close of the hearing or sent to the attorney in written form at a later time.

35.15(2) Any attorney suspended pursuant to this rule shall refrain, during such suspension, from all facets of the ordinary law practice including, but not limited to, the examination of abstracts; consummation of real estate transactions; preparation of legal briefs, deeds, buy and sell agreements, contracts, wills and tax returns; and acting as a fiduciary. Such suspended attorney may, however, act as a fiduciary for the estate, including a conservatorship or guardianship, of any person related to the suspended attorney within the second degree of affinity or consanguinity.

35.15(3) For good cause shown, the supreme court may set aside an order temporarily suspending an attorney from the practice of law as provided above upon application by such attorney and a hearing in accordance with rule 35.14, but such reinstatement shall neither terminate a pending disciplinary proceeding nor bar later proceedings against the attorney.

35.15(4) An attorney temporarily suspended under the provisions of this rule shall be promptly reinstated upon the filing of sufficient evidence disclosing the underlying conviction of a crime has been finally reversed or set aside, but such reinstatement shall neither terminate a pending disciplinary proceeding nor bar later proceedings against the attorney.

35.15(5) The clerk of any court in this state in which an attorney has pled guilty or nolo contendere to, or been convicted of, a crime as set forth above shall, within ten days, transmit a certified record of the proceedings to the clerk of the supreme court.

[Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; November 21, 1977; April 25, 1985; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; February 20, 2012]

Rule 35.16 Suspension or disbarment on consent.

35.16(1) An attorney subject to investigation or a pending proceeding involving allegations of misconduct subject to disciplinary action may acquiesce to suspension or disbarment, but only by delivering to the grievance commission an affidavit stating the attorney consents to suspension of not more than a specific duration or disbarment and indicating the following:

a. The consent is freely and voluntarily given absent any coercion or duress, with full recognition of all implications attendant upon such consent.

b. The attorney is aware of a pending investigation or proceeding involving allegations that there exist grounds for discipline, the nature of which shall be specifically set forth.

c. The attorney acknowledges the material facts so alleged are true.

d. In the event proceedings were instituted upon the matters under investigation, or if existent proceedings were pursued, the attorney could not successfully defend against same.

e. The facts admitted in the affidavit would probably result in the suspension or revocation of the attorney's license to practice law.

f. Any matters in mitigation or aggravation.

g. Consent to any alternative or additional sanctions as provided in rule 35.10.

35.16(2) The Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board shall file a response to the affidavit, indicating whether it believes the misconduct admitted in the affidavit would probably result in suspension or revocation of the attorney's license to practice law and citing any legal authorities supporting its conclusion.

35.16(3) Upon receipt of such affidavit and response, the grievance commission shall cause the same to be filed with the clerk of the supreme court. The supreme court shall enter an order suspending the attorney's license to practice law for a period no greater than the stipulated duration, or disbarring the attorney on consent, unless it determines the misconduct admitted in the affidavit is insufficient to support the discipline to which the attorney has consented. The court may also order any of the alternative or additional sanctions to which the respondent has consented. If the court determines the affidavit does not set forth facts that support imposition of the discipline to which the attorney has consented, it may either enter an order allowing the parties to supplement the affidavit or an order declining to accept the affidavit. An order declining to accept the affidavit shall not bar further disciplinary proceedings against the attorney, nor shall it preclude the court from imposing any sanction warranted by the attorney's conduct upon review of a grievance commission determination.

35.16(4) Any order suspending or disbarring an attorney on consent shall be a matter of public record. If an order of suspension or disbarment is entered, the affidavit and response shall be publicly disclosed.

[Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 26, 2004; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; February 20, 2012]

Rule 35.17 Disability suspension.

35.17(1) In the event an attorney shall at any time in any jurisdiction be duly adjudicated a mentally incapacitated person, or person with a substance-related disorder, or shall be committed to an institution or hospital for treatment thereof, the clerk of any court in Iowa in which any such adjudication or commitment is entered shall, within ten days, certify same to the clerk of the supreme court.

35.17(2) Upon the filing of any such certificate or a like certificate from another jurisdiction or upon determination by the supreme court pursuant to a sworn application on behalf of a local bar association or the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board that an attorney is not discharging professional responsibilities due to disability, incapacity, abandonment of practice, or disappearance, the supreme court may enter an order suspending the attorney's license to practice law in this state until further order of the court. Not less than 20 days prior to the effective date of such suspension,

the attorney or the attorney's guardian and the director of the institution or hospital to which the attorney has been committed, if any, shall be notified, in writing directed by restricted certified mail to the last address as shown by the records accessible to the supreme court, that the attorney has a right to appear before one or more justices of the supreme court at a specified time and place and show cause why such suspension should not take place. Upon a showing of exigent circumstances, emergency or other compelling cause, the supreme court may reduce or waive the 20-day period and the effective date of action above referred to. Any hearing shall be informal and the strict rules of evidence shall not apply. The decision rendered may simply state the conclusion and decision of the participating justice or justices and may be orally delivered to the attorney at the close of the hearing or sent to the attorney in written form at a later time. A copy of such suspension order shall be given to the suspended attorney, or to the attorney's guardian and the director of the institution or hospital to which such suspended attorney has been committed, if any, by restricted mail or personal service as the supreme court may direct.

35.17(3) Upon the voluntary retirement of an Iowa judicial officer for disability under Iowa Code section 602.9112 or upon the involuntary retirement of an Iowa judicial officer for disability under Iowa Code section 602.2106(3)(a), the supreme court may enter an order suspending the retired judicial officer's license to practice law in this state in the event the underlying disability prevents the discharge of professional responsibilities of an attorney. The suspension shall be effective until further order of the court. A copy of such suspension order shall be given to the suspended attorney, or to the attorney's guardian and the director of the institution or hospital to which such suspended attorney has been committed, if any, by restricted mail or personal service as the supreme court may direct.

35.17(4) Any attorney suspended pursuant to this rule shall refrain, during such suspension, from all facets of the ordinary law practice including, but not limited to, the examination of abstracts; consummation of real estate transactions; preparation of legal briefs, deeds, buy and sell agreements, contracts, wills and tax returns; and acting as a fiduciary. Such suspended attorney may, however, act as a fiduciary for the estate, including a conservatorship or guardianship, of any person related to the suspended attorney within the second degree of affinity or consanguinity.

35.17(5) No attorney suspended due to disability under this rule may engage in the practice of law in this state until reinstated by order of the supreme court.

35.17(6) Upon being notified of the suspension of the attorney, the chief judge in the judicial district in which the attorney practiced shall appoint an attorney or attorneys to serve as trustee to inventory the files, sequester client funds, and take any other appropriate action to protect the interests of the clients and other affected persons. Such appointment shall be subject to supreme court confirmation. The appointed attorney shall serve as a special member of the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board and as a commissioner of the supreme court for the purposes of the appointment. While acting as a trustee, the trustee shall not serve as an attorney for the clients of the disabled attorney and other affected persons. Neither shall the trustee examine any papers or acquire any information concerning real or potential conflicts with the trustee's clients. Should any such information be acquired inadvertently, the trustee shall, as to such matters, protect the privacy interests of the disabled attorney's clients by prompt recusal or refusal of employment. The trustee may seek reasonable fees and reimbursement of costs of the trust from the suspended attorney. If reasonable efforts to collect such fees and costs are unsuccessful, the trustee may submit a claim for payment from the Clients' Security Trust Fund of the Bar of Iowa. The Client Security Commission, in the exercise of its sole discretion, shall determine the merits of the claim and the amount of any payment from the fund. When the suspended attorney is reinstated to practice law in this state, or all pending representation of clients has been completed, or the purposes of the trust have been accomplished, the trustee may apply to the appointing chief judge for an order terminating the trust.

35.17(7) Any attorney so suspended shall be entitled to apply for reinstatement to active status once each year or at such shorter intervals as the supreme court may provide. An attorney suspended due to disability may be reinstated by the supreme court upon a showing, by clear and convincing evidence, that the attorney's disability has been removed and the attorney is fully qualified to resume the practice of law. Upon the attorney's filing of an application for reinstatement, the supreme court may take or direct any action deemed necessary or proper to determine whether such suspended attorney's disability has been removed, including an examination of the applicant by such qualified medical experts as the supreme court shall designate. In its discretion the supreme court may direct that the expenses of such an examination be paid by the attorney.

35.17(8) The filing of an application for reinstatement to active status by an attorney suspended due to disability shall constitute a waiver of any doctor-patient privilege with regard to any treatment of the attorney during the period of the disability. The attorney shall also set forth in the application for reinstatement the name of every psychiatrist, psychologist, physician and hospital or any other institution by whom or in which the petitioning attorney has been examined or treated since the disability suspension and shall also furnish to the supreme court written consent that any such psychiatrist, psychologist, physician and hospital or other institution may divulge any information and records requested by the supreme court or any court-appointed medical experts.

35.17(9) When an attorney has been suspended due to disability and thereafter the attorney is judicially held to be competent or cured, the supreme court may dispense with further evidence regarding removal of the disability and may order reinstatement to active status upon such terms as are deemed reasonable.

[Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; November 21, 1977; March 30, 1982; November 14, 1984, effective November 26, 1984; April 25, 1985; July 31, 1990, effective September 4, 1990; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, and July 1, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; October 12, 2005; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; February 20, 2012; August 24, 2012]

Rule 35.18 Death or suspension of practicing attorney. Upon a sworn application on behalf of a local bar association or the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board showing that a practicing attorney has died or been suspended or disbarred from the practice of law and a reasonable necessity exists, the chief judge in the judicial district in which the attorney practiced shall appoint an attorney to serve as trustee to inventory the files, sequester client funds, and take any other appropriate action to protect the interests of the clients and other affected persons. Such appointment shall be subject to confirmation by the supreme court. The appointed lawyer shall serve as a special member of the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board as a commissioner of the supreme court for the purposes of the appointment. While acting as a trustee, the trustee shall not serve as an attorney for the clients of the disabled attorney and other affected persons. Neither shall the trustee examine any papers or acquire any information concerning real or potential conflicts with the trustee's clients. Should any such information be acquired inadvertently, the trustee shall, as to such matters, protect the privacy interests of the disabled attorney's clients by prompt recusal or refusal of employment. The trustee may seek reasonable fees and reimbursement of costs of the trust from the deceased attorney's estate or the attorney whose license to practice law has been suspended or revoked. If reasonable efforts to collect such fees and costs are unsuccessful, the trustee may submit a claim for payment from the Clients' Security Trust Fund of the Bar of Iowa. The Client Security Commission, in the exercise of its sole discretion, shall determine the merits of the claim and the amount of any payment from the fund. When all pending representation of clients has been completed or the purposes of the trust have been accomplished, the trustee may apply to the appointing chief judge for an order terminating the trust.

[Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; March 30, 1982; May 19, 1982; July 31, 1990, effective September 4, 1990; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, and July 1, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; February 20, 2012]

Rule 35.19 Reciprocal discipline.

35.19(1) Any attorney admitted to practice in this state, upon being subjected to professional disciplinary action in another jurisdiction or in any federal court, shall promptly advise the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board, in writing, of such action. Upon being informed that an attorney admitted to practice in this state has been subjected to discipline in another jurisdiction or any federal court, the board shall obtain a certified copy of such disciplinary order and file it in the office of the clerk of the supreme court.

35.19(2) Upon receipt of a certified copy of an order disclosing an attorney admitted to practice in this state has been disciplined in another jurisdiction or any federal court, the supreme court shall promptly give notice thereof by restricted certified mail or personal service directed to such attorney containing: a copy of the disciplinary order from the other jurisdiction or federal court, and an order directing that such disciplined attorney file in the supreme court, within 30 days after receipt of the notice, any objection that imposition of identical discipline in this state would be too severe or otherwise unwarranted, giving specific reasons. A like notice shall be sent, by ordinary mail, to the board, which shall have the right to object on the ground that the imposition of identical

discipline in this state would be too lenient or otherwise unwarranted. If either party so objects, the matter shall be set for hearing before three or more justices of the supreme court and the parties notified by restricted certified mail at least ten days prior to the date set. At such hearing a certified copy of the testimony, transcripts, exhibits, affidavits and other matters introduced into evidence in such jurisdiction or federal court shall be admitted into evidence as well as any findings of fact, conclusions of law, decision and orders. Any such findings of fact shall be conclusive and not subject to readjudication. Thereafter, the supreme court shall enter such findings, conclusions and orders that it deems appropriate.

35.19(3) If neither party objects within 30 days from service of the notice, the supreme court may impose the identical discipline, unless the court finds that on the face of the record upon which the discipline is predicated it clearly appears that any of the following exist:

a. The disciplinary procedure was so lacking in notice and opportunity to be heard as to constitute a deprivation of due process.

b. There was such infirmity of proof establishing misconduct as to give rise to the clear conviction that the supreme court could not, conscientiously, accept as final the conclusion on that subject.

c. The misconduct established warrants substantially different discipline in this state.

35.19(4) If the supreme court determines that any such factors exist, it may enter an appropriate order. Rule 35.14 shall apply to any subsequent reinstatement or reduction or stay of discipline.

[Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; December 28, 1989, effective February 15, 1990; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; February 20, 2012]

Rule 35.20 Suspension of attorney's license for failure to comply with a support order. An attorney who fails to comply with a support order may be subject to a suspension of the attorney's license to practice law in Iowa.

35.20(1) Procedure. The Child Support Recovery Unit (CSRU) shall file any certificate of noncompliance with a support order which involves an attorney with the supreme court by filing the certificate with the office of professional regulation of the supreme court at 1111 E. Court Ave., Des Moines, Iowa 50319. Upon receipt of the certificate of noncompliance, the director of the office of professional regulation of the supreme court shall issue a notice to the attorney. The following rules shall apply and shall be recited in the notice:

a. The attorney's license to practice law will be suspended unless the attorney causes the CSRU to file a withdrawal of certificate of noncompliance within 30 days of the date of issuance of the notice.

b. The attorney may challenge the supreme court's action under this rule only by filing an application for hearing with the district court in the county in which the underlying support order is filed.

c. The application for hearing must be filed with the district court clerk within 30 days of the date of issuance of the notice, and copies of the application must be provided to the CSRU and the office of professional regulation of the supreme court by regular mail.

d. The filing of the application shall automatically stay the supreme court's action on the certificate of noncompliance.

e. The provisions of this rule shall prevail over those of any other statute or rule to the extent they may conflict.

35.20(2) District court hearing.

a. Upon receipt of an application for hearing by the attorney, the clerk of the district court shall schedule a hearing to be held within 30 days of the date of filing of the application. The clerk shall mail copies of the order setting hearing to the obligor, the CSRU, and the office of professional regulation of the supreme court.

b. Prior to the hearing, the district court shall receive a certified copy of the CSRU's written decision and certificate of noncompliance from the CSRU and a certified copy of the notice from the office of professional regulation of the supreme court.

c. If the attorney fails to appear at the scheduled hearing, the automatic stay of the supreme court's action on the certificate of noncompliance shall be lifted.

d. The district court's scope of review shall be limited to determining if there has been a mistake of fact relating to the attorney's support delinquency. The court shall not consider visitation or custody issues, and shall not modify the support order.

e. If the district court concludes the CSRU erred in issuing the certificate of noncompliance or in refusing to issue a withdrawal of certificate of noncompliance, the court shall order the CSRU to file

a withdrawal of certificate of noncompliance with the office of professional regulation of the supreme court.

35.20(3) *Noncompliance certificate withdrawn.* If a withdrawal of certificate of noncompliance is filed, the supreme court shall curtail any proceedings pursuant to the certificate of noncompliance or, if necessary, shall immediately reinstate the attorney's license to practice law if the attorney is otherwise eligible under rules of the court.

35.20(4) *Sharing information.* Notwithstanding the provisions of any other rule or statute concerning the confidentiality of records, the director of the office of professional regulation of the supreme court is authorized to share information with the CSRU for the sole purpose of allowing the CSRU to identify licensees subject to enforcement under Iowa Code chapter 252J or 598. [Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; December 20, 1996; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; July 27, 2009; February 20, 2012]

Rule 35.21 Suspension of attorney's license for failure to comply with an obligation owed to or collected by the College Student Aid Commission. An attorney who defaults on an obligation owed to or collected by the College Student Aid Commission (commission) may be subject to a suspension of the attorney's license to practice law in Iowa.

35.21(1) *Procedure.* The commission shall file any certificate of noncompliance which involves an attorney with the supreme court by filing the certificate with the office of professional regulation of the supreme court at 1111 E. Court Ave., Des Moines, Iowa 50319. Upon receipt of the certificate of noncompliance, the director of the office of professional regulation of the supreme court shall issue a notice to the attorney. The following rules shall apply and shall be recited in the notice:

a. The attorney's license to practice law will be suspended unless the attorney causes the commission to file a withdrawal of certificate of noncompliance within 30 days of the date of issuance of the notice.

b. The attorney must contact the commission to schedule a conference or to otherwise obtain a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance.

c. The attorney may challenge the supreme court's action under this rule only by filing an application for hearing with the district court in the attorney's county of residence.

d. The application for hearing must be filed with the district court clerk within 30 days of the date of issuance of the notice, and copies of the application must be provided to the commission and the office of professional regulation of the supreme court by regular mail.

e. The filing of the application shall automatically stay the supreme court's action on the certificate of noncompliance.

f. The provisions of this rule shall prevail over those of any other statute or rule to the extent they may conflict.

35.21(2) *District court hearing.*

a. Upon receipt of an application for hearing by the attorney, the clerk of district court shall schedule a hearing to be held within 30 days of the date of filing of the application. The clerk shall mail copies of the order setting hearing to the attorney, the commission, and the office of professional regulation of the supreme court.

b. Prior to the hearing, the district court shall receive a certified copy of the commission's written decision and certificate of noncompliance from the commission and a certified copy of the notice from the office of professional regulation of the supreme court.

c. If the attorney fails to appear at the scheduled hearing, the automatic stay of the supreme court's action on the certificate of noncompliance shall be lifted.

d. The district court's scope of review shall be limited to determining if there has been a mistake of fact relating to the attorney's delinquency.

e. If the district court concludes the commission erred in issuing the certificate of noncompliance or in refusing to issue a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance, the court shall order the commission to file a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance with the office of professional regulation of the supreme court.

35.21(3) *Noncompliance certificate withdrawn.* If a withdrawal of certificate of noncompliance is filed, the supreme court shall curtail any proceedings pursuant to the certificate of noncompliance

or, if necessary, shall immediately reinstate the attorney's license to practice law if the attorney is otherwise eligible under rules of the court.

[Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; November 25, 1998; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; July 27, 2009; February 20, 2012]

Rule 35.22 Suspension of attorney's license for failure to comply with an obligation owed to or collected by the Centralized Collection Unit of the Department of Revenue.

35.22(1) Procedure. The Centralized Collection Unit of the Department of Revenue (CCU) shall file any certificate of noncompliance which involves an attorney with the supreme court by filing the certificate with the office of professional regulation of the supreme court at 1111 E. Court Ave., Des Moines, Iowa 50319. Upon receipt of the certificate of noncompliance, the director of the office of professional regulation of the supreme court shall issue a notice to the attorney. The following rules shall apply and shall be recited in the notice:

a. The attorney's license to practice law will be suspended unless the attorney causes the CCU to file a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance within 30 days of the date of issuance of the notice.

b. The attorney must contact the CCU to schedule a conference or to otherwise obtain a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance.

c. The attorney may challenge the supreme court's action under this rule only by filing an application for hearing with the district court in the county where the majority of the liability was incurred.

d. The application for hearing must be filed with the clerk of the district court within 30 days of the date of issuance of the notice, and copies of the application must be provided to the CCU and the office of professional regulation of the supreme court by regular mail.

e. The filing of the application shall automatically stay the supreme court's action on the certificate of noncompliance.

f. The provisions of this rule shall prevail over those of any other statute or rule to the extent they may conflict.

35.22(2) District court hearing.

a. Upon receipt of an application for hearing by the attorney, the clerk of the district court shall schedule a hearing to be held within 30 days of the date of filing of the application. The clerk shall mail copies of the order setting hearing to the attorney, the CCU, and the office of professional regulation of the supreme court.

b. Prior to the hearing, the district court shall receive a certified copy of the CCU's written decision and certificate of noncompliance from the CCU and a certified copy of the notice from the office of professional regulation of the supreme court.

c. If the attorney fails to appear at the scheduled hearing, the automatic stay of the supreme court's action on the certificate of noncompliance shall be lifted.

d. The district court's scope of review shall be limited to demonstration of the amount of the liability owed or the identity of the person.

e. If the district court concludes the CCU erred in issuing the certificate of noncompliance or in refusing to issue a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance, the court shall order the CCU to file a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance with the office of professional regulation of the supreme court.

35.22(3) Noncompliance certificate withdrawn. If a withdrawal of the certificate of noncompliance is filed, the supreme court shall curtail any proceedings pursuant to the certificate of noncompliance or, if necessary, shall immediately reinstate the attorney's license to practice law if the attorney is otherwise eligible under rules of the court.

35.22(4) Sharing information. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other rule or statute concerning the confidentiality of records, the director of the office of professional regulation of the supreme court is authorized to share information with the CCU for the sole purpose of allowing the CCU to identify licensees subject to enforcement under Iowa Code chapter 272D.

[Court Order June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; July 27, 2009; February 20, 2012]

Rule 35.23 Notification of clients and counsel.

35.23(1) In every case in which a respondent is ordered to be disbarred or suspended, the respondent shall do all of the following:

- a. Within 15 days notify in writing the respondent's clients in all pending matters to seek legal advice elsewhere, calling attention to any urgency in seeking the substitution of another attorney.
- b. Within 15 days deliver to all clients being represented in pending matters any papers or other property to which they are entitled or notify them and any co-counsel of a suitable time and place where the papers and other property may be obtained, calling attention to any urgency for obtaining the papers or other property.
- c. Within 30 days refund any part of any fees paid in advance that have not been earned.
- d. Within 15 days notify opposing counsel in pending litigation or, in the absence of such counsel the adverse parties, of the respondent's disbarment or suspension and consequent disqualification to act as an attorney after the effective date of such discipline or transfer to disability inactive status.
- e. Within 15 days file with the court, agency, or tribunal before which the litigation is pending a copy of the notice to opposing counsel or adverse parties.
- f. Keep and maintain records of the steps taken to accomplish the foregoing.
- g. Within 30 days file with the Iowa Supreme Court Attorney Disciplinary Board copies of the notices sent pursuant to the requirements of this rule and proof of complete performance of the requirements, and this shall be a condition for application for readmission to practice.

35.23(2) The times set forth in 35.23(1)(c) and 35.23(1)(g) of this rule shall be reduced to 15 days for respondents who are exempted from filing an application for reinstatement under rule 35.13. [Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; January 15, 1979; April 14, 1989, effective May 15, 1989; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; April 2, 2001; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; February 20, 2012]

Rule 35.24 Immunity.

35.24(1) Complaints submitted to the grievance commission or the disciplinary board, or testimony with respect thereto, shall be privileged and no lawsuit predicated thereon may be instituted.

35.24(2) Claims against members of the grievance commission, the disciplinary board, and the director, assistant directors, and the staff of the office of professional regulation are subject to the Iowa Tort Claims Act set forth in Iowa Code chapter 669.

35.24(3) A true copy of any complaint against a member of the grievance commission or the disciplinary board involving alleged violations of an attorney's oath of office or of the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct and laws of the United States or state of Iowa shall be promptly forwarded to the chief justice of the supreme court.

[Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; July 31, 1987, effective September 1, 1987; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; February 20, 2012]

Rule 35.25 Reports. The chair of the grievance commission and the chair of the disciplinary board shall, on February 1 of each year, submit to the supreme court a consolidated report of the number of complaints received and processed during the prior calendar year, a synopsis of each such complaint, and the disposition thereof. The name of the attorney charged and the name of the complainant shall be omitted, but a synopsis of the charges made and a report of disposition shall be included.

[Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; October 16, 1987, effective December 1, 1987; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; December 5, 2007; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; February 20, 2012]

Rule 35.26 Effective dates. These rules shall have prospective and retrospective application to all alleged violations, complaints, hearings, and dispositions thereof on which a hearing has not actually been commenced before the grievance commission prior to the effective date of these rules.

[Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; February 20, 2012]

Rule 35.27 Costs.

35.27(1) In the event that an order of revocation, suspension, or public reprimand results from formal charges of misconduct, the supreme court shall assess against the respondent attorney the costs of the proceeding. For the purposes of this rule, costs shall include those expenses normally taxed as costs in state civil actions pursuant to the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 625.

35.27(2) Within 30 days of the filing of the commission report, the commission shall serve the complainant and the respondent with a bill of costs and file the bill with the clerk of the supreme court. An appeal does not obviate this requirement. The complainant and the respondent shall have ten days from the date of service to file written objections with the supreme court and the clerk of the grievance commission. Any objections filed shall be considered by the president of the grievance commission division or the president's designee. The president or the designee shall rule on the objections within ten days. The ruling and objections shall be considered by the supreme court upon disposition of the matter under rule 35.11 or 35.12. Additional costs associated with an appeal shall be taxed by the clerk as in other civil actions.

35.27(3) In its final decision, the supreme court shall order the respondent to pay restitution to the complainant for such costs as the supreme court may approve. A suspended or disbarred attorney may not file an application for reinstatement or readmission until the amount of such restitution for costs assessed under this rule has been fully paid, or waived by the supreme court.

[Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; September 15, 1986, effective October 1, 1986; March 27, 1990, effective May 1, 1990; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; May 30, 2007; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; February 20, 2012]

Rule 35.28 Rules. The grievance commission and the disciplinary board shall each adopt reasonable rules prescribing the procedure to be followed in all disciplinary proceedings before each such body, which rules shall be subject to supreme court approval.

[Court Order June 10, 1964; October 8, 1970; November 8, 1974; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; April 9, 2003; April 20, 2005, effective July 1, 2005; June 5, 2008, effective July 1, 2008; February 20, 2012]

CHAPTER 42
REGULATIONS OF THE COMMISSION ON CONTINUING
LEGAL EDUCATION

Rule 42.1	Definitions
Rule 42.2	Continuing legal education requirement
Rule 42.3	Standards for accreditation
Rule 42.4	Accreditation of programs and activities
Rule 42.5	Hardships or extenuating circumstances
Rule 42.6	Exemptions for inactive practitioners
Rule 42.7	Reinstatement of inactive practitioners
Rule 42.8	Staff
Rule 42.9	Divisions
Rule 42.10	Hearings
Rule 42.11	Notice of failure to comply

CHAPTER 42

REGULATIONS OF THE COMMISSION ON CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

Rule 42.1 Definitions. For the purpose of these regulations, the following definitions shall apply:

An “*accredited program or activity*” shall mean a continuing legal education activity meeting the standards set forth in rule 42.3 which has received advanced accreditation by the commission pursuant to rule 42.4.

An “*attorney*” shall mean any person licensed to practice law in the state of Iowa.

The “*commission*” shall mean the Commission on Continuing Legal Education or any division thereof.

An “*hour*” of continuing legal education shall mean a clock-hour spent by an attorney in actual attendance at or completion of an accredited legal education activity.

“*Legal ethics*” shall mean a separate, designated, and dedicated session of instruction:

1. Referring to and based on the disciplinary rules or ethical considerations of the ethics or professional responsibility code for lawyers in the jurisdiction where the instruction is presented; or
2. Designed to help attorneys detect, prevent, or respond to substance-related disorders or mental illness that impairs professional competence. The instruction must focus on issues in the legal profession and in the practice of law, and not issues of substance-related disorders or mental health in general.

A “*quorum*” of the entire commission shall mean six or more members of the commission.

[Court Order November 25, 1975; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; February 22, 2002; February 20, 2012; August 24, 2012]

Rule 42.2 Continuing legal education requirement.

42.2(1) A minimum of 15 hours of continuing legal education must be completed by each attorney for each calendar year in the manner stated in Iowa Ct. R. 41.3(1). Effective January 15, 1988, each attorney shall, every two years, complete a minimum of two hours of legal education devoted specifically to the area of legal ethics.

42.2(2) Hours of continuing legal education credit may be obtained by attending or participating in a continuing legal education activity, either previously accredited by the commission or which otherwise meets the requirements herein and is retroactively accredited by the commission pursuant to rule 42.4(3).

42.2(3) An attorney desiring to obtain credit for one or more succeeding calendar years, not exceeding two such years, for completing more than 15 hours of accredited legal education during any one calendar year, under Iowa Ct. R. 41.3(1), shall report such “carry-over” credit at the time of filing the annual report to the commission on or before March 1 of the year following the calendar year during which the claimed additional legal education hours were completed.

[Court Order November 25, 1975; December 6, 1978; January 8, 1988; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 42.3 Standards for accreditation.

42.3(1) A continuing legal education activity qualifies for accreditation if the commission determines that the activity complies with all of the following:

a. It constitutes an organized program of learning (including a workshop or symposium) which contributes directly to the professional competency of an attorney.

b. It pertains to common legal subjects or other subject matters which integrally relate to the practice of law.

c. It is conducted by attorneys or individuals who have a special education, training, and experience by reason of which said individuals should be considered experts concerning the subject matter of the program, and preferably is accompanied by a paper, manual, or written outline which substantively pertains to the subject matter of the program.

d. It is presented live or by computer-based transmission. Activities presented by computer-based transmission must be interactive as defined by the accreditation policies of the commission.

42.3(2) No activity will be accredited which involves solely self-study, including television viewing, video or sound recorded programs, or correspondence work, except as may be allowed pursuant to rule 42.5.

[Court Order November 25, 1975; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; February 22, 2002]

Rule 42.4 Accreditation of programs and activities.

42.4(1) *Prior accreditation of activities.* An organization or person that desires prior accreditation of a course, program or other legal education activity satisfying Iowa Ct. R. 41.2, or an attorney who desires to establish accreditation of such activity prior to attendance, shall apply for accreditation to the commission at least 60 days in advance of the commencement of the activity on a form provided by the commission. The commission shall approve or deny such application in writing within 30 days of receipt of such application. The application shall state the dates, subjects offered, total hours of instruction, names and qualifications of speakers, and other pertinent information.

42.4(2) *Post-accreditation of activities.* An attorney or organization on behalf of an attorney seeking credit for attendance at or participation in an educational activity which has not received prior accreditation shall submit to the commission, within 30 days after completion of such activity, a request for credit, including a brief résumé of the activity, its dates, subjects, instructors and their qualifications, and the number of credit hours requested therefor. Within 30 days after receipt of such application, the commission shall advise the attorney or organization in writing by ordinary mail whether the activity is accredited and the number of hours allowed therefor. An attorney or organization not complying with the requirements of this rule may be denied credit for such activity.

42.4(3) *Fee for organization applications for accreditation.* To support administration of this chapter, any organization or other activity sponsor applying for accreditation of an activity shall pay to the commission a prescribed nonrefundable application fee for each activity. No application fee shall be required of an attorney who applies for accreditation solely as an attendee. The commission may waive the application fee for any of the following reasons:

a. For any activity offered at no charge to attendees for the educational portion of the activity.

b. For any presentation of the identical program at additional places or dates during a calendar year, provided the original presentation of the program was approved.

[Court Order November 25, 1975; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; February 22, 2002; November 23, 2004, effective July 1, 2005]

Rule 42.5 Hardships or extenuating circumstances.

42.5(1) The commission may, in individual cases involving hardship or extenuating circumstances, grant waivers of the minimum educational requirements or extensions of time within which to fulfill the same or make the required reports. No waiver or extension of time shall be granted unless written application therefor shall be made on forms prescribed by the commission. A \$25 fee will be assessed on all waiver or extension of time applications received after January 15 of the year following the year in which the alleged hardship occurred.

42.5(2) Waivers of the minimum educational requirements may be granted by the commission for any period of time not to exceed one year. In the event that the hardship or extenuating circumstances upon which a waiver has been granted continue beyond the period of the waiver, the attorney must reapply for an extension of the waiver. The commission may, as a condition of any waiver granted, require the applicant to make up a certain portion or all of the minimum educational requirements waived by such methods as may be prescribed by the commission.

42.5(3) Extensions of time within which to fulfill the minimum educational requirements may, in individual cases involving hardship or extenuating circumstances, be granted by the commission for a period not to exceed six months immediately following expiration of the year in which the requirements were not met. Hours of minimum educational requirement completed within such an extension period shall be applied first to the minimum educational requirement for the preceding year and shall be applied to the current or following year only to the extent that such hours are not required to fulfill the minimum educational requirement for the preceding year.

[Court Order November 25, 1975; August 12, 1980; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 42.6 Exemptions for inactive practitioners. A member of the bar who is not engaged in the practice of law in the state of Iowa as defined in Iowa Ct. R. 39.7 residing within or without the state of Iowa may be granted a waiver of compliance and obtain a certificate of exemption upon written application to the commission. The application shall contain a statement that the applicant will not

engage in the practice of law in Iowa, as defined in Iowa Ct. R. 39.7, without first complying with all regulations governing reinstatement after exemption. The application for a certificate of exemption shall be submitted upon the form prescribed by the commission.

[Court Order November 25, 1975; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 42.7 Reinstatement of inactive practitioners.

42.7(1) Inactive practitioners who have been granted a waiver of compliance with these regulations and obtained a certificate of exemption shall, prior to engaging in the practice of law in the state of Iowa as defined in Iowa Ct. R. 39.7, satisfy the following requirements for reinstatement:

a. Submit written application for reinstatement to the commission upon forms prescribed by the commission together with a reinstatement fee of \$25 and all late filing penalties due at the time the exemption was granted.

b. Furnish in the application evidence of one of the following:

(1) Having engaged in the full-time practice of law, as defined in Iowa Ct. R. 39.7, in another state of the United States or the District of Columbia and completion of continuing legal education for each year of inactive status substantially equivalent in the opinion of the commission to that required under chapter 41 of the Iowa Court Rules.

(2) Successful completion of an Iowa state bar examination conducted within one year immediately prior to the submission of such application for reinstatement.

(3) Completion of a total number of hours of accredited continuing legal education computed by multiplying 15 by the number of years a certificate of exemption shall have been in effect for such applicant. The continuing legal education required for reinstatement shall include hours devoted specifically to the area of legal ethics, computed as follows: two hours for every two calendar years following January 15, 1988, in which a certificate of exemption shall have been in effect. Alternatively, the legal ethics requirement may be satisfied by obtaining a scaled score of 80 or higher on the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination within one year immediately prior to the submission of the application for reinstatement.

42.7(2) Notwithstanding that an applicant for reinstatement has not fully complied with the requirements for reinstatement set forth in rule 42.7(1)(b), the commission may conditionally reinstate such applicant on such terms and conditions as it may prescribe regarding the period of time in which the applicant shall furnish evidence of compliance with the requirements of rule 42.7(1)(b). [Court Order November 25, 1975; July 28, 1977; January 8, 1988; December 15, 1994, effective January 3, 1995; April 10, 1997; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; August 10, 2009]

Rule 42.8 Staff. The assistant director for boards and commissions of the office of professional regulation shall serve as the principal executive officer of the commission. The commission may, subject to the approval of the court, employ such other employees as the commission deems necessary to carry out its duties under chapter 41 of the Iowa Court Rules, who shall perform such duties as the commission may from time to time direct.

[Court Order November 25, 1975; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002; December 5, 2007]

Rule 42.9 Divisions. The commission may organize itself into divisions of not fewer than three members for the purpose of considering and deciding matters assigned to them.

[Court Order November 25, 1975; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 42.10 Hearings. In the event of denial, in whole or in part, of any application, the applicant shall have the right, within 20 days after the sending of the notification of the denial by ordinary mail, to request in writing a hearing before the commission which shall be held within 90 days after receipt of the request for hearing. The decision of the commission after such hearing shall be final. Any hearing on a revocation of the accreditation of an accredited sponsor, the denial of a hardship application, or a recommendation for disciplinary action under Iowa Ct. R. 41.5(4) shall be before a quorum of the entire commission.

[Court Order November 25, 1975; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]

Rule 42.11 Notice of failure to comply. In the event an attorney fails to comply with the provisions of Iowa Ct. R. 41.4 or files a report showing on its face failure to complete the required number of accredited hours of continuing legal education, the commission shall notify said attorney in writing of such apparent noncompliance and said attorney shall have 15 days from the mailing of said notice

to cure said failure to comply or make an appropriate application under rule 42.5. If the failure to comply is not cured or such application not approved, the commission shall report promptly to the supreme court the failure of the attorney to comply with chapter 41 of the Iowa Court Rules.
[Court Order November 25, 1975; November 9, 2001, effective February 15, 2002]